A LITTLE FOR BONDS, OR ALL FOR THE KAISER!

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and warmer today; Tuesday fair; fresh south winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,003. ... NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1918.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

FRENCH AND AMERICANS REGAIN THEIR LOST TRENCHES; BRITISH IMPROVE THEIR POSITIONS ON THE LYS FRONT; READY WITH THE FRENCH TO MEET NEW DRIVE ON MT. KEMMEL

EARTHQUAKE DOES HEAVY DAMAGE IN CALIFORNIA TOWNS

Los Angeles Crowds Stampeded by Two Shocks and Many Persons Are Hurt.

SAN BERNARDINO SUFFERS

In Hemet and San Jacinto All Business Houses Fall, with Loss of $500,000.

THREE DEATHS NOW KNOWN

Victim Trampled to Death on Santa Monica Pier—Two Men Are Entombed in Mine.

LOS ANGELES, April 21.—All of Southern California and part of Western Arizona and Utah were shaken today at 3:22 P. M. by an earthquake which wrecked virtually all business buildings and homes in Hemet and San Jacinto, two inland towns forty-five miles southeast of Riverside, Cal., and caused minor property damage in practically every town and city. The loss in Hemet and San Jacinto was estimated at $500,000, and two lives were lost there.

One man was trampled to death in a panic at Santa Monica. A woman was injured by falling from a second story window at San Jacinto, and a number of persons were injured there and elsewhere, none seriously. Three men entombed in a magnesite mine tunnel near Hemet probably were saved by fellow workers who drove an air shaft to them and were expected to dig them out before morning.

The severity of the shock seemed greatest inland, but it was distinctly apparent at nearly every point over California south from a line from Barstow to the coast and in some parts of Arizona, although no damage was reported there. Homes all over Southern California were shaken, dishes rattled, furniture moved, and in many places the shock caused the occupants to vacate hastily. The shock was reported to have extended as far east as Seligman, Ariz., and Milford, Utah.

Damage in Los Angeles.

In Los Angeles, where there were two shocks of ten seconds and thirty seconds each, the earthquake broke a number of large plate glass windows in office buildings. There was almost panic in the numerous theatres and picture houses, and one woman, Mrs. A. Jacobs, was struck on the head by an iron fire escape, lowered from above as she stepped from a theatre side entrance.

The City Hall stands two inches from an adjacent building. The tremor swayed them together and crushed off brick and stone dust, as well as grinding an outside pipe into the walls.

At the City Jail there was a panic among the prisoners when glass crashed from the upper windows. Bricks fell from the cornice into the street. At a meeting of the Half-Century Club held in the old Normal Centre, in the centre of the city, the chandeliers fell, and a panic was narrowly averted by the band playing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

At Santa Monica, a seaside town near here, a crowd was on the Municipal Pier, which swayed perilously, and in the rush to escape Frank E. Darbell, a retired manufacturer of Los Angeles, was thrown down and trampled to death. Several persons were injured.

The bath house at Santa Monica Canyon was also the scene of a panic when the building swayed and creaked. Women patrons, some of them unclothed, scrambled from the dressing rooms and rushed back to shelter.

Several hundred pleasure seekers on the Redondo Pier, which is a triangular structure with two roadways to the shore, made a rush for land when the pier began to sway, and several were slightly hurt in the resulting crush.

Panics at Public Meetings.

At Long Beach several large office buildings were severely shaken, and many windows were broken, while dishes were shaken from plate rails and other minor damage was done. There were several small panics in public meeting places, but it was reported that no one had been seriously hurt.

The earthquake, which came with such warning as was afforded by a brief light shock lasting perhaps ten seconds, was the most severe ever experienced in Hemet and San Jacinto. For thirty seconds the buildings rocked and swayed and the ground heaved so that persons standing in the streets and fleeing from their homes were even thrown from their feet. In Hemet the Post Office

Continued on Page Eleven.

When you think of Writing, think of WRITING.—Advt.

British Hold Irish Railways; Seize Arms

LONDON, April 22.—The military authorities have taken over control of the principal Irish railways, the Post Office and telephone exchanges, according to the correspondent at Cork of the Daily Chronicle.

It is added that the police on Saturday removed all arms and ammunition from gunsmith shops in Dublin, where it is reported that similar action will be taken throughout Ireland.

ALLIES FIGHTING ON ARCTIC COAST

British and French Troops Aid Russians Against Finnish White Guard Invaders.

ATTACK ON RAILROAD FAILS

Attempt Being Made to Cut Off Ports of Mourmansk and Archangel from Interior.

MOSCOW, April 14, (Associated Press.)—British and French troops have been landed at Mourmansk, on the northeast coast of Kola Peninsula, in the Arctic Ocean, to reinforce a British marine detachment sent ashore several weeks ago. The Entente allied troops are co-operating with Bolshevist forces in protecting the Mourman coast and the railway against attacks that are being made by Finnish White Guards.

Russian Red Guards also are acting with British and French troops under the direction of the Mourman Soviet War Council, which consists of one Englishman, one Frenchman, and one Russian.

Finnish White Guards have attacked the Mourman Railway near Kem, 270 miles south of Mourmansk and 200 miles west of Archangel, but have been repulsed by the Entente forces. The Bolshevist and foreign troops are acting in harmony, and residents along the White Sea coast appreciate that the Entente allied assistance is saving the district from isolation and domination by the White Guard.

A dispatch from Moscow on March 30 announced that French and British officers were co-operating with the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates in the defense of the Kola and Mourmansk coast and railway. They were then working with Bolshevist troops as instructors as well as supplying British marines and French soldiers returning from the Russian front.

The ports of Mourmansk and Archangel are the two main outlets in the north. At both these bases large quantities of supplies, some of which had been shipped from the United States before the Russian revolution, have been assembled in much the same manner as war material has been concentrated at Vladivostok from ships traveling by way of the Pacific Ocean from American ports.

In attacking the Russian railroad near Kem, on the west coast of the White Sea, the Finnish White Guard, which recently has received the support of the German authorities, must have pushed across the Finnish border and penetrated Russian territory for a distance of 150 miles in their efforts to sever communication by rail with Mourmansk. Archangel is situated on the east coast of the White Sea, 100 miles east of Kem.

REPORTS KORNILOFF AND SEMENOFF DEAD

Moscow Gets Word of the Defeat of Both Generals—Still Agitated Over Japanese Landing.

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, April 19.—The steady strengthening of the Soviet Government is illustrated by the weakness of the more recent attempts to raise armed forces against it. Last week's reappearance of the anti-Soviet troops near Novocherkask has been already met, and the Soviet is in complete control. General Korniloff's newly collected bands, although well armed, disciplined, and equipped, were heavdefeated. Even Semenoff, in spite of external help, was markedly weaker in his last raid than in the preceding

Continued on Page Six.

CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE Last 8 Times. Evgs. 8. Pop. $1 Mat. Wed. & After Theatre Visit Century Grove.—Advt.

OUR SEICHEPREY LINE INTACT

Americans and French Drive Germans From Positions They Took.

BATTLE RAGED ALL NIGHT

Germans Attacked in Three Waves—A Heavy American Counterbarrage Effective.

GUNS BUSY AGAINST FRENCH

Engagements at Various Points on the Somme, Avre, and Oise Rivers.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, April 21, (Associated Press.)—After the heavy German attack of yesterday, the American main positions (at Seicheprey) remained intact, and this morning, after a brief bombardment, the American troops attacked and drove the enemy out of the old outposts which they had gained, thus breaking down an offensive which it is believed was intended as the beginning of a German plan to separate the Americans and French.

There was a comparative lull today along the sector northwest of Toul. The Americans engaged in the terrific hand-to-hand fighting yesterday showed the most daring bravery, stories of which are already being recounted.

As indicating the violence of the offensive, French ambulance men who went through the battle of Verdun said today that, comparatively speaking, the German artillery fire against the Americans was heavier than in any single engagement on the Verdun front at any time.

The German attempt to break through the American lines in the Toul sector early Saturday continued until late at night. The troops hurled against the Americans came full of bravado and arrogance, waving their rifles and shouting like mad, but they found more than they bargained for.

When the Germans entered Seicheprey it was evidently in the belief that the Americans had gone, but some of them remained scattered through the village, and they attacked the Germans with hand grenades, killing many of them. Furious hand-to-hand fighting ensued in the village streets, the Americans falling back only when they were greatly outnumbered.

Later the Germans were driven out of the village, but they had concealed there boxes containing high explosives, to which they had attached wires stretched across the streets. Some of the advanced guard stepped on the wires, causing explosions, but steps were immediately taken to clear out these German traps.

PARIS, April 21.—The French lines north of Seicheprey, where the Germans delivered a heavy attack against French and Americans yesterday, have been completely re-established, according to the War Office announcement issued tonight.

The fighting on this front was continued throughout the night. The American troops repulsed German assaults on their part of the line.

Last night there was no interruption of the artillery activity on the left bank of the Avre and between Montdidier and Noyon.

The text of the night statement reads:

There was no infantry action, but both artilleries were active at various points on the Somme, the Avre, and the Oise, as well as on the right bank of the Meuse.

North of Seicheprey our line has been entirely re-established.

The enemy bombarded Rheims, where several fires broke out.

The text of the afternoon statement follows:

Artillery activity continued on the

Continued on Page Three.

Berlin Reports 183 Americans Captured At Seicheprey, With 25 Machine Guns

BERLIN, April 21, (via London.)—The capture of 183 American prisoners [Saturday's Associated Press report from the American front said that no Americans were captured] and twenty-five machine guns by the Germans is claimed in the official announcement from General Headquarters today. The German storming troops, it is also asserted, advanced to a depth of two kilometers (about a mile and a quarter) into the American lines at Seicheprey. The Americans, the statement adds, sustained heavy losses.

The text of the statement reads:

On the battlefronts reciprocal reconnoissances led to violent infantry engagements. Near La Bassée, Lens and Albert there was a lively firing duel; also between the Avre and the Oise the artillery activity at many times was spirited.

Between the Oise and the Moselle, Lower Saxon battalions attacked the Americans in their positions near Seicheprey. They stormed the place and pressed forward as far as two kilometers into the enemy lines. Minor enemy counterattacks were repulsed, and strong attempts to attack were held down and frustrated.

In the night our storming troops, after the destruction of enemy works, returned to their lines of departure. The losses of the Americans were extraordinarily high. One hundred and eighty-three Americans, including five officers, were taken prisoners, and twenty-five machine guns were captured.

North of Morville, east of Pont-a-Mousson, [Toul sector,] we took prisoners as a result of a fore field engagement with the French.

The official report from General Headquarters this evening merely says that there is nothing new.

CRUEL TO BRITISH IN PRISON CAMPS

Prisoners Invalided Home Say Wounded Men Suffer from Doctors' Neglect.

SURGERY WITHOUT OPIATES

Uninjured Captives, Compelled to Work in Mines, Become Physical Wrecks.

By T. WALTER WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, April 21, (via London.)—British wounded officers and men who have just arrived here from Germany to board hospital ships for England after two or three years' captivity, tell of terrible cruelties inflicted by the Germans, especially upon soldiers and sailors who have been taken unwounded.

I have names which cannot be published because the Germans have a system of vicarious punishment. These men have been warned before leaving camp in Germany that if they give out any details of their treatment it will mean more severe punishment for those left behind.

One story told me was of a man to whom Ambassador Gerard spoke on his first visit to Doberitz in December, 1914. He was standing outside in the snow cleaning vermin off the only shirt he possessed. When questioned by Mr. Gerard he said it was his only shirt. The man was exposed on a hill naked in a snowstorm for eight hours for having told this to Mr. Gerard whom he did not know.

A certain Lieutenant was taken prisoner with a bullet wound in the ankle and was sent to a hospital. The first dressing was left on the wound twenty-two days when gangrene set in and the leg was amputated four times until it was cut off almost to the hip.

Men sent to work in salt mines return after a few months like skeletons with incurable running sores and brain power gone.

Another man I spoke to still had a bad arm. He said it had been put in plaster of paris in a hospital and left so until maggots began to crawl out of it. Then the flesh was scraped away without any anaesthetic. Many men had been through awful tortures of surgery without an attempt to give chloroform.

Dutch business men arriving here yesterday from Berlin said that the Germans were short of anaesthetics, and wounded prisoners were suffering torture through being operated upon without chloroform. All passenger train service had been practically suspended, the Dutch said, in order to give Red Cross trains the right of way to transport wounded men and return to the front for more.

The German people no longer commented upon the awful sacrifice of life in the big offensive on the western front. They realized that it was a struggle of victory or defeat for the Fatherland, and many people firmly believe that peace will come before Summer is over.

German military authorities were reported to be confident that the army would drive the Allies back to the coast in the next few weeks and capture Calais for a base.

The Dutchmen said that reports were circulated all over Germany about stores of jam, cocoa, sardines, potted meats, biscuits, and other foods that had been left behind by the British. German officers wrote glowing letters to their families about eating jam and tinned lobster.

GERMANY TRYING TO FORCE DUTCH IN

Rotterdam Hears of Berlin Scheme to Break Down Holland's Neutrality.

NEW DEMANDS EXPECTED

Yielding to Allies in Regard to Shipping Suggested as Basis of Move.

LONDON, Monday, April 22.—According to The Daily Telegraph's Rotterdam correspondent, a plot is being hatched in Berlin, deliberately designed to compel Holland to participate in the war.

Holland, he says, may be faced, in the course of the next few weeks or perhaps days, with the most serious perils she has encountered since the outbreak of hostilities.

The facts have not yet been made public, and cannot be stated, but the correspondent has reason to believe that the German Government has already made, or is about to make, demands which, if pressed, would force the Netherlands to enter the war on one side or the other.

The writer intimates that the Germans' first move has been made in the attempt to find a pretext for complaint that Holland departed from neutrality by acquiescing in the Entente's demand for her mercantile fleet.

IRISH MAKE PLEDGE TO RESIST DRAFT

Recite Covenant Sentence by Sentence After Bishops and Priests Outside Churches.

DUBLIN, April 21, (Associated Press.)—Throughout Ireland today the covenant to resist the imposition of conscription by all possible means has been administered by priests and subscribed to in a quiet, uneffusive manner by hundreds of thousands of people. From every Catholic pulpit conscription was the subject of discourse, and the action of the Bishops and political leaders was explained.

The assemblies where the pledge was taken were generally outside the churches, sometimes in the open air, sometimes in a hall. The practice followed in many cases was for the priest to read the pledge, sentence by sentence, the people reciting after him. In other cases the pledge was given by the raising of hands or the signing of a paper.

The Bishops took part with the inferior clergy in administering the pledge, addressing the people and generally warning them against isolated and unconsidered action. They urged obedience to the orders of the recognized leaders, who act in co-operation.

The Bishop of Ross, addressing 3,000 at Skibbereen, pointed out that the conscription order was not yet made, and would not be made for many weeks, perhaps months, and he declared that if the people were cool and determined it would never be made.

John Dillon, Chairman of the Nationalist Party in the House of Commons, has received the following cablegram from Archbishop Kelly of Sydney on behalf of the Australian Hierarchy:

"Considering the persistent refusal of respective Governments to grant Home Rule to Ireland, despite the votes of the British people and petitions of the dominions, we, voicing Irish and Australian Democratic sentiment, call upon the Government to grant Home Rule for Ireland forthwith, and considering the invariable failure of coercion in Ireland, we strenuously protest against any attempt by the British Government to conscript Ireland."

HAIG WINS NEAR ROBECQ

Drives Germans from Their Advanced Posts Northwest of Bethune

STOPS ATTACKS NEAR YPRES

Germans Attempting to Advance Are Caught Under British Artillery Fire.

GUN DUELS ARE FREQUENT

British Bombing Squadrons Again Raid German Rear Positions and Bases.

LONDON, April 21.—The British troops near Robecq, northwest of Bethune, today drove out the Germans from some of their advanced positions, according to Field Marshal Haig's statement issued by the War Office tonight.

Aside from artillery engagements there was little other activity along the front today.

Last night German troops which attempted an advance northeast of Ypres were stopped by British artillery fire.

Following is the text of the night statement:

There was local fighting to our advantage this morning in the neighborhood of Robecq, where the enemy's troops were successfully ejected from some of their advanced posts. The hostile artillery has shown considerable activity in this area.

Apart from artillery activity by both sides on different sectors, the day passed comparatively quietly on the other parts of the British front.

The text of the day report reads:

A hostile attack during the night on one of our posts south of the Scarpe River was repulsed after some fighting.

An attempt by the enemy to advance northeast of Ypres was stopped by our artillery.

We carried out a successful local operation last night in the neighborhood of Robecq, (on the southern side of the Flanders salient,) in which a number of the enemy was killed and a few prisoners and several machine guns were captured.

Hostile artillery was active yesterday afternoon and last night in the neighborhood of La Bassée Canal.

British Bombing Squadrons Active.

The British official communication dealing with aviation, issued tonight, says:

"The weather improved Saturday, but thick clouds prevented flying at high altitudes. Twelve tons of bombs were dropped during the day on various targets, including Menin, Armentières, and the Thourout railroad junction.

During the last few days, owing to better weather, there has been more air fighting. Six hostile machines were downed and three others disabled. Three of our machines are missing.

Our night-flying squadrons bombed Bapaume and enemy billets and the roads leading to the front. Hostile railway junctions also were attacked at Chaulnes, where a large fire was caused; at Juniville, twenty miles northeast of Rheims, and at Bethenville. All our machines returned.

KEMMEL THE NEXT GERMAN OBJECTIVE

British Front Expects a Massed Assault on That and Neighboring Heights.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 21.—Telegraphing from British Headquarters in France last night, Reuter's correspondent said:

"Captured maps prove that when the enemy broke off his attack south of Arras to develop his unexpected success at Armentières, he calculated on breaking through, but he has been held now for almost a week. He probably will try assaulting chosen positions with masses of men and guns.

"The evidence is that the chain of hillocks running from Mont Kemmel will be successively attacked.

"The enemy may revert to his original plan of separating the Anglo-

Continued on Page Two.

Maher's "The Sister of a Certain Soldier." Best News Stands and Bookstores, 10c.—Advt.

Vatican Deplores Growth of German Conquest Aims

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 21.—Vatican circles learn with regret of the change that has taken place in Germany among Catholics, including Chancellor von Hertling, about the conditions which they wish to obtain before concluding peace. It seems that the Germans are now determined to consider the famous Reichstag peace resolution of July 19 as nonexistent, insisting on annexations in France, Belgium, and Poland, besides the imposition of a large war indemnity.

Vatican circles consider such ideas as only leading to a prolongation of the conflict, and its further embitterment, rendering any effort toward the conclusion of peace more difficult.

FRENCH WITH HAIG AT EVERY POINT

Germans Seeking to Crush the British Always Found Poilus in Support at the Crisis.

BLUNDER OF LUDENDORFF

French General Says He Failed to Solve Problems of Moving His Reserves.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 21.—Paris newspapers today reproduce with satisfaction extracts from the German press which mark the very chastened spirit animating the boche journals at the end of the first month of the great battle. It is noted that the enemy journals speak now much more modestly of this battle of the Emperor and dilate on the probability that the campaign in France will be long, hard, uncertain, and costly, especially in men. This is regarded here as justifying the French attitude of confidence.

Practically every paper today prints a review of the results of the first month of the battle, and in no case is the note anything but one of satisfaction and optimism in regard to the future. Thus Lieut. Col. Rousset, in the Petit Parisien, remarks that the battle, far from separating the British from the French, has bound the armies of the two nations more closely together under a united command, and rendered possible the appointment of a new British War Minister, and says that never before in history has a coalition been characterized by such mutual loyalty and devotion.

Edouard Helsey, in the Journal, sets forth the German failure to avoid the French Army while attempting by every possible means to crush the British.

"Wherever the Germans went," he says, "we were there. However fast the enemy pursued his search for a weak point in the British lines, he always found the horizon-blue of the French soldiers ready to stop him. He attacked at Porpuéricourt and met us there, and we held him.

"He rushed on to Rollot, and we were waiting for him there. He dashed against Montdidier, and it was we who received his attack. He pushed on to the northward, toward the Somme, but the blue overcoats were always there. And however long the battle lasts, it will always be the same. He will butt into us where he expects us least. Right up into the Flanders marshes he will always find blue uniforms mingled with the khaki flood."

The German check has undoubtedly been largely due to the marvelous strategic rapidity displayed by the French. Under pressure of the enemy both great armies are now amalgamated under one sole command. Have we not every reason to be satisfied? is the question every Frenchman asks with pride today.

Points Out Ludendorff's Blunder.

"Why did not the Germans pursue the advantage they obtained from the strategic surprise achieved in the first days of the battle?" asks General Cherfils, the military critic of the Gaulois. He attributes the reason to a blunder by Ludendorff in not throwing in his accumulated strategic reserves soon enough.

"In my opinion," he says, "Ludendorff committed a capital mistake in not throwing them in at Montdidier. When he brought them in it was too late.

D. W. Griffith's "Hearts of the World," 44th St. Theatre. Mat. Today. Sec. $1.50 Biggest Attraction in New York.—Advt.

STAGE SET FOR NEW DRIVE

Anglo-French Armies in Great Fraternity Await Impending Onslaught

FRENCH CAME WEDNESDAY

Premier Clemenceau Reviews Men Who Fought at Neuve Eglise and Meteren.

AMIENS CATHEDRAL INTACT

Only Slightly Damaged by Nearby Explosions—Great Work Done by Medical Corps.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, April 21.—There has been no change of any importance on our battlefront during the recent hours. The enemy's warfare has been restricted to random shelling of the forward and back areas. Last night the British improved their positions near the village of Riez du Vinage. An attempted enemy advance on the defenses in the Frezenburg area, east of Ypres, was shattered by the fire of the field batteries.

French troops are now with the British around Kemmel Hill, which is probably one of the next objectives of the enemy. When I last saw it, toward the end of last week, it was under a heavy fire, which had already slashed down many trees which used to be dense in foliage here and broken many of the small farmsteads, which, by one of the war's greatest freaks, had remained on this hill all through the fighting in Flanders, inhabited by peasants, who kept chickens there, so that I remember on the morning of the Wytschaete battle, hearing the crowing of cocks before the British mines went up as a signal of the enormous drumfire and infantry attack.

Kemmel Gallantly Held.

I hear some interesting details of the gallant defense by the British when they were hard pressed by the enemy on April 16 and 17. The defense of Kemmel was at the time under command of an officer of the West Yorks with some of his own men, some Lancashire Fusiliers, and a field company of engineers, machine gunners and trench-mortar men.

For two days the enemy bombardment, as I saw from the neighboring ground, was very severe and his rapid advance from Neuve Eglise toward Donegal Farm was perilous for the British. Orders were given that the line must be held at all costs, and this was obeyed by the heroic group of men, including the Lancashire Fusiliers, who never budged in spite of the great ordeal. In and around Donegal Farm the West Yorks and Engineers fought grimly, and one subaltern and a small body of them held out to the last in a farm.

That was on the 17th; but by this time the French troops were getting into line with astonishing speed and coolness under fire. The British were in great need of this good help, for they were almost spent after days of fighting. The French made a raid that night, and, reaching Donegal Farm, found the young Lieutenant with his twelve men lying dead, surrounded by the bodies of about fifty Germans whom they had killed in this last fight.

The gallant behavior of the French in these critical hours, their cordiality and sympathy and fine courage, aroused the warmest enthusiasm of the British soldiers fighting with them, and both French and British up here are on terms of the friendliest camaraderie.

British Cheer French Premier.

This morning there was a little ceremony among the men who had just come out of battle when Premier Clemenceau came to review some of

Philip Gibbs's Narrative of the Great Battle in Flanders and Picardy

the British troops. They were the men whom I described as fighting long and hard at Neuve Eglise and Meteren when any weakness of defense, any despair because of their losses, would have led to grave results.

The corps commander to whose forces they belong spoke to them before the arrival of the French Premier, and said:

"You have covered yourselves with glory."

They were words good to hear after the battle. Then M. Clemenceau shook hands with the battalion commanders and reviewed the men, and there was a great response when their own General mounted his horse and called for three cheers for France.

As I write them, these words may seem to describe a formal ceremony, but there is a warm spirit behind any scene like this near the battle lines, because up there there is blue mingled with khaki, and a closer understanding between the armies now that they are fighting shoulder to shoulder against an enemy who has vowed to smash them both.

Today it is quiet again, as the quietude of war goes. Tomorrow the battle may flame out again.

British Grit Halted Drive.

April 20.—Almost for the first day since that 21st of March, now just a calendar month ago, since the enemy began his massed attacks in immense strength, with intent to destroy the British armies and divide them from the French, there has been no German action against the British, and the front has quieted down into desultory shelling.

It may be claimed honestly and thankfully that this is due to the British battalions in line from Wytschaete and Kemmel to the Ancre and the Somme, who by their most determined resistance under long and fierce bombardment and against fresh storm troops far outnumbering themselves beat off the enemy's last efforts to break their front and hurled him back with ghastly losses.

Otherwise there would have been no pause, for had the enemy smashed past Givenchy, Neep the day before yesterday and crossed La Bassée Canal north of Bethune his crowded divisions and field artillery would have sought to surge through on the roads to the Aire in another drive, or had he succeeded in turning Kemmel Hill and storming the heights of Mont Rouge and Mont Noir there would have been no waiting policy, but the German high command would have flung in all their reserves in an attempt to force the gap and gain a way through to the coast.

The British lying out there in the ditches of Flanders with French troops mingled with them, so that one can see the glint of blue under one hedge and of mud-colored khaki under another, repulsed all attacks Thursday and Friday by their sweeping fire from the ground that had been mangled by the bombardment about them, and smashed not only those waves of German storm troops but also the plans of the German high command.

Have Reaped a Grim Harvest.

What the Germans have reaped in the preliminary attack beyond Bailleul, and still more in their desperate attempts to break through between Robecq and Givenchy, is a new harvest of bleeding men garnered in the field hospitals behind their lines and filled with the unceasing wreckage of human life.

Another blow to them was their bloody repulse by the Belgians on April 17. They had pressed the attack in force. Besides three regiments of the 1st Landwehr Division usually holding this sector, between the Ypres-Staden railway and Kippe, they brought up from Dixmude—poor Dixmude, into whose flaming ruins I went when it was first bombarded in October, 1914—two regiments of the 6th Bavarian Division, and from the coast the 5th Matrosen Regiment of the 2d Naval Division, with a regiment of the 58th Saxons. It was a heavy force, and they hoped to surprise and annihilate the Belgian resistance by their weight and quickness of attack.

The Belgians were waiting for them, standing to in those swampy fields which they have held against the enemy for three and a half years, always shelled, always paying daily a toll of life and limb, not getting much glory or recognition because of the great battles elsewhere, but patient and enduring as when I knew them on the Yser in the first dreadful Winter of the war, and their little regular army fought to a finish.

Even before the battle last Wednesday the German marines, Saxon troops, and Landwehr suffered misery and lost many men. They lay out in the flat, wet fields two nights previously, and were very cold, and scared by the Belgian gunfire which burst among them. They had no great artillery behind them, and the Saxons and German sailors now prisoners of the Belgians curse bitterly because they were expected to get through easily in spite of this.

The enemy's intention was to take Bixschoote and advance across the Yser Canal, driving south to Poperinghe. What they did by their massed attacks was to penetrate to a point near Hoekske, southeast of Merckem, the main weight of their pressure being directed along the Bixschoote road. The Belgians delivered a quick counterattack, with wonderful enthusiasm among officers and men. They had perfect knowledge of the country, and used this fully by striking up from a place called Luyghem in such a way that the enemy was driven toward the swamp, where any who went in sank up to his neck in the ice-cold water.

Prisoners Quail at Cry of Women.

The Germans were cut off from their own lines and trapped. Seven hundred of them surrendered; men of all the regiments I have mentioned, and they seemed to think themselves lucky at getting off so cheaply, though they quailed when they were brought back through the towns behind the lines and the Belgian women, remembering many things, raised a cry as these men passed. It was not a pleasant sound. I heard it once in France when a German officer passed through with an escort. It was a cry which made my blood run cold. But there is gladness among the Belgian troops, for they had long waited for their chance of striking, and made good.

So the German high command cannot be well pleased with the last four days of their record. Their time table has at least been disarranged, and the figures of casualties with which one day they must face their people grow apace. What the German soldiers are saying about it all we only know from the prisoners, some of whom believe in victory and are arrogant in that belief, but many of whom are disillusioned and despairing.

One curious document has fallen into the hands of the British, revealing a disaffected spirit in the German ranks. It is a letter from a man of the Third Guards Division written to his brother in the Fifteenth Reserve Division.

Advised Brother to Hide.

"I strongly advise you to hide yourself and remain behind when your company goes into line," it says. "You needn't be afraid of punishment. If you should be punished it would be only lightly, and that is better than being killed. When I rejoined my company I heard that my best friend had been killed, and that so affected me I vowed I would never go into the line again. You will find that you are not the only one to remain behind. In fact you will find more than half of your company there.

"At Passchendaele I was fool enough to go into the line, and on our way our company got a full hit from an enemy shell. Twenty-three were killed, and twenty-eight wounded in one platoon. The rest of the company was blown to atoms. With much trouble we collected eight men of the First Platoon, twelve of the Second, and one man of the Third Platoon, and what were the results of my devotion to duty? Three days of charcoal fumes, no sleep, wet to the skin, boots full of slime and mud, my heart in my boots, and eyes closed waiting for death. The wise ones had remained behind, and made themselves comfortable."

It is a grim picture of an unrecorded episode of the war, like thousands of others, month by month, but the spirit of this letter shows that in spite of their courage, some German soldiers at least are asking themselves why they should be so sacrificed in this shambles for the blood-lust of their leaders. After last week's battles many thousands of them must repent of their belief in a cheap and easy victory over the British armies.

But that will make no difference to men like Ludendorff. The check they got last week will make no difference to their policy of bringing up all possible weight of men and guns and hurling it against the British and French troops. They will make before many days have passed another and greater attempt to capture Kemmel, and their recent inactivity on the Somme does not mean at all that they have given up the idea of seizing the high ground beyond Albert and advancing past Villers-Bretonneux toward Amiens. They are only biding their time before striking again with more men and more guns.

After being on the Flanders front and seeing the panorama of that battle between Kemmel and Bailleul, with its flaming villages and farms, where lately the British, who had been fighting incessantly for many days, were supported and relieved in certain sectors by French troops, I went today southward to see how things were about the Somme, where the enemy stays below Villers-Bretonneux on the south side of the river, and in Vaire Wood, beyond Corbie, on the north side, with Amiens still so far from them that its high cathedral and shining roofs, dim through the mists which rise from the river, must seem like a mirage mocking at their hopes.

Amiens Shelled Daily.

They are shelling Amiens each day with high velocities from long-range guns, and as I passed through today the savage howl of these things came overhead. At night they bomb it from waves of airplanes, as a week or two ago, when I was there. On a clear, moonlight night these raiders came over and dropped their explosives, killing and wounding women and children and slaughtering poor beasts, so that the light of the moon shone down upon dead horses lying in pools of blood.

Most of the enemy's shelling is on the railway, but his bombs are scattered about this great old city, which for me and many others in this war is crowded with memories, some happy and some pitiful, of the charming people there who became our friends, of little dinners with officers who came for a brief spell between their battles, of shopping expeditions where there was always laughter and sparkling eyes behind the counter, of walks along the Somme on Summer days, with birds singing above the rumble of gunfire away there where the river was red with blood, and of moonlit walks about the close of the cathedral, so beauteous in its white miracle of stone, so high and grand above all the strife of men and yet so touched with tenderness, as it seemed to me, for all the aching hearts that came to stand awhile below its tall, straight columns—women and children, muddy soldiers, French and English, Australians and Scots, peasant girls and great ladies—with the light streaming through the painted windows upon them and a listening silence in their souls.

Cathedral Not Badly Damaged.

I was very glad to see today that the cathedral had not been hit by shellfire. Some high explosives or bomb or shell have burst near it, but only scarred its walls and buttresses and broken some of its windows. That is sad enough, for they were windows of old glass dating from the fifteenth century, and it was priceless. But we are still saved the tragedy of losing the beauty of that great shrine which holds so much of the soul of France, and is one of the treasures of the world.

Poor Amiens! It was in sadness that I passed through her streets today with that sense of sinister menace which always comes to one in a city under fire, like Arras and Armentières beyond. I traveled to ground from which one looks on to the German positions, and the line of country across the Somme, which will be our next battlefield when the enemy makes another thrust this way.

Immediately in front of where I stood, across the river, was Villers-Bretonneux with the ruins made during recent weeks, and now all jagged and fretted on the skyline like the crumbling battlements of a mediaeval castle. For several days the enemy has been pouring gas shells into it, and I saw this work being done this morning. Each shell burst with a yellowish cloud in which there was deadly poison, fatal if one was without a gas mask. Some shells came howling on my side of the river, but aside from these and odd bursts of machine gun fire the battle line was strangely quiet, quiet but grim and sinister.

In the morning the sky was dark and heavy along the front, with storm-clouds, and in places snow fell thick enough to whiten the fields for an hour or two. A northeast wind came moaning over the battlelines, and through the clouds there were passing gleams of sunlight, which touched the ruins of the charred village of Villers-Bretonneux, in which clouds of foul vapor roamed, and along the barren ridge which rises from the southern bank of the Somme to Vaire Wood, where the enemy has outposts.

At the moment the guns were mostly silent; only here and there and now and then were there flashes from the valley of the Somme, and five sharp hammer strokes from a battery in action between the sudden splutterings of machine-gun fire.

Poilu's Pack a Formidable Burden.

Meanwhile, in a village behind the lines near the point of liaison and along the roads which lead to those sectors of the front, the British troops are mingled with French, who also are reinforcing in the region of Bailleul. They come marching along with full packs, and the French poilu's pack is very full, rising high above his blue helmet, for he stuffs a mass of things inside for the comfort of the outer and inner man, with extra pairs of boots, tin pots for warming food, some dog-eared boots for quiet moments under shellfire, tobacco tins, and bits of chocolate mixed up with his vests and love letters and old socks; but he carries all this as a snail carries its shell, as part of himself, and does not seem overburdened.

With their rifles stacked on the sidewalks, they stroll up and down the streets of the villages, which bear the wound marks of war, with gaps and wreckage between the houses and the brickwork scarred with shrapnel, and carry on friendly conversations with the Australian soldiers, Tommies, Jocks, and the traffic men, who are masters of ceremony along the roads of war and friendly souls to old women and small children, wandering Chinamen, stray dogs, and girls, at the level crossings between one transport column and another.

These French and English conversations are interesting and peculiar. With a few words like "good," "no bon," "fini," and "sale boche," eked out by shrugs, winks, bursts of laughter and the language of signs, the soldiers of both nations understand one another perfectly and establish the friendliest relations. This mingling of blue and khaki has changed the color scheme in some of the scenes of war and gives one a sense of closer union with the spirit and valor of France. French ambulances and British ambulances with their wounded pass one another down some of the roads and on the same battlefields men of France and England are together.

Wounded Brave in Their Pain.

A day or two ago I saw some British walking wounded in Flanders making their way slowly to the field dressing stations. They had their arms about each other for mutual support, and limped painfully through a village which the enemy was harassing with scattered shells. Two French officers standing by watched the wounded pass, and one of them said:

"Those English boys know how to suffer bravely."

Presently a French soldier, hit in the leg, stumbled by on the arm of a British comrade, and the officer said:

"C'est l'entente cordiale de la souffrance."

The British were stoical in their suffering in the casualty clearing stations, to which they came back in great numbers during the worst days of these battles. There was hardly any moan among them, even in the wards where the badly wounded lay.

In one place I went to during the hardest fighting on the Somme there was a great congestion of wounded, owing to the way in which some of the field hospitals had to pack up their tents and to evacuate with their patients, with the enemy bearing down on them. It was an old place like a mediaeval castle, with thick, high walls around, and in long rooms, built perhaps for barracks, the wounded lay in rows on the floors, stretcher by stretcher, in long vistas of blanketed bodies, upstairs and downstairs. It was a castle of pain, and no poet of the Middle Ages writing an allegory of human suffering caused by the evil spell of man's own wickedness could have conjured up a more tragic vision than here on these bare boards, where English, Scottish, and Irish lads lay waiting for the surgeons after their great battles against an overwhelming enemy more cruel than any devouring dragon or monster of mythology.

But they did not groan very much—hardly at all. Except when a man turned and moaned in his sleep, one heard only the hard breathing of men, suffering men, and now and then long quivering sighs. Many of them were smoking as they lay still with wide open eyes and their courage was as great here as on the field of battle.

As heroic a story as anything in all this history of the last four weeks is that of the medical officers, nurses, orderlies, and ambulance men belonging to these casualty clearing stations, who were not far behind the fighting lines when the battle began on March 21.

And then in a few hours they were on the very edge of the enemy's advancing tide, so that they were almost caught by it and had to make brave efforts to rescue the wounded, save their equipment, and get away to a place where for a little while again they could go on with their noble work until the red edge of war swept up with its fire again and they had to retreat still further.

I used to pass very often the outer ring of those casualty clearing stations on the right of the British line beyond Bapaume, in the Cambral salient, and away toward St. Quentin.

They were almost caught on that day of March 21 when the infernal bombardment was flung over a wide belt of the British lines, and the enemy stormed the defenses and the British fought back in heroic rearguard actions. It became a question of only a few hours, sometimes of the last quarter of an hour, when these brave medical officers with the nurses and orderlies could get away.

It is always the rule of patients first, and at Ham there were 1,200 wounded, and many others in other places. The railways were choked with military transport or destroyed by shell fire. On the roads refugees were mixed up with the transport and guns and troops. It was a frightful problem, but the medical staffs did not lose their nerve and set about the business of removal with fine skill and discipline.

What wounded could walk were gathered together and sent on to the roads to make their way back as far as their strength would carry them. The badly wounded were packed into all the available ambulances and sent away. The equipment had sometimes to be put on any train, regardless of its destination. It was gathered in afterward from whatever place it went to.

A casualty clearing station of 1,000 beds needs 100 lorries to move it, but nine lorries take a full kit for 200 beds, and always nine lorries moved off first after the wounded to take up a new station further back and carry on. The medical officers looked after the surgical instruments and trundled them along the roads on wheeled stretchers. One officer went twenty-five miles this way and another seventeen miles. The sisters, after the wounded had left, were put on any vehicle going back from the battle-line.

During these days I saw them squeezed between drivers and men on motor lorries, sitting among the Tommies in transport wagons, one at least on a gun limber, and others perched on top of forage, still merry and bright in spite of all the tragedy about them, because that is their training and their faith.

In this retreat one poor sister was killed and another wounded. Many of them, with the medical officers, lost their kits. At Achiet le Grand, on March 21, a shell killed eight orderlies and blew out the back of the operating theatre, and at another village on a second night three ambulances were smashed up by bombs. Two drivers with some of their patients were killed, but all the wounded were brought away from the outer ring of casualty clearing stations safely, and then from the second ring through Roye and Marincourt, Dernancourt, and Aveluy.

At Roye there was no time to spare, owing to the enemy's rapid advance, and seventy patients remained with a medical officer and twelve orderlies until they could be rescued, if there was any possible chance. There seemed at first no chance, but on the way back to Villers-Bretonneux the medical officer in command of the first convoy met some motor ambulances and begged the drivers to go into Roye and rescue those who had been left behind. They went bravely and brought away all the wounded and the staff, and had no time to spare, because the last ambulance came under the German rifle fire.

It is a strange and wonderful thing that the patients do not seem to be harmed in any way by this excitement and fatigue, and one of the chiefs who made a tour of inspection of all his clearing stations at this time tells us he found all the wounded in good condition and apparently no worse for their experience.

The triumph of these medical officers and their staffs is that even during the retreat they were able to deal with all the wounded brought back from the battle, and that none of them, lightly wounded or severely wounded, was left behind if once rescued from the fighting line.

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GREAT FIRE IS SUBSIDING

Sword of Joan Statue Broken—Terrorism Was Germans' Supposed Object.

By G. H. PERRIS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, April 20.—The great fire at Rheims has nearly burned itself out. Having thrown in within a week 50,000 explosive and an unknown number of incendiary and gas shells, the German gunners ceased as suddenly and inexplicably as they had begun, and when I entered the city this morning the silence of death brooded over it.

The written word is powerless to describe such a spectacle, and it is no more adequate for being unmeasured, but when men of faith, men who love the old and beautiful, write under the fresh, stunning impression of such a sight, is it strange that some loose phrases escape them?

I am very familiar with the ruins of Rheims from the first bombardment which destroyed the exquisite sculptures of the north tower and facade of the cathedral three and a half years ago. I have been able to watch the mischief extending, cruel step by step, at first with the normal British reluctance to credit the outrageous or incomprehensible. One was chiefly concerned to find out whether after all there was not some sort of military excuse.

I severely cross-examined every one who could be supposed to know anything about the matter. There never was any shadow of excuse.

It remained only to record from time to time the progress of a crime as deliberate as any in the annals of war and in its own kind a particularly damnable, blackhearted crime, such as a Comanche chief or Congo cannibal would not have had the wickedness to conceive. If there be still any rationalist obstinate enough to ask the reason of this last outburst of vandalism, I can only hazard a guess that it may have been planned, like the long distance bombardment of Paris, as a terroristic accompaniment of the Hindenburg offensive. It may have been supposed that the tales of refugees would help to demoralize Paris and the rest of the country, so little after these terrible years has the boche learned of the people whom he set out to conquer.

Well, the Cathedral of Saint Louis is not falling. Wonderful was the work of the Gothic builders. More buttresses, pinnacles, gargoyles, and stone railings have been shattered, more statues have been chipped, and rain, entering freely by a large rent in the roof, has worked damage since my last visit in November.

The French officers of the region have long regarded what the newspapers call the martyrdom of Rheims with a fine stoicism and one of them said to me today that his impression was that this time the enemy gunners had sought to avoid the cathedral itself, while particularly aiming at the once rich quarter around it. However that may be, the cathedral has been again struck. The uplifted sword of Joan of Arc in the bronze equestrian statue before the cathedral has been cut in half. If this were all, we should have after the war at least a worthy memorial to leave to posterity.

Cathedral a Superb Ruin.

It is said that it would now cost a million sterling to restore the finest Gothic fane in France. I hope that nothing of the kind will be attempted, nothing more, that is, than the construction of a new roof, new windows, doors and furnishings and the necessary strengthening of the structure, for, as it stands, gassed and discolored, the vast shell has a strange magnificence and piteous loveliness like that of some of the broken splendors that remain to us from the ancient world.

Let Rheims speak to future generations as the ruins of the Acropolis and the Forum have spoken to our fathers and us, but the city itself raises a different and more difficult problem. It is now no exaggeration to say that as a whole it is destroyed beyond hope. Until a fortnight ago large parts of it were not beyond the possibility of repair.

Remember that Rheims was not a small town like Ypres or Arras, but a wealthy and dignified community of 120,000 souls, occupying a space equal to one-fifth of that of Paris. There is now from end to end probably not a single house whose walls are not more or less broken.

The Northern and Eastern quarters were already in ruins. Now the centre of the city is gutted. Of public buildings, the central squares built in the time of or after the Counts of Champagne, the cloth warehouses and workshops, private residences, bazaars, and shops, nothing but rows of smoking walls, half buried in fallen rafters and masonry. A few companies of firemen are engaged in saving remnants of furniture and goods not utterly spoiled, but they do not amount to a ten thousandth part of the wealth that has gone up in smoke and fallen in ashes.

In these few days I have not the heart to moralize over this heartrending scene, but it will not be a just peace that does not stipulate for the restoration of Rheims by its destroyers.

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KEMMEL THE NEXT GERMAN OBJECTIVE

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

French armies, but it is no longer possible for him to rush the Channel ports. Prisoners admit that the task set them when the offensive was launched has been much more bitter than they imagined.

"The fighting of the past week has indeed been glorious. The valor and tenacity of the indomitable British troops has been unsurpassed, and only numerical superiority yielded the enemy the slightest success. The thin khaki line of a week ago, which is now variegated with blue French uniforms, will be much less likely to yield to any sudden stupendous thrust."

A Long Struggle Predicted.

The following official report of operations on the western front up to April 19 has been received by the Governor General of Canada, and was issued today through the office of the Chief Press Censor:

"In the operations of the week ending April 18 the Lys battle has absorbed almost all the German energies, straining at the same time the British defense to a point at which only a realization of the stake involved could enable a successful resistance to be maintained.

"The enemy advance has been diverted from the south by the solid wall encountered at Givenchy, and westward the pressure is being gradually removed to the front and north flank of attack. Armentières was evacuated to avoid an encircling movement, after which two German armies, north and south thereof, joined hands. The British divisions on the north and south flanks remained firm, but the attack in the centre continued till it crossed the River Lawe, captured Merville, Merris, and Neuve Eglise, after which the advance appeared to be checked.

"The struggle then narrowed to one for three points—Bailleul, Nieppe Forest, and Mont Kemmel—having for its main objective the capture of Hazebrouck. During the week's fluctuating fighting these villages changed hands, but at the end Bailleul fell, and the enemy occupied Meteren, Wulverghen, and Wytschaete, and practically the whole of the Messines Ridge fell to him. The forward line eastward of Ypres then became untenable and was abandoned without the knowledge of the enemy.

"The fighting at every point was of the most desperate kind, but the enemy realized that there was little chance of any further exploitation of his success in any direction but the most northern and northwestern sectors, where, discovering a weak spot, he concentrated a full attack. Nevertheless the net result to him was a small gain of territory at a cost of severe losses inflicted at a critical moment.

"The situation, though serious, gives ground for confidence, but the fighting must continue for a lengthy period while the German reinforcements are being exhausted.

"The enemy reckoned on an impetuous rush of highly trained troops to smother the British lines and shatter the morale of the whole Entente. He concentrated on the British lines alone because the manoeuvring space to his rear was so restricted, and also because a decision would give him the coast. He also expected thereby to affect the French morale, on which he has been exercising his whole ingenuity of propaganda by calling into question their mutual loyalty. But the Allies, having decided on a French commander in whom they have implicit faith, are now willing to face all losses till the time arrives for a counterstroke.

"Since the enemy selected the British for their attack, the British must bear the brunt for the time. Neither the inevitable loses nor the yielding of unimportant ground have succeeded in shaking allied confidence in their troops or leaders. The German method of trying to rush soldiers into precipitate action and trying to undermine the patience and confidence of the civilian populations are well understood."

LONDON PRESS CHEERFUL,

But The Observer Believes Germans Will Make a Third Big Attack.

LONDON, April 21.—Writers in the Sunday newspapers, reviewing the fighting in Flanders last week, emphasize the splendid resistance offered by British troops to the German onslaughts, which The Observer says is a "glorious and solid achievement, second to nothing in our history." This newspaper continues:

"So far we hold like a rock. On the roads to Calais and Boulogne the Germans, instead of gaining another ten miles, have not gained ten yards. We do not mean that the issue already has been definitely decided against the enemy. Beyond all doubt there will soon be a third and bigger attack. But in one respect the conditions are changed, not momentarily but definitely, for the better."

Professor Henry Spenser Wilkinson, Chichele Professor of Military History at Oxford, writing in The Sunday Times, says that, although the qualities of British soldiers as fighters have been proved in a hundred battlefields century after century, yet there never has been a more striking manifestation of their courage, determination, and obstinacy than the battle of the last month.

POILUS AND TOMMIES FRATERNIZE IN PICARDY

Like Comrades of Long Standing —Milking Cows in No Man's Land.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, April 21, (Associated Press.)—The troops and officers of the British and French forces on the Picardy front are already working together, as though they always had been doing so. One might have expected difficulties of language, but they are not apparent. Some ungrammatical French is being spoken on one side, and there are certain peculiarities in the English used by the other, but the men are getting along famously. The best part of it is that they are thoroughly enjoying this association.

The Poilus and Tommies met one another like long-lost brothers, and are carrying on like comrades of a hundred battles. They are fine fellows, these French soldiers. The correspondent watched them as they passed northward over the British roads, and no more magnificent troops have been seen on the front than these clean-cut chaps, who make love to the village lasses like courtiers and fight like devils. It is not amiss to say that they were welcome when they arrived, for the enemy was pressing the tired British with tremendous forces.

An unusual air battle was staged last evening near Vaire between a British and a German airplane. The aviators engaged in a heated exchange of machine gun bullets as they circled and swerved about each other. At times they were nearly touching as they manoeuvred for position. Finally the German, in a mad sweep to get where he could operate his gun to better advantage, crashed into the British pilot. The collision was terrific, and both machines swirled earthward in flames.

A curious incident has been reported from the Merville sector. A few days ago a large herd of cows, which had been abandoned, was still grazing in No Man's Land between Nieppe Forest and Merville. The British Tommies sat in their defenses for a long time, speculating longingly how fresh milk would taste. Finally the desire for milk became overpowering. Some hardy pioneers ventured forth with tins and, amid the singing of bullets, milked the cows. Doing dairy work in No Man's Land these days is the task of a man.

EXPECTS FOCH TO STRIKE.

Officer Back from Montdidier Sector Says Foe Is Tiring.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, April 21.—There has arrived here on a passenger liner an American officer who was near Montdidier just behind the allied lines in the first days of the German drive. He went out with other volunteers and helped to hold back the Germans when it appeared that they were about to break through the gap between the armies of Gough and Byng. For five hours the hastily gathered forces succeeded in holding the gap while Byng's forces readjusted and the space was closed.

In the present situation, he said, there is nothing discouraging. The French reserves are ready and the foe is gaining ground slowly and at an awful cost of life. Every day of the German advance means a tiring out of the forces, and in the end, the officer predicted, General Foch will strike and there will be less power to resist him.

There was great confusion in the early days of the drive, he said, and it appeared that the Germans were intent only upon attacking the British. They left the Australians and the Canadians alone as much as possible.

The Germans do not hold to the opinion that the Americans cannot fight, the officer said, but they know that the Americans are "green" in warfare and so they play all sorts of tricks on them, such as sending up misleading signals and making the motions of attack. When it comes to fighting in No Man's Land the Germans are not looking for that sort of thing. They fear the American style of bushwhacking.

Another arrival was Lieutenant William Joseph Denny of Australia, of the Transport Corps, a member of Parliament from South Australia. Wounded and decorated by the King, the Lieutenant comes here for a rest.

There also arrived Captain I. C. Hackett and First Officer von Schoen of the steamship Raven, which was torpedoed on March 7 with the loss of seven men.

FRANCE HONORS RAILWORKERS

Decorates Transport Officials for Services During the Drive.

PARIS, April 21.—Premier Clemenceau has signed an order of the day praising the railroad workers for the endurance and energy they have shown in moving troops to the present battle-front. Two high railroad officials have been made Commanders of the Legion of Honor, two others have been made officers of the order, and seventeen have been made Chevaliers. Twenty railroad men have received military medals.

Maurice Barrès, Deputy and member of the French Academy, in an article praising the remarkable organization shown in transporting troops, munitions, and food, says that some one asked Premier Clemenceau which had been his worst night since the present German offensive began, and that the Premier replied: "I have had more than you think."

The suggestion has been made that trains be supplied with machine guns as a defense against airplanes which swoop down on them, especially when the train has come to a standstill.

URGES CLERGY TO FIGHT.

Bishop of London Says One Priest Is Enough in Each Parish.

LONDON, April 21.—The Bishop of London today publicly announced himself a conscriptionist, and said that calling-up notifications would be sent to all the clergy in the London diocese under the new act, the principle to be observed being that one priest should be left for each parish.

He apealed to the church to rally to the national cause without regard to the exemption accorded to the clergy, and added that he believed other Bishops would adopt the same line.

GERMAN WARSHIPS FLEE.

British Drive Them Behind Mine Fields in Heligoland Bight.

LONDON, April 21.—British and German light forces clashed on Saturday in the waters east of the great German fortress Heligoland, the British Admiralty announced today. After the exchange of a few shots at long range the German warships took refuge behind their mine fields. The Admiralty announcement says:

"British light forces, operating in Heligoland Bight Saturday, obtained touch with enemy light forces, who retired behind the mine fields. A few shots were exchanged at an extreme range. One enemy destroyer was observed to be hit. All our ships returned without casualties."

ARMENIANS RETAKE VAN.

Aided by Population, They Also Repulse Turks' Attacks on Baku.

LONDON, April 21.—Reuter's Moscow correspondent says the Bolsheviki's Armenian information bureau has received a wireless dispatch through Tabriz, saying that the Armenians have recaptured the town of Van, in Turkish Armenia, after heavy fighting.

The dispatch says also that Mussulman attacks on Baku have been repulsed by the Armenians and the populace of the town.

light and power

Six masterly articles on factory lighting have just appeared in FACTORY, written by Professor C. E. Clewell, electrical engineering department, University of Pennsylvania. The series has in addition been widely distributed in reprint. In the April, May and June issues of FACTORY, Professor Clewell will write of the driving of machinery by electric motors. Inasmuch as FACTORY is "the Magazine of Management" these articles will talk mainly from the managerial viewpoint.

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OFFICIALS IN DARK ON GERMAN CLAIMS

Washington Unable to Verify Report That 183 of Our Men Have Been Captured.

SHOWS NEED OF BULLETIN

American Government the Only One That Does Not Issue Daily Official Communique.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The need for an American official communiqué dealing with the operation of General Pershing's forces is emphasized again by the German War Office claim made tonight in connection with the attack yesterday on the American position in the sector north of Toul.

As understood here, the German War Office sets up the claim that something like 183 Americans were captured in this fight; that machine guns were captured, and that the American positions were penetrated to a depth of two miles. No official statement whatever was forthcoming from the War Department tonight in denial of this German report, and so far as could be ascertained the department was without information supporting the statement.

The only information available to offset the German claim is that contained in the press advices of today, which assert that while the Germans, who attacked with 1,200 storm troops, the largest number ever concentrated against the American troops, had penetrated the front line trenches and taken the village of Seichprey, the Germans, after furious hand to hand fighting, which was still going on at midnight, were driven out, and the American troops had recaptured the village and most of the ground lost in the early fighting.

According to the press reports no Americans were captured, and if any prisoners were taken it must have occurred after the press association's reports were filed.

All Others Issue Statements.

For some reason the War Department has not elected to give out daily communications dealing with the operations of American troops in the field. The British, French, Belgian, German, and Italian Governments have from the beginning issued official statements summarizing the results of each day's fighting. This morning's papers show that such official statements were issued last night by the British, Belgian, French, and German Governments, but no such statements have been issued by the American Government. The only statements issued by the War Department are in the form of an official weekly review of the military situation, which is very general in its allusions to what the Americans are doing.

Before American troops were occupying independent sectors there was a reason for not issuing statements at Washington dealing with the situation. The Americans were not then taking sufficient part in the actual fighting to warrant the issuance of daily statements, which might be open to the construction that we were, as one official once stated it, "blowing our horn too loudly."

Now that the American troops are occupying at least six distinct sectors of the line, are operating with the Franco-British forces along the Picardy front and large reserves of Americans are available for use any time that General Foch gives the word, it is argued by many here, including some prominent officers of the army, that in the absence of official statements of an authoritative character regarding the result of actions in which American forces participate, there is no way to offset German claims, when exaggerated, except by producing unofficial press dispatches. The result is that if false statements are made regarding operations along the parts of the front held by the American troops our army is placed in a false light and at distinct disadvantage before the public opinion of the world.

Want Report Challenged.

The German assertion that 183 American prisoners were taken in the engagement fought around Seichprey is, in the opinion of many here, too important to be allowed to go unchallenged if it is not true. It is four times as many men as are known to have been captured from among the American forces by the Germans from the beginning of our appearance on the fighting front. According to official casualty lists given out from the beginning of our participation in the war up to last night, only forty-three American officers and enlisted men of the army are known to have been captured by the Germans. Besides the forty-three that are admitted to have been captured from the beginning, the official records to yesterday showed that only forty-two American soldiers and officers have been recorded as missing in action.

Secretary Baker has taken the position in the past that no information regarding the American forces should be given out except from General Pershing's headquarters. Some time ago it was suggested to the Secretary of War by newspaper correspondents here that he take under consideration the matter of issuing communiqués every day dealing with the work of General Pershing's men. The Secretary said he would do so. That was before he went to France. Since his return he has admitted that he has had the matter under consideration, but no decision has been reached as to whether these communications should be issued here or in France.

ARMY GETS GUN TRACTORS.

Motorization of Pershing's Field Artillery Practically Complete.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—With the safe arrival in France of large shipments of artillery tractors, the program for the motorization of field artillery units included in the American Expeditionary Force now has been practically completed. The only exceptions are a few batteries of three-inch and 75-millimeter guns.

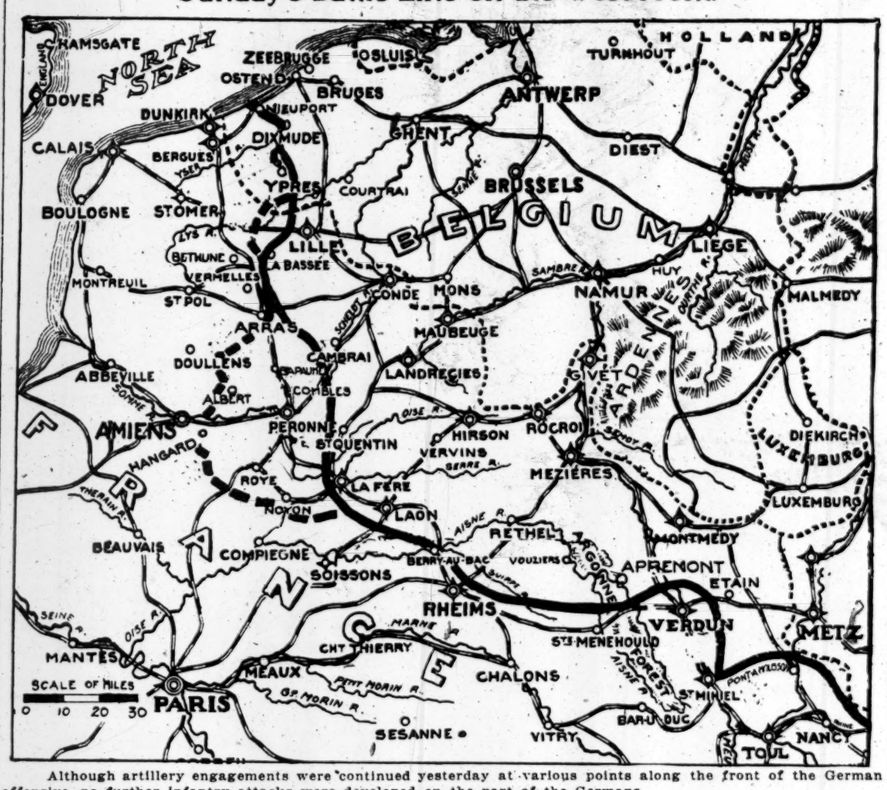
The change will result in substantial saving of cargo space through the elimination of the regular shipments of forage and of draft animals. Eventually it will be possible to materially decrease the vast reserves of grain and forage now maintained in France.

REGULARS WILL COMMAND.

Baker Wants Experienced Direction of National Army in Camp.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Secretary Baker has approved the recommendation of high army officers that, so long as national army units are in this country, the commanding officer of every regiment of infantry or field artillery and the commanders of the division and ammunition trains shall be from the regular army. In addition, at least one Lieutenant Colonel and one Major for every infantry or artillery regiment must be from the regulars. When the division goes abroad General Pershing exercises wide powers in controlling the commissioned personnel.

Sunday's Battle Line on the West Front.



Although artillery engagements were continued yesterday at various points along the front of the German offensive, no further infantry attacks were developed on the part of the Germans.

Near Robecq, (northwest of Bethune, on the Lys-Armentières front,) the British yesterday improved their positions by driving the enemy from some of his advanced posts.

German troops on Saturday night attempted an advance northeast of Ypres, but were stopped by British artillery fire.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

The statement has been made recently that the Germans have not used all of their reserves in the fighting since March 21, but they have, on the contrary, something like 850,000 men still to call upon. It is a fact tat they have not used all of their divisions in France. They have indeed attacked with but 130 out of the 205 divisions they possess. But while the remaining divisions may contain 850,000 men, this does not signify that these men are available for the fighting on the British front. In fact, it is doubtful if any of them can be used. The Germans have stripped the remainder of their front nearly as far as is consistent with safety. In fact, it is doubtful if any more men can be drawn without stretching the line opposed to the French too thin. Except for the small number of men used in the present fighting—and these have been relatively few—the French have not been in a serious action on a large scale since Nivelle's offensive along the Aisne the early part of 1917. The French Army therefore is, on the whole, well rested and fresh. The French, too, seriously outnumber the Germans on their particular front, and the disparity is increasing slowly as Germany draws further on her line for men to reinforce the more western fighting front. The indications are, then, that the Germans will either be forced to draw the Austrians into the battle in France or fight their fight out in Picardy and in Flanders with the divisions now engaged.

This is one of the considerations naturally which will control General Foch in his much spoken of counteroffensive. If he finds that Germany has weakened too far any section of the front opposed to the French he may select this section as the scene of his counterblow. It is not, of course, necessary that he strike in the zone of present activities. The battle of the Somme, which was in part at least a counteroffensive of Verdun, was staged far distant from the Verdun area. Its effect, however, was to put an immediate stop to the latter battle. An attack now in the Champagne or along the Valley of the Aillette, with Laon as its objective, would have a similar effect if it were driven continuously.

The fact that Foch has not struck yet does not in any way negative the existence of the reserve army of which there has been so much written. But because he has it is no reason why he is going to use it at this time. The war has reached a stage when it is hardly the part of wisdom to take unnecessary chances. If he throws his last card into the fight and it cannot take the trick his situation is desperate. It would not, indeed, be surprising, if we consider the unyielding demand for caution at this time, should the allied commander hold his reserve in hand for the purpose of holding Germany back this year and of preventing any further success on a large scale, and wait until next year, when the American Army reaches toward the million mark, to strike. In this way he will be absolutely certain of success when the time comes. It is much less wasteful of men to handle the matter in this way, provided the opportunity for a complete success is not offered by the Germans in the present fighting.

The fighting in Flanders during the last few days has gradually died down to local engagements of a minor nature. The Germans have ceased their offensive measures, marking a pause which always comes in such a battle, during which they may catch their breath, as is were, and prepare for a new effort. The Germans have not yet lost the fight, because it is not over by any means. There will be further efforts, efforts on just such a grand scale as those of the past, and the fighting will be just as fierce and determined. It is this particular battle which now spells for the Germans world power or downfall. For on this particular battle hangs the conclusion of the war. If Germany loses, the result of the war is as certain as if it were already achieved.

We may be certain in return that Germany will continue the fight she has begun as long as she has the material with which to carry it on. She is now preparing for a new blow, it is presumed, against the positions on the northern side of the Flanders salient, the positions from Kemmel west. She is still confronted with the necessity of breaking out or drawing back. She cannot stay where she is. Just what the plan of the next battle will be no one can say until it develops. But the longer she is forced to wait, the greater advantages the Allies will have.

Germany has lost bitterly in the fighting of the last three or four days in the attacks which have been driven against the British between Givenchy and St. Venant along La Bassé Canal. It is hardly likely she will try further here. But the Kemmel positions are much more important and justify further extended effort. It is by no means certain, however, that such effort will consist in a frontal attack.

It may be noted in General Haig's reports of yesterday's fighting that the Germans began action against the lines northwest of Ypres. This may prove the forerunner of an attempt to crush in the Ypres salient from this direction. If this can be done, the Kemmel positions will obviously be seriously threatened from the north and may have to be given up.

AMERICANS HOLD SEICHEPREY LINE

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

left bank of the Avre River and also between Montdidier and Noyon.

A German raid north of Rheims was repulsed.

The struggle continued throughout the night in the region of Seicheprey. French troops regained nearly all the terrain which had been lost to the Germans.

American troops fighting in this region also repulsed a determined German attack in the same sector.

Several raids were made by French troops on the German positions in Lorraine and in the Vosges.

Attacked Americans in Three Waves.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, April 20, (Associated Press.)—German forces which attacked the American positions west of Renneres Forest, northwest of Toul, today, came across No Man's Land in three waves. They had been especially trained for this operation. The Americans, although greatly outnumbered, fought for every inch of the way, giving ground slowly and pouring a deadly machine gun, rifle, and automatic fire into the advancing enemy.

The German barrage began just before sunrise, following a heavy bombardment on the American front and rear positions in the course of the night. In an attempt to put the American batteries out of action the Germans used an unusually large number of gas shells, but our artillery replied vigorously, hurling hundreds of shells across the German lines.

A counterbarrage set down by the American artillery caught the advancing Germans and killed a number of them before they had opportunity to reach the American trenches.

The Germans entered the shell-torn village of Seicheprey in the forenoon, but remained only a short time, being driven out again by a brilliant counterattack made by the American infantry. The commander of one unit holding an outpost reported at one stage of the attack that his men were slowly giving ground, but that they were "fighting every inch of the way."

EXPECTS A THIRD ATTACK

But Paris Press Is Calmly Confident That Germans Will Fail.

PARIS, April 21.—The great German offensive on the western front has now been going on for a full month, and the French press is unanimous in its optimistic attitude. The Temps says:

"The formidable assaults, which for a month past von Hindenburg has thrown against the British army, have not succeeded in breaking our ally's resistance. They have given ground, but Germany's soldiers always find confronting them lines which may have been bent, but have not been broken. After a month's operations the enemy, with the battlefields everywhere strewn with the bodies of his soldiers, is compelled to abandon the attacks."

The Intransigeant says:

"The struggle is entering its second month. Calm reigns. The third attack is being prepared, perhaps as tremendous as the previous two, but our optimism is reasoned and justified. They shall not pass."

Lieut. Col. Rousset in La Liberté says:

"Where will the enemy strike now? All the roads leading to the objectives are barred. The essential thing is not to waste precious reserves, which may turn the tide at any moment."

NEW MOVE TO SPLIT ALLIES?

Observers at French Front Look for Renewed Attacks Near Amiens.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, April 21, (Associated Press.)—German artillery, especially the guns of the heaviest calibres, which appear to have reached the front in considerable numbers, has been extremely active all along the front from Castel to the south of Noyon since the successful French attack between Thennes and Mailly-Raineval, northwest of Montdidier, on Thursday.

The French guns have been replying most vigorously and have been battering the German front lines and the concentrations of troops in the back areas.

In the vicinity of the River Aliette large flights of aviators of both adversaries were occupied both Friday night and today in reconnoitring and in attacking each other's depots and cantonments. The French airmen continually harassed the German supply columns.

Distinct indications have been observed further north of German preparations for some kind of movement between Arras and Amiens. Whether they will develop into an offensive action cannot be foreseen, but there seems to be a great possibility that another attempt will be made to sever the link connecting the French and British.

Hitherto, thanks to magnificent handling and to bravery of the allied soldiers since the first German onslaught, all efforts in that direction have failed, and after a full month of almost constant attacking the ermans in summing up their result can find only that they have sacrificed many of their best divisions without adequate repayment for their enormous losses.

Pope Saves Belgian Church Bells.

AMSTERDAM, April 21.—A dispatch to the Maasbode from Cologne says it is learned there that as a result of mediation by the Pope Emperor William has ordered that no more Belgian church bells shall be seized.

ITALIANS WIN IN TRENTINO.

Raiders Destroy Two Hostile Outposts in the Sano Area.

ROME, April 21.—An official statement issued today by the Italian War Office says:

West of Mori [Trentino front] our storming parties attacked hostile outposts in the Sano area, and after a violent struggle destroyed two of them, while the occupants of a third were put to flight.

In the Asiago Basin our artillery carried out repeated concentrations against enemy positions.

WASHINGTON LOOKS FOR HARDER DRIVE

War Department Predicts a Further and More Powerful Thrust by the Germans.

MET ONLY FAILURE SO FAR

Selection of Foch Regarded as Effective Stroke for Allies—Our Artillery Doing Well.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—In its weekly survey of the battlefront situation in Europe, the War Department asserted its view that the Germans were able to gain a local advantage in Flanders, but "their enormous sacrifices and heaped-up casualties have been barren of primary results."

The Department asserts that the enemy has pushed with vigor toward the Channel ports, but has been unable "to force even a strategic retirement upon the Allies, much less disorganize their order of battle." However, it is asserted, the battle that has been raging in the Flanders salient is neither the final nor even the most determined onslaught of the enemy, and that if the Flanders offensive fails, the enemy can be counted upon to attempt a further and even more powerful thrust.

The department's statement emphasizes the importance of the selection of General Foch as Commander in Chief of the allied armies, saying this unity of command has "materially facilitated strategic problems with which the Allies are now confronted," and that General Foch, who has strategic control of the belligerent strength of all the Allies in the west, will be able to so dispose of all of their forces as to obtain "a maximum economy and efficiency in this use."

Held in Front of Amiens.

Here is the War Department's review of military operations for the week ended April 20:

"In what has hitherto been held the principal scene of operations, the salient stretching from north of Arras to south of the Oise Canal with its apex in front of Amiens, there has been no important change during the week in the positions of the contending forces.

"An apparent slackening of hostile pressure north and south of the Somme is recorded, though it would be premature to assert that the Amiens objective has been abandoned.

"Along the front from the Avre to Noyon the French counterthrusts netted local advantages.

"Northwest of Moreuil, the French launched a strong assault which resulted in the capture of 300 prisoners. A second attack in this vicinity gained some 750 prisoners and enabled the French to advance their line in the neighborhood of Castel.

"In the secondary theatre of the offensive, the new salient formed by the pressing back of the British between Merkem and La Bassée Canal, desperate fighting continued throughout the week. Here the enemy was able to win terrain of distinct tactical value, and by occupying part of the Messines Ridge exerted such a threat upon the British forces in the old Ypres salient, posted beyond Passchendaele and the Ypres-Menin Road, as to force their withdrawal along a line running east of Ypres, thus straightening out the irregularities of allied dispositions in this area.

"With the combat situation still in flux, it can serve no purpose to discuss in detail the tactical phases of the operations taking place.

Bloody Fighting on the Lys.

"Wulverghem, Neuve Eglise, Meteren, and the areastretching to the Lys were the scene of some of the bloodiest encounters of the war. Here the British have been pressed back only locally, and the various tactical objectives have changed hands rapidly.

"The fighting in the area centring around Mount Kemmel continues with increasing intensity. This key position remains in British hands, though the enemy gained a foothold along its southern slopes. The British, with French support which has arrived, are consolidating their positions and holding well.

"The Germans have been able to gain a local advantage in Flanders, yet, surveying the combat situation as a whole, it can be affirmatively stated that their enormous sacrifices and heaped-up casualties have been barren of primary results.

"The enemy, while pushing with vigor toward the Channel ports, and increasing his pressure to a maximum, has been unable to force even a strategic retirement upon the Allies, much less disorganize their order of battle.

"Looked at from a broad standpoint of the general military situation in the west it cannot, however, be held that the battle now raging in this salient is the final nor even the most determined onslaught of the enemy.

"There are indications that should the offensive here also fail to lead to some definite result, the enemy may undertake a further and even more powerful thrust.

"Unitey of command has materially facilitated strategic problems with which the Allies are now confronted.

"The official selection of General Foch as commander in chief of the allied armies means that he now has strategic control of the belligerent strength of all of the Allies in the west, and will be able to dispose of all of their forces so as to secure a maximum economy and efficiency in their use.

"The complete harmony of allied operations is illustrated by the bringing up of a large body of trained Italian units to take part in the battle in the west.

"Along the sectors of the front in which our own troops are in action there was relatively greater activity. In the Meuse area the enemy broke into our lines, but was promptly driven out with severe losses.

"A number of our men who had been taken prisoners by the enemy and were being conducted through No Man's Land turned upon their captors and were able to free themselves and make their way back to our lines.

"Increased sniping and machine-gun fire was noted both along the Meuse and north of Toul. Our counterbattery work showed itself efficient in keeping down hostile shelling, which burst forth in greater volume and intensity in restricted areas.

"The first two enemy airplanes brought down by our aviators were shot down behind our lines north of Toul.

"No operations of importance took place in the Italian theatre, aside from intermittent artillery bombardments and a number of minor raids successfully carried out by the Italians. No fresh developments are noted.

"In the east the enemy continues to advance practically without opposition along the main highways leading to objectives of certain economic importance, particularly in the Ukraine.

"In the Balkans Greek and British troops, acting in co-operation, crossed the Struma and captured a number of villages."

PARIS PROMENADES, HEEDLESS OF BIG GUNS

Gay Spring Sunday Crowds Give the Bois a Pre-War Aspect.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 21.—While German newspapers are regaling their readers with fantastic fiction to the effect that anarchy reigns in Paris to such an extent that people dare not venture into the streets, and the prisons are so overcrowded that thousands of those arrested have to be transferred to provincial jails, Paris herself is quietly enjoying magnificent Spring weather and patiently awaiting Foch's expected move.

Large numbers of people who left the city for the Easter vacation have now returned. This is proved by the fact that this morning there was almost a pre-war aspect about the Bois. More well known people were seen there taking the air on horseback and on foot than for many weeks past. The number of automobiles was naturally small, owing to the gasoline restrictions; but there was no sign among the laughing and well-dressed crowd of the panic which the German press asserts has seized upon the city.

Practically all the men were, of course, in uniform—French, British, Italian, and American; there was even a Russian or two—and this added a note of color to the scene which would otherwise have been lacking, for the women, in accordance with the sense of fitness which has characterized Parisiennes since the war began, were almost without exception dressed in sober tints.

The fine but chilly afternoon brought out the usual large crowds of promenaders on the boulevards. There was not a man or woman, perhaps, who did not realize the possibility that any moment a shell might fall in the neighborhood; but this in no way affected the crowd's enjoyment of its favorite Sunday promenade. Paris has ceased to worry about the "Big Bertha," which is now regarded universally as nothing worse than an irritating nuisance.

PARIS, April 21.—Dressmaking and allied trades which form one of the most important industries in Paris are undergoing a crisis due to a scarcity of customers. Many employers also have left the city and many employes who made enough money last year are allowing themselves a holiday where there are no long-range guns or German raiding airplanes.

The American commissariat has offered to find work for those thrown out of employment, and the offer has been gladly accepted. The Government has granted an allowance of one and a half francs daily to those out of work.

GUARD LICHNOWSKY TO PREVENT ESCAPE

GENEVA, April 21.—Prince Lichnowsky, the German Ambassador at London up to the outbreak of the war and the publication of whose secret memorandum, which strongly criticised the German foreign policy, will bring him soon before the German courts, is virtually a prisoner at his château in Silesia.

He is under police surveillance because, according to the Dusseldorfer Tageblatt, a plan by which the Prince intended to escape to Switzerland before coming to trial has been discovered.

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A German Challenge

THE Berlin Government assumes to point to the President's Baltimore speech as an argument for a forthcoming German loan.

With our own Liberty Loan drive on, this amounts to a flat challenge. Americans will not miss the point or be slow to accept that challenge.

Subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan are coming in hourly at all of our offices. We will be glad to handle your subscription.

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway
IN HARLEM 125th St. & Lenox Ave.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave. & 34th St.
IN THE BRONX 148th St. & Third Ave.

THE "OKAY" IN ADVERTISING

AT Federal we strive less for the advertiser's "O. K." than we do for the entire approval of the public audience.

Working on the principle that the purpose of advertising is to sell goods, we begin first with a wide knowledge of market possibilities and then plan original ways to capture that market at the least possible cost to the advertiser.

"Put it up to men who know your market"—

FEDERAL ADVERTISING AGENCY, INC.
6 East Thirty-ninth Street, New York
30 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Consultation without charge or obligation

EARLY COPY REQUIRED.
To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times, copy must be in the Times Building 6 P. M. day previous to that on which publication is desired.

BUY MORE LIBERTY BONDS

When You Emulate—Copy the Correct Thing

THESE clothes gained their reputation because of their close resemblance to the work of New York's leading tailors.

There isn't so much in your ability to copy.

It's in having the discrimination to copy only the appropriate, timely and correct thing.

This we have done in our Spring Suits and Topcoats.

We have known what not to do.

The assortments are as correct and attractive as the best custom tailor's.

Spring hats in the colors and blocks that the clothes demand.

Largest Haberdashery Business in America

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores
241 Broadway 345 Broadway 775 Broadway 1185 Broadway
20 Cortlandt 30 Broad 42nd and Fifth Ave.
44th and Broadway 1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau
Clothes at 30 Broad, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42d and Fifth Avenue

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE

Franklin-Simon hand-tailored men's clothes are purposely restricted to those models which have passed the critical censorship of London and New York authorities, on the theory that custom clothes should be a *Source of Discrimination* rather than a *Subway of Variety.*

Men's Suits $25 to $55—Topcoats $25 to $45

Men's Clothing Shop—8 West Thirty-Eighth Street
Separate Shop on the Street Level

concrete barges

lighters and car-floats are dependable; never leak, rot, burn or need repairs. They *stay in service* and they *last*.

We build them faster than wood or steel, and they are cheaper in the long run.

Our 15 years' experience in concrete dams and hydro-electric construction, qualifies us to build correctly and promptly barges and other special concrete-in-water structures.

Write for information.

Ambursen Construction Company 61 Broadway

"Builders of over 100 reinforced concrete dams"

Buy Liberty Bonds

16-Hour Comfort

The kind that starts out with you in the morning, stays with you all day and is on duty 'til bedtime is the kind of foot comfort we're talking about.

Just what this means you will find out with your first pair of DR. A. REED CUSHION SHOES. The famous felt and cork cushion is a gentle, yielding buffer that stands between you and the world, helping, pillowing, comforting hour after hour.

These shoes are no more expensive than ordinary footwear. Most styles $7 to $9.

SOLD ONLY AT

1372 Broadway, at 37th St.

12 Park Place, Woolworth Bldg.

Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES

For Men Made by J.P.SMITH SHOE CO.

For Women Made by JOHN EBBERTS SHOE CO.

ONE MORE

IT'S THE · LAST · SHELL THAT · COUNTS

Of course, you have already subscribed,

BECAUSE

It's a good investment.

Blanks at any bank.

Your bit over here can never equal his over there.

Join the "ONE MORE" Club for the sake of your son and mine. Get "ONE MORE" subscriber.

Mark "ONE MORE" on your blank.

J. E. WOODWELL,
8 West 40th St., N. Y.

A Wheat Ranch

OFFERS AS GOOD AN OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE GOOD RETURNS, and at the same time do a "BIT" for UNCLE SAM, as any reasonable, loyal American could wish.

I have the land! I have had the experience! I have not got the money to develop that land! HAVE YOU?

If so, this is a chance to get into the game of feeding soldiers, with a partner who will see you do not lose your money by making the usual beginner's mistakes.

Ranching never paid so well. If you would like to come out to the Far West, this is your chance, and we have the best climate in America. If you want to let your money work and stay at home, that suits me too.

THIS IS AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY! ACT QUICKLY! SPRING IS HERE! THINK IT OVER! Z 252 Times Annex.

THINKING OF BUYING A USED MOTOR CAR?

Consult the Automobile Exchange advertisements in

The New York Times

Many desirable cars are offered by individual owners and firms of recognized standing.

FOUR YEARS

Automobile Advertising Record
The New York Times

	Agate Lines.
1917	957,827
1916	796,379
1915	529,953
1914	390,579

In 1917 The New York Times published 332,754 lines more automobile advertising than any other New York newspaper.

SELLING SPEED WANTED ON LOAN

Treasury Officials Call Upon Committees to Make This the Banner Week.

4,000,000 HAVE SUBSCRIBED

Mark Set Is 20,000,000 — Returns from Large Cities Termed Disappointing.

SYSTEMATIC CANVASS NOW

Every Individual to be Asked to Buy —West and Rural States Doing Well.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Although more than half of the period of the Third Liberty Loan campaign has elapsed, not more than 4,000,000 persons of the 20,000,000 have subscribed and less than half of the minimum subscription of $3,000,000,000 has been obtained.

Treasury Department officials today called upon Liberty Loan Committees throughout the land to increase their selling efforts. It is hoped to make the third week the big selling week. Telling results are expected from the observance of Liberty Day next Friday. Reports to the Treasury indicate that the day will be observed more generally than the corresponding day of the second loan campaign. Hundreds of cities are planning parades in which bond purchasers will march. Many of these parades will be led by young men now being summoned to camp by the Selective Draft.

"The early stimulation resulting for the honor flag competition has now worn away," says an official Treasury announcement, "and the campaign from now on will be a persistent, systematic canvass to see that every individual is given an opportunity to subscribe.

"Although the actual returns to the Federal Reserve Banks show a slight advantage over results for the same period in the Second Liberty Loan, Treasury Department officials are not over-optimistic. There is a disappointment in the returns from large cities, where the pace has not kept up with that established during the Second Liberty Loan. The gain has all been in the rural sections, where the returns have been most surprising. Disappointment is expressed over the apparent inclination of committees to stop when they have reached their quota.

"One of the most striking developments of the present campaign is the prompt response from States whose population is largely rural. All of the States which have now exceeded their quotas are agricultural States. The list includes Iowa, Oregon, Arkansas, Kentucky, North Dakota, Montana, Utah, and possibly Minnesota. Those parts of Indiana and Missouri lying outside of the large cities are over their quotas, but the large cities are behind. Mississippi is practically up to its quota."

What the West Is Doing.

The Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank has unofficially notified the Treasury Department that every State of that district has reached its quota, but the official returns are not yet in the bank. The Minneapolis District was the last to start its selling campaign and claims the attainment of its quota in six selling days.

Montana, whose quota was $9,000,000, has reported subscriptions of $14,741,500. North Dakota, whose allotment was $6,500,000, has reported subscriptions in excess of $10,000,000; South Dakota, whose allotment was $22,000,000, has reported practically that total, with several counties missing. Minnesota, outside of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, has $38,900,000. These three large cities have subscriptions totaling $37,500,000.

Northern Wisconsin and northern Michigan, which report to the Minneapolis bank, have $8,000,000 each. Many communities whose residents are of German descent in both of these sections are heavily oversubscribed, and the Minneapolis bank reports that "subscriptions from farmers are astounding."

The Minneapolis report indicates an exceedingly wide distribution of bonds. In some counties the distribution reached 100 per cent. McLeod County, Minn., in which sedition activity was reported last Summer, has subscribed 33 per cent. above its quota and 39 per cent. of its population bought bonds.

The Atlanta Federal Reserve District reports 160 towns and counties oversubscribed. Although actual subscriptions with the Federal Reserve Bank total less than $11,000,000, the bank has reports of heavy subscriptions in Chattanooga, New Orleans, Jacksonville, and Montgomery, and its report indicates that Birmingham, Ala., has already exceeded its quota. Many of these subscriptions have not yet reached headquarters.

The Cleveland district, with its banner list of 592 honor communities, has subscriptions approximating $140,000,000, including approximately $26,000,000 from the City of Cleveland. An intensive campaign in the large industrial plants of that district has brought remarkable results. Workmen in a steel and wire plant totaling 8,496 individuals bought $642,700 worth of bonds, while 3,111 employes in another steel plant took $320,000.

Youngstown, Ohio, reports that its steel plants are trying to make a 100 per cent. showing. While the canvassers proceeded through one of these plants a boy was found crying because he could not buy a bond, giving as an excuse that his father was a drunkard and he was the only support of the family. Fellow-workmen chipped in and bought him a bond

Toledo, Ohio, has ended its formal drive, with 65,000 individual subscribers for a total of $14,049,950, an oversubscription of 50 per cent.

Individual Records.

The Chicago Federal Reserve district is going after the honor of the greatest number of individual subscribers. Up to Saturday night Iowa had reported 482,000 subscribers, out of a total population slightly in excess of 2,000,000; Michigan has 211,000 individual purchasers; Illinois, including Cook County, 354,000; Indiana 195,000, and Wisconsin 123,000.

Several cities in the Chicago District have made a remarkable showing, including Detroit, which is now 42 per cent. over its quota; Des Moines, 39 per cent. over, and Sioux City, 60 per cent. over. Indianapolis has attained 60 per cent. of its quota, Milwaukee 77, and Chicago, 43.

An interesting race between the rural States included in the Kansas City Federal Reserve District is reported. The district claims subscriptions totaling $83,000,000, of which Kansas has subscribed $17,827,000; Oklahoma, $16,185,000; Wyoming, $3,157,000, and New Mexico, $780,850. St. Joseph, Mo., has 98 per cent. of its quota and Kansas City, Mo., 88 per cent. Omaha has 74 per cent.

The following tabulation furnished by the San Francisco Federal Reserve Bank indicates the bond sales in States of that district, together with the number of individual subscribers:

	Subscriptions.	No. Subscribers.
Arizona	$879,750	6,434
Washington	15,193,000	67,521
Oregon	17,499,500	87,717
Utah	6,170,100	28,056
Idaho	3,890,000	20,840
Nevada	1,084,850	4,013

Northern California reports $44,703,450, and Southern California $24,057,600.

Hawaii has reported subscriptions of $2,630,000. The banks of Portland, Ore., where the quota was reached last week, have paid into the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco 93 per cent. of the city's quota. Wheeler, Ore., with a quota of $9,000, has subscribed $98,000. The San Francisco bank officially reports the State of Utah oversubscribed.

New England and New York.

Steady progress is indicated in the reports from New England cities. Leading industrial centres have attained the following percentages of quotas: Hartford, 84 per cent.; Worcester, 78 per cent.; Providence, 38 per cent.; Pawtucket, 58 per cent.; New Bedford, 61 per cent.; New Haven, 49 per cent.; Fall River, 48 per cent.; Boston, 33 per cent. New England has 349 cities and towns oversuscribed, 103 being in Maine and 83 in New Hampshire. Lowell, Adams, Nashua, Augusta, and South Manchester all reached their quotas Saturday.

In the New York district sixty towns were awarded honor flags, bringing the total up to 286. Eight towns were awarded stars, and two towns were awarded second stars.

The Dallas Federal Reserve Bank telegraphed that two negro school districts in Titus County, Texas, which had been assigned separate quotas, have exceeded their assignments 60 per cent., thus more than making good the shortage of previous campaigns.

The St. Louis district confidently expects to exceed its quota during the coming week. It reports that only Mississippi and Tennessee, the City of St. Louis, and St. Louis County have failed to reach their allotments. The St. Louis district reports total individual subscribers of 374,470.

An encouraging telegram came from Fond du Lac, Wis., reporting that every one of the 745 employes of the Soo Line Railroad shops at North Fond du Lac subscribed for at least one bond.

Liberty Loan sermons were preached in more than a hundred thousand pulpits throughout the land today, in observance of Liberty Loan Sunday.

Three additional speaking engagements for Secretary McAdoo in behalf of the loan were announced today. Following the Secretary's appearance next Saturday at Oklahoma City he will speak at St. Louis, Mo., on April 28, Chicago on April 29, and Grand Rapids, Mich., on April 30.

Women of the First Catholic Slovak Ladies' Union of the United States of America now have subscribed to the three Liberty Loans, through their Supreme Committee, a total of $240,000. At a recent meeting in Youngstown, Ohio, they subscribed $100,000, in addition to the $140,000 they had subscribed to previous loans. These subscriptions are among the largest made by women's organizations in the United States. All of the subscriptions have been accompanied by resolutions of a highly patriotic nature.

NEBRASKA LEADS WAR SAVINGS STATES

Has Subscribed One-tenth of Total, or $11.06 Per Capita—New York Second in Amount.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—One-tenth of the entire amount thus far subscribed to the Treasury war chest through the War Savings campaign has come from Nebraska. Up to April 1 the total receipts from savings stamps sales were $149,361,972, of which Nebraska contributed $14,343,991. New Yorw was second with $12,273,783, while Missouri was third with $11,183,305. Pennsylvania has raised $10,868,034.

Based on population, Nebraska has outdistanced all the other States, having thus far raised $11.06 for every man, woman, and child within her borders. The District of Columbia is second with $3.73 per capita, and Missouri and Kansas follow with $3.14 and $3.11, respectively.

Of the leading twenty States all but five are west of the Mississippi River. The totals for States or districts that have subscribed more than a dollar per capita follow:

	Total Sales to April 1.	Per Capita.
Nebraska	$14,343,991.81	$11.06
District of Columbia	1,378,807.86	3.73
Missouri	11,183,305.09	3.14
Kansas	5,990,624.60	3.11
Oregon	1,925,925.57	2.23
Washington	3,305,620.06	2.12
Colorado	2,126,409.56	2.09
Indiana	5,940,245.15	2.03
Montana	937,093.14	1.98
Delaware	465,831.68	1.98
Iowa	4,673,836.46	1.96
Ohio	9,585,358.40	1.87
Arizona	484,070.37	1.83
South Dakota	1,103,851.23	1.82
Texas	7,245,228.90	1.58
California, (South)	1,876,010.24	1.58
Nevada	180,089.16	1.58
Connecticut	2,081,831.98	1.55
Minnesota	3,906,304.07	1.54
California, (North)	2,822,072.33	1.52
Oklahoma	3,530,160.19	1.52
Maine	1,167,223.11	1.48
New Hampshire	652,422.26	1.46
Wisconsin	3,624,421.31	1.42
Pennsylvania, (East)	8,106,221.87	1.40
Illinois	8,427,712.13	1.34
Utah	573,258.54	1.28
West Virginia	1,694,514.38	1.19
New York	12,273,783.68	1.13
Arkansas	1,893,694.44	1.06
Idaho	475,020.24	1.06
Vermont	381,249.75	1.03
Rhode Island	656,465.19	1.03
Wyoming	205,288.35	1.44

Since the beginning of April the Treasury reports show average war savings receipts of $2,600,000 a day, or at the rate of $800,000,000 a year. The daily average is constantly rising, having been $730,000 in December, $1,250,000 in January, $1,500,000 in February, and $2,227,000 in March.

CUBA ENTHUSIASTIC FOR LOAN.

Even Spanish Papers Formerly Pro-German Support the Campaign.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, April 21.—William A. Merchant, Chairman of the local Liberty Loan Committee, announced that Cuba has reached the $1,700,000 mark in the campaign for the Liberty loan, and that the indications are that the republic will greatly oversubscribe its quota, $3,000,000.

There is no comparison between this Liberty loan campaign and the previous ones. Nearly all the Cuban and Spanish newspapers print warm editorials urging their readers to buy bonds. They also carry large loan advertisements. Even Spanish newspapers formerly pro-German have joined enthusiastically in the campaign. Telegrams from the interior show that many cities and towns are interested in the effort to double Cuba's contribution to former Liberty loans.

EXPECT TOP SPEED NOW IN BOND SALES

Campaign's Third Week Opens with $527,000,000 to be Subscribed as Minimum Here.

TO PUSH THE DRIVE

Staten Island Resents German Interference at Loan Rally—Plans for Women's Service Flag Parade.

If the experience of last October is repeated, the third week of the four weeks' campaign for the Third Liberty Loan, which begins today, will see subscriptions roll up in excess of the total collected in the first two weeks. The latest figures available for the New York Federal Reserve district show that for the first twelve business days of the campaign, subscriptions totaled $372,939,200. In the corresponding period of the Second Liberty Loan campaign the total was $306,009,050, but in the succeeding six days that amount was more than doubled, the applications totaling $312,889,350.

The quota fixed for this district by the Treasury Department is $800,000,000, and in the remaining two weeks at least $527,000,000 will have to be raised in order to attain it. The Liberty Loan Committee would not be satisfied with $900,000,000, but is striving for $1,500,000,000 in subscriptions, which is one-half of the nation's war loan. In the last campaign the New York district furnished more than $1,550,000 in subscriptions, and it is hoped that in the current loan drive the figures will be just as high, if not higher.

Bonds on Sale Today.

Today there will be placed on sale, at all banks and trust companies throughout the district, the actual bonds of the 4¼ per cent. Third Liberty Loan, and it is expected that a great many citizens will avail themselves of the opportunity of making cash purchases.

In most of the churches yesterday announcement was made of the plans for the Women's Service Flag parade which is scheduled to take place on Friday, proclaimed by President Wilson as "Liberty Day." According to those in charge of the arrangements, 30,000 men and women will march and thus, in the words of the President, "pledge anew their financial support to sustain the nation's cause." The demonstration will be essentially "a mothers' parade," for the participants will be the most part be mothers whose sons are in the military service of the country. They will all carry service flags.

Delegations of women from all professions and occupations will march. The eighty-odd trade committees of the so-called Rainbow Division of the Liberty Loan will have delegations in line and each will have its service flag.

The churches of the city will be the recruiting stations for the women who desire to take part in the parade. Each clergyman has been asked to appoint a committee in his church for the purpose of enlisting marchers. The committee of ministers, representing all denominations, is headed by the Rev. Charles S. Burch, Suffragan Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York.

The route of the parade will be Fifth Avenue from Washington Square to Fifty-seventh Street. For those mothers who do not feel equal to the strain of marching that distance the Liberty Loan Committee will issue special curb passes which will entitle them to stand in the front line of spectators. Automobile permits also will be issued for elderly women. The reviewing stand will be at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, before the Public Library. Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer of the 1st Brigade, New York Guard, has been selected as Grand Marshal of the parade.

The committee of ministers in charge of the parade consists of Charles H. Burch, Chairman, Walter Laidlaw, Secretary; C. C. Albertson, H. A. Albertson, H. A. Atkinson, Thomas Barry, Howard Duffield, Frank M. Goodchild, Frank Hall, Finis S. Idleman, M. J. Larkin, Maurice A. Levy, Malcolm Macleod, John W. Maynard, H. P. Mendes, C. Rexford Raymond, Joseph Silverman, Charles J. Smith, Gaylord S. White, and Bishop Luther B. Wilson.

Germans Interrupt Loan Rally.

Two Germans who became enraged at the utterances of four officers of the allied services who spoke at a Liberty Loan rally in the Liberty Theatre, Stapleton, S. I., yesterday afternoon, so aroused the patriotism of the loyal Americans who crowded the hall that they promptly subscribed for more than $100,000 worth of Liberty bonds. The two Germans are now locked up in the Stapleton Police Station, and will have a chance to explain their action to representatives of the Department of Justice this morning.

The Stapleton meeting was arranged several days ago by a committee of Richmond County women. The speakers, in addition to several prominent Staten Islanders, included officers of the American, British, French, and Canadian armies. A patriotic concert, for which a score of actors volunteered their services, preceded the loan rally. Admission was free, and the Germans came into the theatre uninvited. They seated themselves in the orchestra.

District Attorney Albert C. Facht of Richmond was among those on the stage. Inspector Cahalane, commanding the Staten Island police, was in the audience, as was also Policeman Joseph McCullough. There was no disturbance until it came time for the army officers of the allied services to speak. The trouble came to a head during the speech of a young Lieutenant of the Royal Field Artillery.

The Lieutenant was telling about some of the things he had seen at the front. He told of German atrocities committed in Northern France, and emphasized the viciousness of the enemy against whom the Allies are contending.

"That's a lie," one of the Germans remarked when the officer told of an outrage committed by the Germans in France. A moment later when the officer referred to another violation of the laws of civilized nations one of the Germans again denounced the utterance as a lie, while the other one shouted "Prove it."

District Attorney Facht realized the impending danger and going quietly to the back of the theatre ordered the arrest of the two men. Policeman McCullough, however, had anticipated the order. Several men seated near the disturbers were just ready to pounce upon them when McCullough came up and ordered the Germans to follow him. They obeyed.

A score or more men in the audience followed. Mr. Facht met them near the door and asked the men grouped about the Germans to restrain themselves.

"Now just leave these fellows to me," said the District Attorney, "and I promise you they will be properly attended to and in a legal way."

The District Attorney had his way and McCullough marched his prisoners to the station and locked them up. The prisoners gave their names as August Fischer and Louis Schaeffer. Both asserted that they were citizens. One of them, it was said, had twice crossed the Atlantic on an American steamer since this country entered the war.

After the arrest of the Germans the rally continued. The actors on the stage subscribed $1,000 in fifteen minutes, the total of $100,000 was passed.

"The disturbance certainly helped the loan," said District Attorney Facht last night.

An anonymous resident of Staten Island has promised to subscribe dollar for dollar the amount of subscriptions for the Third Liberty Loan raised by the members of the Women's Liberty Loan Service League, according to an announcement made yesterday by Mrs. Charles E. Simonson, Chairman of the league. He has already turned over a check for $50,000, the women having already raised that sum.

Ensign J. E. Fisher, who was graduated from Yale in 1911 and is now on duty in foreign waters, has subscribed $100,000 to the Liberty Loan. He enrolled as a naval reservist early in 1917, and loaned two patrol boats to the Government for $1 a month.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, which a few days ago announced a subscription of $500,000, will hold a meeting at 4 o'clock this afternoon at 77 Delancey Street, to perfect plans for reaching every one of the 90,000 members of the union in New York, in an effort to obtain subscriptions from them. The organization has members in Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Rochester, and Boston, and campaigns in the interest of the Liberty Loan are being conducted in those cities.

The Liberty Loan authorities were much exercised yesterday over the occurrence at Loew's 125th Street Theatre on Saturday night, when "Eddie" Foyer, representing himself as a member of the Liberty Loan organization, made the baseless assertion that, with the exception of two men, the entire Sixty-ninth Regiment had been wiped out on the battlefield.

Joseph Hartigan, Director of the Department of Speakers and Meetings of the Liberty Loan Committee, said that Foyer was not connected with his department. He said that his bureau did not assign speakers to the theatres, and pointed out that all of the men engaged as speakers by the Liberty Loan had received definite instruction regarding their duties.

The manager of the theatre said yesterday that Foyer had been assigned to the theatre by the Liberty Loan Committee of the Allied Theatrical Interests, but at the headquarters of this committee it was denied that Foyer was a member of its staff of speakers.

Reasons for Buying Bonds.

At the request of the Liberty Loan Committee, two lawyers, James L. Putnam and John H. Bogardus, have prepared the following statement giving sixteen reasons why the bonds of the Third Liberty Loan are desirable investments for trustees of estates:

1. The bonds are free from all stamp or transfer taxes which are or may be imposed either by the United States or by a State (except estate or inheritance taxes Paragraph 10).
2. The bonds are free from any present or future State income taxes.
3. The bonds are free from the normal tax of two per cent. imposed by the Income Tax Law.
4. The bonds are free from the additional normal tax of two per cent. imposed by the War Income Tax Law.
5. The bonds are free from all normal income taxes which may be imposed by the United States in the future.
6. The interest upon $5,000 par value of bonds belonging to one person is not subject to surtaxes on income, excess profits or war profits taxes, which now are or hereafter may be imposed by the United States.
7. Except as stated in Paragraphs 10 and 11 neither the bonds nor the interest thereon are subject to any taxes which now are or hereafter may be imposed by the United States or by the several States.
8. Bonds which are part of the estate of a deceased person and which he owned continuously for six months before his death will be received at par and accrued interest in payment of estate or inheritance taxes which now are or hereafter may be imposed by the United States.
9. An investment of net earnings of corporations in obligations of the United States issued after Sept. 1, 1917, is not subject to the Federal tax of 10 per cent. on the net income remaining undistributed six month after the end of the taxable year and not needed in the business.
10. These bonds are subject to estate and inheritance taxes imposed by the United States or by a State.
11. The interest upon the excess over $5,000 of bonds belonging to a single individual is subject to the surtaxes upon income in excess of $20,000 imposed by the income tax law and to the surtaxes upon income in excess of $5,000 imposed by the war income tax law.
12. Until the expiration of one year after the end of the war, the Secretary of the Treasury may purchase in each twelve months' period 5 per cent. of the bonds outstanding at the beginning of each exceeding par and interest.
13. If the obligations of foreign governments to the United States are paid before the maturity of these bonds, the proceeds may be used to purchase them at not more than par and accrued interest.
14. These bonds are not subject to call for redemption before maturity.
15. These bonds are not convertible into future issues.
16. The bonds purchased from surplus profits of the business of an individual, partnership or corporation may be included in invested capital for the purpose of computing the deduction and rate of taxation under the Excess Profits Tax law in succeeding years.

Edwards Deplores Discussions.

William H. Edwards, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second New York District, in an address last night at the Majestic Theatre in Jersey City, said that the purchase of Liberty bonds was not strictly a patriotic act, for the reason that the purchaser only lent his money to the Government and got it back with interest.

"It makes me tired," he said, "to hear men discussing just when America should have entered the war. This is no time for that. We are in it. American blood has been shed in France, and our boys are over there. You people in this city see our transports filled with American soldiers leaving every day to get in the fight over there.

"If there is a single man in this audience or in this city or in this country who is not heart and soul behind Woodrow Wilson and this great Government you ought to force him down to the waterfront and drown him like a rat."

Discussing various phases of the Liberty Loan, Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, yesterday said:

"The purchase of a $100 bond by one who never before has owned a bond of any kind should be the beginning of a new life of promise and hope for the buyer. He will have taken the first step to acquire the habit of saving. For this, after all, is what saving amounts to—it is just a habit. Once acquired, it grows automatically, like all other habits, both good and bad. All that is necessary is to make a good start.

"No better start could be made than by the purchase of as many Liberty bonds of the Third Liberty Loan as can be carried with a certain amount of pinching. This pinching will be found to be the readiest way in which to acquire habits of thrift. Much better to invite a certain amount of self-denial at the outset than to endeavor to save without it. The habit will be formed much more quickly.

Incentive for Thrift.

"Once started on the road of thrift, the subscriber to the Liberty Loan will be surprised to find how easy it will be for one who is saving to help his country to save to help himself and his family. If bonds, which he never thought to possess, why not the house and lot which have never been seriously considered?

"He will be surprised also to discover how easy it is for him to finance such ambitions, how ready banks and individuals will be to assist him when it is known that he has saved and is saving for such purposes."

The chief event scheduled for the Liberty Loan war exhibit at the 69th Regiment Armory is the singing of patriotic songs by the People's Liberty Chorus of 1,000 voices. The chorus will be led by Señor L. Camilieri. Martin W. Littleton and James S. Baker will speak tonight.

The program for today's exercises at the Sub-Treasury mentions as speakers and singers Harry Lauder, Victor Herbert, and Miss Helen Adler.

BANNER NEW ENGLAND TOWNS

Lyndon, Vt., and Meredith, N. H., Report Great Loan Oversubscription

BOSTON, April 21.—Partial tabulation today of Liberty Loan subscriptions actually turned in to the New England committee by various towns showed two which had exceeded their quotas in the first two weeks of the campaign by more than 200 per cent. Lyndon, Vt., stands first on the list with an oversubscription of 278 per cent., its citizens having taken $118,000 of bonds, while the allotment was $31,200. Meredith, N. H., with a 202 per cent. oversubscription is the other two-star town. Its quota was $42,000 and subscriptions $127,000.

Among the subscription totals reported were: Burlington, Vt., $688,700; Hartford, Conn., $6,837,000; New Haven, $2,850,000; Waterbury, $1,456,000.

ITALIAN AMERICANS MARCH.

Buy Bonds, Become Citizens, the Slogan at Chicago Demonstration.

CHICAGO, April 21.—More than 20,000 men and women of Italian extraction marched through the downtown streets today during a driving rain, in a monster Liberty Loan demonstration. At a mass meeting following the parade, which was addressed by Governor Lowden, resolutions were adopted urging every Italian inhabitant of this country to take steps immediately to become an American citizen.

"We stand committed to the work of making every Italian in our city and country a true, 100-per-cent. American," the resolutions read. "We further declare that every person in these United States should prove his patriotism and love for this country by purchasing Liberty Loan bonds."

NEW YORK CHECKS

are acceptable in all parts of the country. Open an account with us instead of carrying your cash around in your pocket. We pay 2% on balances over $500.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY

160 Broadway, New York
44 Court Street, Brooklyn

WHAT A TRAINING CAMP LOOKS LIKE.

A panoramic view of vast Camp Lee at Petersburg, Va., is one of the features of the new MID-WEEK PICTORIAL. 24 pages of war photos, etched in rotogravure. On all news stands. 10 cents a copy—$5.00 a year by mail. Published by The New York Times Company.—Advt.

BUY LIBERTY BONDS

FOUNDED 1880 LONDON

DE PINNA

For their outdoor sports the young ladies of England know but one style of dress; the simple, elegantly tailored type.

At our own Finishing Schools and Colleges for young ladies where the outdoor life has come to be so much a part of the regime, tailored clothes alone are accepted as correct.

De Pinna productions for young ladies are limited to exclusive models in the English type of sport clothing.

Young Ladies' Sport Suits, in imported tweeds and heatherknit.

Young Ladies' Sleeveless Sport Jackets, in imported duvetyn, velvet, heather-knit, velour, sport checks and satins; 14 to 18 years. From $12.50.

Sport Skirts in wool plaids and English checks; the fabrics are exclusive De Pinna importations.

5th Avenue at 50th Street

The Selection of Your Clothing

¶ Clothing bought on the spur of the moment, without regard to origin, is often as cheerfully discarded as it is speedily selected.

¶ There is as much difference between Saks clothes and other ready-for-service clothing as there is between a raw recruit and a "Sammy." One is a hundred per cent fit, and the other is just raw material.

¶ Saks clothes are cut and tailored individually—exactly the same as the best of merchant tailored clothes are produced. They have an individuality of line, an exclusiveness in cloth and pattern that most men *want* in ready-for-service clothing, but seldom find. Try on one of our double-breasted suits at $33. You'll very readily recognize the superiority of clothing bearing our label. Saks Clothes are Saks made—

Human Hands Have Produced *None* Better.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

B. Altman & Co.

DRASTIC REDUCTIONS

have been made in the prices of

Paris Gowns

These gowns are the latest creations of many of the foremost French couturieres, and were imported direct by B. Altman & Co.

Dep't for Imported and Special Costumes
(Third Floor)

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

McGibbon & Co.

FINE LINENS—HANDKERCHIEFS

Everything worth seeing in the line of Household Linens and Handkerchiefs is included in these stocks.

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES PREVAIL.

Table Cloths	Napkins
Linen Sheets	Pillow Cases
Linen Towels	Bath Towels
Bed Spreads	Fancy Linens

and pure Linen Handkerchiefs for Men, Ladies and Children at low prices to meet the times.

BE AMERICAN—BUY LIBERTY BONDS

3 WEST 37TH STREET

JUST OFF FIFTH AVENUE

ASK CONGREGATIONS TO BUY BONDS

Sermons in City Churches Are Devoted to War Subjects and Loan.

LAUD BUSINESS MEN

Dr. Reisner Uses Times Catch Line, "Every Miser Helps the Kaiser," as His Text.

Appeals to their congregations to buy Liberty bonds were made by pastors in nearly every pulpit in the city yesterday. Practically every sermon was on the war. Many clergymen praised the unselfishness of business men and industrial leaders who have given their services to the Government, and contrasted them with many of the business men of other eras who saw in war only an opportunity to make money.

The Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church took his text last night the catchline "Every Miser Helps the Kaiser" from the front page of THE NEW YORK TIMES. He said:

"This statement is financially true, and it is more deeply true in other respects. Buying bonds will build the type of citizenship that will be more able to see and do the things that will help to win the war. Our country needs the money, and it also needs to have its people morally built up by the sacrifice which some have to make to get the money to buy the bonds. Plenty of money is lying idle in New York, and it is drying up the souls of its owners. We cannot sacrifice as much as the boys in the trenches, but we must sacrifice as much as we are able."

The Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, pastor of the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn, who spoke yesterday at the Bedford Avenue Y. M. C. A. and at the Schermerhorn Avenue Y. W. C. A. on "Ireland's Place in the Present War," asserted that, while the United States was eager to see home rule for Ireland and a permanent end to the ancient quarrel between the two peoples, the sentiment of America was for the most part in favor of Irish conscription. He said:

"In this war, it is not a case of Ireland and England, but it is a case of Ireland and all that humane, intelligent and freedom-loving men throughout the world most highly value.

"I believe that a great mistake has been made by those who have given advice to resist the draft to the 250,000 men in Ireland who are of military age, but are not in military service. Irishmen all over the world, including Irishmen from this country and men of Irish descent here, are fighting the battle of freedom. The spectacle of our sailors being mobbed in Cork by Irish of German sympathies has been very depressing to men who wish to see every possible development of the Irish people."

The Rev. Dr. Malcolm James MacLeod, who preached last night at the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, to a congregation which included 200 soldiers and sailors, praised the spirit which had been shown in general by men of large business affairs who had thrown aside all kinds of opportunities for gain in order to give the benefit of their abilities to the country. He said:

"A prominent Government official said a little while before war was declared: 'I dread the hour when war comes. It will mean the descent on Washington from all over the United States of an army of crooks and grafters, who will try to rob and plunder the Government in the hour of her need.'

"Some time after war was declared this very same man said: 'It is a wonderful thing. All that I feared has failed to come to pass. Instead of an army of crooks and grafters coming to Washington, we have 4,000 of the brainiest men in the United States. They are giving their services to the Government. They are men of commanding ability and success. I don't believe there is a loyal man in America who has anything the nation wants who is not ready to give it over to the nation for nothing.'

Dr. S. Edward Young, who preached at the Bedford Presbyterian Church yesterday after returning from a week in Washington to advocate his bill to levy a heavy income tax on enemy aliens to compensate for their exemption from military service, said:

"The four features of life in the National Capital just now are the absence of politics, the number of prominent men who are serving their country without financial remuneration, the reduction of luxuries, and the grim resolve to win the war at any cost."

VIE IN BUYING BONDS.

Subscribers Take $260,000 at Rally in Yonkers.

About $260,000 in the Third Liberty Loan was subscribed at a rally in the Temple Emanu-El in Hamilton Avenue, Yonkers, last night, putting the city within about $500,000 of its quota of $1,726,000. Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, a member of the congregation, subscribed for $100,000 as soon as the call was made, and the 600 other members followed her so rapidly that the committee was unable to tabulate the list for publication.

Among the speakers were Mayor Walsh, Leslie Sutherland, and Cyrus Townsend Brady, who urged the congregation to subscribe to the loan at once. When Joseph E. Thompson, Chairman of the committee, called for subscriptions the aisles were filled so quickly that Rabbi Gabriel Schulman had to call for volunteers to aid in the tabulating.

100 ARRESTED IN RAIDS.

Police Again Pay Sunday Morning Visit to All-Night Resorts.

One hundred men and women were arrested yesterday morning and nine were held at station houses until they got bail, after the third of the District Attorney's early Sunday morning raids. Most of the arrests were made in twenty-five cafés and chop suey restaurants in Harlem. Assistant District Attorney Smith and Inspector Ryan, who had charge of the police detectives, visited a number of resorts near Seventh Avenue and Fiftieth Street, where they had made their earlier raids, but they found that the type of men and women who had been arrested there before were staying away in anticipation of a third raid.

District Attorney Swann said last night that soldiers and sailors who had been drinking were few yesterday morning in comparison with the raids of two weeks ago, when fifty men in uniform, more or less under the influence of liquor, were examined.

These raids, according to members of the staff of the District Attorney, have been applauded by Government officials looking after the welfare of soldiers and sailors.

Kill Fire Horse After Collision.

While going to a fire in East Forty-second Street, yesterday, Cribber, the middle of the three horses attached to the engine of Company 5 in East Fifty-first Street, had his leg broken and had to be shot. Near Forty-second Street, on Third Avenue, an automobile in the path of the engine had stalled, and in swinging out to clear it the engine struck a pillar of the elevated railroad. One of the poles was splintered and broke the horse's left hind leg.

Store Your Furs

in the Saks modern Storage Vaults, where they will be safe from fire and moths. Charges moderate.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street. Telephone 2626 Greeley

$5 Gillette Service Sets, $3.95

Complete in metal case with metal mirror. Regular Gillette blades. Also at $3.95—Gillette Razors in leather cases, Regular $5.

Beginning Today—An Extraordinary

Sale of 750 Women's Silk and Serge Dresses

At Fully One Third Below Regular Prices

Many of our dressmakers, being desirous of concentrating their efforts on the production of frocks for mid-Summer wear, made up these smart dresses from short lengths of better grade materials at about usual cost of *materials only*. The styles are among our best selling Spring models. In fact we have taken

Two Hundred Higher-Priced Dresses From Our Regular Stock

and reduced them to the low prices at which their duplicates are offered in this remarkable event.

At $14.50—Regularly $20 to $22.50

Taffeta dresses in surplice effect with tunic skirt; dressy afternoon frocks in Taffeta and Georgette Crepe combined, tastefully embroidered, and semi-tailleur frocks of Chiffon Taffeta and Georgette Crepe. Colors: Wisteria, Copenhagen Blue, Black and Navy Blue.

At $18.50—Regularly $25 and $29.50

Dainty embroidered Crepe de Chine frocks with beautifully embroidered waist, and combination dresses of Crepe de Chine and Taffeta, artistically hand-embroidered. Colors: Wisteria, Navy Blue, Black and Copenhagen Blue for street wear; Rose, Grey, Beige, and White for afternoon wear.

At $14.50—Regularly $20 to $25

Smart All-Wool Serge Dresses, broken assortments of some of Spring's most delightful models. Collars of some are slightly soiled. Navy Blue, Tan and Black.

At $18.50—Regularly $25 and $29.50

Smart coat and suit dresses in All-Wool Serge, strictly tailored or trimmed with braid. Broken assortments, but sizes 36 to 42 in the lot. Navy Blue and Black.

At $25—Regularly $35 and $39.50

Beautifully embroidered Georgette Crepe frocks, lined with Silk, for informal occasions. Only two or three of a kind. Colors: Silver Grey, Beige, Rose, Taupe and Navy Blue.

Fourth Floor.

A New Importation of Exquisite Beaded Bags

Paris has just sent to us the most wonderful collection of beaded bags received for many, many months. They are the work of artist bag makers who put that same depth and feeling of color into bead work that the true artist creates with the brush.

The designs are in both modern and antique effects, so rare that only by actually *seeing* the bags can one possibly appreciate their wonderful execution. Prices range from

$29.50 to $65

Women's Skirts Remarkably Priced at $10.50

A remarkable special purchase of smart skirts from a leading manufacturer, combined with a variety of higher priced skirts from our regular stock. The models are unusually individual, developed in Novelty Taffeta, Silk Poplin, Gros de Londre, Piping Rock Silks, Plaid Satins, and Fancy Tussah Silk. Waistbands from 25 to 36 inches.

On the Third Floor Today—A Specially Prepared Sale of

600 Women's Porch Dresses Very Special at $1.95

In six new straight line and belted models. Fashioned of striped Percale with detachable belts, large collars, pockets and cuffs of White Pique or colored Chambray to match. Sizes 36 to 46.

One Special Lot of Silk Petticoats at $3.40

High-grade Messaline petticoats in a variety of the wanted street shades. Made with tucked flounce, finished with pleated ruffle.

A Clearance of Silk Petticoats

Regularly $5 to $10

Monday Special at $2.50 to $5

All good styles, fashioned of Taffeta, Satin and Crepe de Chine.

Look Your Flag in the Face

and ask yourself this question: "Am I worthy of the confidence of the men who carry those colors to victory?" You are if you own a Liberty Bond of the Third Liberty Loan. If not you're a slacker in the truest sense of the word. How can a man refuse to *lend* his money when others are *giving* their lives for Liberty! Make your subscriptions at the Saks Liberty Bond Booth Today.

Women's Fashionable Spring Suits

Formerly $39.50

Very Special at $33

A collection of very charming suits in which will be found almost every style of suit shown for Spring, many of them exact duplicates of models selling as high as $95. They are tailored as only the best of suits are made in

Silk Faille, Chiffon Taffeta, Silvertone, Tricotine, Poiret Twill, Mannish Serges, Gabardine, Tweeds, Khaki Kool

and other fashionable materials, beautifully lined with plain or fancy Silks. Sizes 34 to 44, and several models to 50½.

Fourth Floor.

New York's Largest Display of Smart Capes for Women

will be found on our Fourth Floor

$29.50 *$39.50* *New Reversible Cape, $25*

Not only the largest, but the most individual, for we have assembled every model of importance created for Spring—Waistcoat front capes, belted with tie or cross over belts; the very newest reversible fringed capes; half-sleeve capes, and the most exquisite draped capes, fashioned of the most desired materials in all the new colorings. Lined with Peau de Cygne or Foulard, and priced very modestly at

$19.50 $25 $29.50 $39.50

Good Choosing in Women's Spring Coats at $22.50

All up-to-the-minute models for street and general wear, so well tailored that their low price does not in any way indicate their actual value. Large variety of the wanted materials, half lined with Peau de Cygne. Sizes 34 to 48.

The New Summer Furs

are simply captivating. When worn with the new suits or frocks they lend a touch of individuality to be attained in no other way. In a special presentation Monday.

Wolf Scarfs in Taupe or Poiret	$25.00
Fox Scarfs in Taupe or Poiret	$39.50
Hudson Seal Stoles	$39.50
Hudson Seal Cape Stoles	$45.00
Hudson Seal Coatees with natural Squirrel collar	$77.50
Nutria Coatee	$87.50

The Ever Useful Grey Switch

We have arranged for a special presentation today of Grey Hair Triple Stem Switches at the following remarkable prices:

20-inch Wavy Grey Switches	$3.95
22-inch Wavy Grey Switches	$5.95

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Lend Him a Hand
Own Liberty Bonds
Bond Booth, Ground Floor

Women Will Delight In These

Dainty New Organdie Frocks

These simple, charming, inexpensive effects, which Paris has found so fetching, will be in demand by the best and smartest dressers here, this season.

Organdie lends itself so perfectly to the Mode that designers with one accord have chosen it as the fabric with which to express their prettiest fancies, achieving the most fascinating fashions imaginable. These are presented here for your inspection, and you will wonder how Dresses of this character can be sold at such low prices. There are:

White Organdie Dresses with colored stitching to emphasize their smartness of line; tucked and frilled or edged with delicate Valenciennes.

Colored Organdie Dresses in lovely tints, models adorable in their simplicity and wonderfully becoming; picturesque Dresses, for Summer days.

A Collection Attractively Priced at $29.50.

The New Cotton Dresses

A collection of pretty models in Fancy Voiles, Plain Voiles and Ginghams

$8.50, $10.50, $12.50 and $15.00

Third Floor.

12,000 Yards Fancy Cotton Voiles

at 35c yard

Several hundred styles in a choice range of colors.

Second Floor.

Lining Satin

at 85c yard

Guaranteed for two seasons' wear; complete range of shades.

Ground Floor.

New Blouses

In Countless Charming Fashions And At Attractive Prices

Latest arrivals forecast the vogue of Organdie most emphatically. In white or dainty tints there are simple, tucked models with touches of Valenciennes lace or colored stitching. Sheer Voiles, Batistes and Linens are also favored and are lovely with hand drawn work, hand embroidery, contrasting pipings, or fancy stitching. Real Filet laces adorn the more elaborate models.

Handkerchief Linen in rose or tan boasts brilliant blue collars and cuffs, embroidered in Scandinavian effects.

Imported Lingerie Blouses and hand-made American models are here, exquisite examples of the needle woman's art. From Paris, too, come new Voile Blouses, with sash ties or broad Ceintures, on Empire lines.

Georgette Crepe Blouses in the new Pannier Tunics, braided and embroidered; in slip-on styles, in sleeveless models, in wool embroidered effects with frills and jabots, in delicate tints and white.

Sport Blouses of Tub Silk, Striped Linens and Voiles, Washable Satin and Tailored Silk Blouses, all at prices marked by their economy.

Georgette Crepe Blouses

Special Values for Today

Georgette Crepe Blouses, in French blue or bisque with wool embroidery and soutache braiding $7.75

Georgette Crepe Blouses, in flesh or white; a new frill model with Venise lace inserts $7.95

Georgette Crepe Blouses, in flesh, bisque or French blue; a collarless round neck, model corded and with bib front panel $6.95

Third Floor.

DISCORD FOLLOWS FALL OF CZERNIN

Doubt That Burian Will Be Able to Command a Majority in the Reichsrat.

KUEHLMANN'S HOLD WEAK

Helfferich Called to Take a Leading Part in Concluding Rumanian Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 21. — Doubtless those responsible for the choice of Baron Burian as Premier of Austria-Hungary did not expect such strong opposition and political strife to result.

Feeling is running high in Austria. The report that Prince von Hohenlohe, Ambassador at Berlin, had tendered his resignation was vehemently denied. It appears that he did resign, but that Burian persuaded the Prince to change his mind, as it was feared that the resignation would create a bad impression at the present critical juncture. The Berliner Tageblatt remarks that if the Prince remains in office it is an indication that Czernin's policy is to be continued.

The Frankfurter Zeitung says that Czernin's resignation was like oil on a fire, and that it even affected the stock market, and has given rise to fantastic rumors among the people. The paper considers it probable that Burian will not find a majority in Parliament. Many papers suggest that Burian's appointment is only a temporary measure until the Hungarian crisis can be settled.

There is no doubt that the people are indignant at the brusque dismissal of Czernin, whom they considered as a promoter of peace, and that Burian is suspected to be a wolf in sheep's clothing, in spite of official declarations and efforts to deceive the people.

In Germany von Kühlmann's expected fall continues to be a subject of controversy, and is denied daily by papers supporting him. Helfferich's name is now continually in the foreground in connection with the Rumanian peace, which is by no means progressing as the Germans had hoped.

The annexationist Rhenish Gazette declares that Kühlmann will resign as soon as the Bucharest negotiations are formally settled, in which Helfferich is to play the leading rôle. The paper says that the people are disappointed in the delays over the Rumanian peace, and that owing to the disagreement between Bulgaria and Turkey over Rumania and the Ukraine, and Germany's demands regarding Constanza, the negotiations will have to be practically begun over again. The Gazette asserts that Kühlmann was too optimistic, and that it is now felt that he is not the man for settling the western peace.

The Cologne Volkszeitung remarks that the fact that Helfferich was called in to advise, shows where the difficulties lie.

AMSTERDAM, April 21.—The Borsen Zeitung of Berlin maintains that the resignation of Dr. von Kühlmann, German Secretary for Foreign Affairs, may be expected notwithstanding all contradictions. It mentions as his probable successor Dr. Karl Helfferich or Admiral Paul von Hintze, German Minister to Norway.

FAMOUS GERMAN FIRM NOW UNDER CHARGES

Falsification of Profits Return and Bribery of Army Officers Is Alleged.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, April 21.—It now transpires that the German legal authorities are taking action against the famous Mannesmann firm. The main charge is the falsification of returns of profits made so as to reduce the amount paid by the concern in taxation. There also is a charge of bribing army authorities and in connection with this particular accusation a person formerly in the army has been arrested.

The activities of this firm branch out in many directions, and it supplies enormous quantities of arms and ammunition for the German forces. The name of the firm came into world prominence at the time of the Agadir affair. Its interests in Morocco were too a large extent those German interests which the German Government championed in sending the Panther to Agadir, and now this much-favored firm is alleged to be trying to cheat the Government out of its just amount of taxes.

REPORTS KORNILOFF AND SEMENOFF DEAD

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

ones. There are rumors that both Semenoff and Korniloff have been killed.

The unfortunate incident of the Japanese landing at Vladivostok, which threatens more than anything else to make a friendly understanding between the Allies and Russia difficult, shows signs of ending. The Japanese Consul here had an interview with Karakhan in the commissariat of Foreign Affairs yesterday in which he complained that the Russian press had unnecessarily disquieted the population. Karakhan replied that the anxiety of the Russians was entirely natural, seeing the landing made without consulting the Russian Government, and that the best means for closing the incident would be the removal of the Japanese troops.

The cry after the absconding commissaries, Dybenko and his wife and Kolloyal, resulted in letters of justification being received from both of them. They are now being detained.

The advance of the Turks against Batoum, together with other causes, has intensified racial hostilities in the southern Caucasus. The Baku Mohammedians armed themselves and a small incident was the signal for a bloody struggle in and about the town, ending temporarily in a compromise—the disarmament of the Mohammedans and the withdrawal from the district of the national Armenian troops.

PETROGRAD, April 16.—Hostilities have been renewed between the troops of General Korniloff and those of the Soviets.

Rostof-on-Don is in the hands of the anarchists.

At Kherson, after the Germans left, massacres of officers and bourgeois by soldiers occurred. The Germans have since reoccupied the town.

Criminals at Novo-Tcherkask, who began to indulge in excesses, were dispersed by machine guns.

The Turkish cruiser Hamidies and two torpedo boats are reported to have arrived at Odessa.

MOSCOW, April 14, (Associated Press.)—The activities in Manchuria of General Semenoff, the anti-Bolshevik leader, are being linked by the Soviet press with the Japanese landing at Vladivostok. The operations of the General are denounced by the newspapers as part of a Japanese plan to invade Siberia with the help of China and the connivance of the Entente Allies, who are alleged to be supporting at Peking and Harbin the schemes of Prince Lvoff, a former Russian Premier, and other refugees who, it is alleged, are seeking to establish an independent government and to upset the Soviet power.

Reports that General Semenoff's forces are operating in Eastern Manchuria, near Vladivostok, as well as in the western region of that province, are creating the greatest uneasiness among Soviet officials at Moscow, who are co-operating with the Irkutsk Soviet against the raiders.

TELLS TRUTH ABOUT RUSSIA'S CONDITION

New Finance Minister Shows Country Speeding on High Road to Bankruptcy.

MOSCOW, April 16, (Associated Press.)—M. Gukovsky, the new Minister of Finance, in reporting to the Central Executive Commitee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates tonight on the financial condition of the country, said that the semi-yearly expenditure would amount to 40,000,000 rubles. The income, the new Minister said, would amount to about 3,300,000,000 rubles, with no other sources and loans obtainable. He added that before the war a third of the nation's income was derived from the vodka monopoly, which was abolished.

The railroads of the country, M. Gukowsky said, were carrying 70 per cent. less freight, while the operation a verst cost 120,000 rubles, against 11,600 formerly. The wages of employes had been increased several hundred per cent. and the hours reduced, necessitating three and even four shifts. He said that no taxes were being collected by the Central Government, as local, city, and provincial district Soviets were levying contributions at will and using the moneys for their own purposes.

The Minister pictured industrial conditions in the blackest colors, citing the Sormoff Locomotive Works, which turned out two locomotives a day instead of eighteen as formerly, making the cost of one locomotive 600,000 rubles.

He urged a better administration scheme, greater co-operation, and the reduction of expenses by decreasing the number of clerks, officials, and officers. He insisted upon the necessity of securing the co-operation of industrial, financial and other specialists without whom the efficient organization of State machinery was impossible.

M. Gukovsky's long speech was received amid dead silence and its conclusion was greeted by one solitary handclap.

The Congress of Soldiers' and Workmen's Deputies in the province of Voronezh has protested against the claim of the Ukrainian Rada to four districts in that province. It is declared by the Congress that the districts are different politically, economically and ethnographically and that forcible annexation would be injurious to the interests of the people.

M. Tchitcherin again has sent a message by wireless telegraphy to Berlin requesting special permission of the German authorities for refugees gathered at Vitebsk, Moghileff, and Smolensk provinces to re-enter the territories of Lithuania and Poland now occupied by Teuton forces. No answer was received to the first request. There are now several thousand refugees in the provinces mentioned, and the number is growing. All are suffering great privation because of the scarcity of food and the lack of accommodations.

Soviet troops have effectively stamped out the anarchist organization in Moscow. Its members have departed, and the city now is quiet. Armored cars are patrolling some streets, and guards have been stationed about the demolished palaces and the former headquarters of the anarchists.

Detailed reports of recent disturbances show that 100 persons were killed or wounded, most of them being anarchists. Large quantities of money and jewelry have been found in the palaces. The Bolshevist authorities have published notices asking people who have been robbed recently to visit the Kremlin Prison and to identify the robbers among the 300 anarchists incarcerated there.

RUSSIA FEARS LOSS OF TAURIDA REPUBLIC

Tchitcherin Warns Germany Against Attempt at Split—Asks Return of Volynetz.

LONDON, April 21.—A Russian Government wireless dispatch received today says that M. Tchitcherin, Foreign Minister, has sent a message to Dr. Richard von Kühlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, saying that the Russian Government has learned that Dr. von Kühlmann inquired of the local authorities in the Crimea regarding the nationalization of their flag. M. Tchitcherin accordingly pointed out, the dispatch says, that the Taurida Republic forms a part of the Russian Federal Republic, and said he trusted that Germany would not violate the Brest-Litovsk treaty by attempting to separate that part of the republic from Russia.

KING OF ITALY ANXIOUS TO SEE OUR SOLDIERS

Tells Congressman La Guardia They Would Be Doubly Welcome on His Front.

ROME, April 21.—"So many of our soldiers have lived in America that the American boys with their starry flag would be twice welcome on this side," said King Victor Emmanuel last week to Captain Fiorella H. La Guardia of the American Flying Corps and Representative in Congress of one of the New York districts, when he met the King at headquarters on the Italian front in Northern Italy.

"The enemy across the trenches," the King added, "are not convinced that the American soldiers are really crossing the ocean. Some of their propaganda leaflets say that the American soldiers are being prevented from reaching Europe by Germany's submarines."

King Victor Emmanuel added that he would be happy to see even a small number of American troops among the Italians here. "After the first detachment has reached here, America surely will send more," the King said.

According to Captain La Guardia, King Victor Emmanuel is keeping in constant touch with the movements of the Americans, and is impressed with the rapidity of their action. Likewise General Armando Diaz, the Italian Commander in Chief, is closely following the operations of the Americans. The General also expressed the hope that the Americans would send a substantial force to the Italian front.

"I want to see them fighting with my army," said General Diaz. "I am so confident of their splendid combative qualities that I am anxious to have them here. Do all you can to make this point clear to your people."

DR. PARK DEPLORES HEALTH WORK CHAOS

Director Urges Investigator MacBride to Hasten Resumption of Normal Efficiency.

SEES WAY TO SAVE A LITTLE

Hopes Hylan's Economy Plans Will Not Permanently Hamper Department's Activities.

Dr. William H. Park, Director of the Bureau of Laboratories of the Health Department, in a letter made public yesterday by James E. MacBride, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, said that he hoped that any reorganization of the department that might take place would be made speedily. Dr. Park's reason for this hope, he said, was that it was very difficult for those in charge to carry on the work properly when the employes were uneasy "and those who are to be in authority are not fully known."

The letter was in response to a request he made upon Dr. Park to state in what way the laboratories could fulfill their purpose and at the same time lessen the expense to the city.

Regarding lessening the expense of his department, Dr. Park mentioned a number of changes in the laboratories that would save the city $9,000 a year. Mr. MacBride said that he was informed that Dr. Louis I. Harris, Director of the Bureau of Preventable Diseases, had prepared a recommendation for a reduction in his department of between $40,000 and $50,000. It could not be learned last night whether this large cut contemplated the elimination of increased funds made available by the previous administration for the purpose of more stringent factory inspection. The fund was made available after repeated protests from organized labor that factory standards had broken down.

Chairman MacBride announced last night that Dr. S. S. Goldwater, former Commissioner of Health, would appear at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the first public session of the Health Department investigation. Dr. Goldwater, Mr. MacBride announced, was invited to discuss specifically the commission's recommendation to the Mayor that the Bureau of Public Health Education should be abolished.

Will Call Eminent Doctors.

He has agreed at the same time to give the commission the benefit of his views on the general subject of the administration and organization of the Health Department," said Mr. MacBride. "Now that the phase of the investigation dealing with graft has been concluded and the evidence placed in the hands of the District Attorney so that the commission can with propriety hold public hearings it is proposed to invite other leaders of the medical profession to appear."

It is expected that a large delegation of physicians and social workers will attend the session at 2 o'clock today in the rooms of the Civil Service Commission in the Municipal Building. A number of other meetings in this connection will take place today. At 4 o'clock representatives of medical, civic and other organizations will meet at the Academy of Medicine and will take up the reply made by Mayor Hylan to Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Chairman of the Committee of Twenty-one, who, at the request of the conference held ten days ago, asked the Mayor for a hearing. The recommendation that the Bureau of Public Health Education be abolished will also be taken up at the meeting.

A meeting of the members of the Public Health Committee of the Academy of Medicine will take place at 5 o'clock this afternoon. There will be a meeting of the New York County Medical Society, also at the Academy of Medicine, tonight. In addition, David Hirshfield, Commissioner of Accounts, will begin today his investigation of graft in the Health Department. It was this phase of the investigation that was passed on to Commissioner Hirshfield by Commissioner MacBride. The latter will now continue his duties as outlined by Mayor Hylan in the beginning, to look into the question of violation of Civil Service rules in the Health Department, as well as to lay a foundation for a reorganization of the bureaus of the department.

Expert Monaghan to Advance.

It was pointed out yesterday that the presence of the signature of Dr. Frank J. Monaghan, Secretary to the Health Department, in the preliminary report made by the investigators to Mayor Hylan on Saturday, indicated that the Bureau of General Administration, of which he is director will probably not suffer from any reorganization that may take place. Dr. Monaghan is said to have been Mayor Hylan's family physician, and he entered the service of the Health Department with the present administration. His presence as a member of the body investigating the Health Department also led persons familiar with the situation to say last night that it would occasion no surprise if Dr. Monaghan eventually succeeded Dr. J. Lewis Amster as Health Commissioner. Dr. Amster denied the report circulated last week that he intended to resign.

Dr. Park's letter, dated April 12, 1918, which was received by the Municipal Civil Service Commission on Saturday, April 20, follows:

Committee of the Civil Service Commission and Health Department.

Gentlemen: I have carefully considered since your request of yesterday in what way the laboratories could fulfill their purpose and at the same time lessen the expense.

I wish most earnestly to state that the funds now allowed the laboratory are not excessive for the work which a laboratory should do. I believe every cent expended gives more than its return to the city. On the other hand, I realize that we are at war, and that things which are suitable in ordinary times must be given up at this time.

There are certain of the more highly paid positions for which those at lower pay may be substituted. The pathologist is in the Federal service. I have arranged with Dr. Symmers, pathologist to Bellevue and allied hospitals, to allow his laboratory assistant, Mr. Rogers, to submit to him a tumor preparation. This will mean a saving of $1,500.

Government Gives Better Pay.

Dr. Taylor in the diagnostic laboratories will soon leave for the Federal service at a salary higher than his present salary. I believe I can take care of his work with the present force. This will mean an additional saving of $1,800.

By cutting down the stool examinations in typhoid fever to those connected with the handling of food, something will be lost, but probably not sufficient to make it inadvisable to do this. This will save a laboratory assistant.

Dr. Abramson, who has given extremely valuable service, is probably leaving to take charge of the new laboratories in New Brunswick, Canada. During the war I think his position could be left vacant. This means a saving of $1,800. By replacing the salaries allowed in the budget to laboratory assistants of $840 with new workers who receive the minimum of $720 a marked saving will result. The same is true for new helpers replacing those at the higher salaries.

These and other changes will make a saving at the rate of $9,000 during the year.

Some comment was made upon the number of Assistant Directors. It is only when the nature of the work at the laboratories and the division of this work into different buildings and different parts of the country is understood that the necessity become apparent. The laboratories have three great functions:

1. Making diagnostic examinations for the physicians of the city.
2. Producing sera and vaccines.
3. Making sanitary txaminations for the Bureau of Food and Drugs.

If the recommendations here suggested are carried out the investigations which are usually carried on as a part of the work will be greatly limited. As these art wholly of a practical nature it is hoped that when the war is over funds may be supplied for resuming them.

The location of the Otisville laboratories requires absolutely an Assistant Director to be in charge. The same is true for the diagnostic laboratories at department headquarters. At Sixteenth Street the fact that the laboratory is divided between the sending out of supplies and the doing of regular bacteriological work necessitates two Assistant Directors.

As already stated, the three Assistant Directors at the lower salary are really the ablest bacteriologists in the laboratory rather than Assistant Directors. The title was given in order to give them a salary sufficient for their knowledge and value to the laboratory. If the new classification had gone through they would have been considered as the higher bacteriologists and not as Assistant Directors. It is to be remembered that they passed a competitive txamination for the position of Assistant Director.

Experts Required.

As to the department as a whole, I feel hardly abla to give advice. I feel very strongly that each function of the department, such as child hygiene, food, &c., requires an expert in charge. Whether this expert has one name or another, makes little difference, but it is necessary to give authority to the person who has knowledge.

I hope that any reorganization of the department which may take place will occur speedily, because it is very difficult for those in charge to carry on the work properly when the employes are uneasy and those who are to be in authority are not fully known. Very respectfully,

WILLIAM H. PARK.

The specific recommendations of Dr. Harris were not made public.

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"An Exhibition of things Authentic and Beautiful, things richly expressive of the Genius of the Renaissance."—MR. ROYAL CORTISSOZ in THE TRIBUNE.

Which Owing to the Existing War Conditions Will Be Sold AT UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE

Tomorrow (Tuesday), Wednesday, Thursday, Friday & Saturday Afternoons of This Week at 2:30

and

On Thursday Evening of This Week at 8:15

THE FAMOUS BARDINI COLLECTION

"Conceded by High Authorities to be the Most Important Collection in Italy and unapproached by any heretofore exhibited or offered for sale in this country."

ON FREE VIEW TO-DAY, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

The Sale will be conducted by
MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY
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Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

A Collection of
Women's Fine-quality Spring Suits
taken from the regular stock, will be placed on sale to-day at the reduced price of
$42.50 each

A New Selection of
Women's Wool Jersey Suits
in smart, up-to-date styles and the fashionable colors, will be offered to-day at the special price of
$25.00 each
(Women's Ready-to-wear Suits, Third Floor)

Safe Storage for Furs, Rugs and Draperies

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce a very Special Offering of

OVERSEAS CRAVATS at $1.65

¶ Only the most skilful of European weavers create neckwear silks of the quality from which these cravats are made. They are the richest, most exquisitely designed, and the best tailored cravats New York men ever saw at the price.

¶ New studies in smart grey effects; wonderful Greens, new French Blues, designs and color schemes closely resembling modern art effects, and a rare collection of new figured patterns are represented in almost every combination and coloring.

¶ French Charvets, Iridescent Haietian Silks, and Moire Francois are only a few of the weaves, many of which have been four times over the loom to insure absolute permanency of design.

Put the Kaiser Under Bonds

Andrew Alexander
Sixth Avenue at Nineteenth Street

Men's Oxfords at $6 a pair

A full line of dark tan and black Spring Oxfords on the popular modified English last—made of leather throughout and with the substantial, serviceable soles that Government requirements are rendering scarce for civilian shoes. All sizes at present, but such good-looking shoes of Alexander quality at $6 will not stay long in stock. Dark tan high shoes, same last, same price.

FOUNDED 1856

OUR customers know the value of good clothes at a modest price—our Spring suits and overcoats for men and boys demonstrate the wisdom of avoiding ordinary attire. Clothes-buying suggests careful consideration as to the stability of the materials and the character of the tailoring which are the prime essentials of clothes-satisfaction.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

Illustrated Booklet
of Hotels and Boarding Houses at Delaware Water Gap and Pocono Mountains, Pa., free by calling at the
HOTEL ADVERTISING COMPANY,
90 West St., New York.

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ALTERATIONS FREE—During This Sale
Women's Tailored Street Suits
34.50 & 44.50
Formerly 39.50 to 55.00 Sizes 34 to 44

Materials: Serges, tricotines, coverts, velours, gabardines, English tweeds, offering an ample choice.

Models: For fashionable street wear, including plain tailored fancy Eton and Pony effects; also medium length styles.

Colors: Navy, tan, rookie, black.

Linings: Plain and fancy silks.

Third Floor

LIBERTY DAYS

WE HAVE PLEDGED to the Third Liberty Loan our entire cash receipts from now until May fourth.

This subscription will include every single dollar received from cash purchases, from mail orders and from C. O. D.'s.

It means that for twelve entire business days OVINGTON'S whole organization will be devoted to working for the Liberty Loan.

Our customers are earnestly requested to make their purchases within this period.

OVINGTON'S
312-314 Fifth Avenue New York

THE WOMEN'S ARMY

Our army in France is fighting for the women of America. Our soldiers and sailors offer their lives to make it eternally sure that our women will be saved from the fate of the women of Belgium.

The army of American women is enlisted with wonderful enthusiasm. They are sending messages of faith and courage to our soldiers and sailors. They are buying Liberty Bonds to back up our fighting men. And they are rendering splendid service in selling bonds.

The President has asked Liberty Loan Committees to arrange a patriotic parade on Liberty Day, Friday, April 26. The committee has asked the women of New York to form the principal part of this parade, marching with their service flags indicating husband, sons or next of kin in the service.

The service flag is the badge of sacrifice closest to the nation's heart. This parade will express the deep conviction and courage of our people---the unalterable determination of our women to make the last full measure of sacrifice for America ---for Victory.

All Women Having Husbands or Sons in Military or Naval Service Are Invited and Urged to Help the Liberty Loan by Marching in This Parade.

Women desiring to march will please send the coupon to-day to the Women's Liberty Loan Committee, Metropolitan Division, 120 Broadway. Telephone, Rector 4901

Parade will assemble in the vicinity of Washington Square on Friday, April 26, at 2 P. M. Full details will appear in the newspapers and will be furnished to marchers through their organization.

I desire to march in the Service Flag Parade on Liberty Day, April 26. I prefer to march with the following organization (check out):

☐ 1. Church (name of church).....

☐ 2. Club (name of club).....

☐ 3. Women's Liberty Loan Committee.

Name.....

Address.....

This space is made available to the Government for the advertising of Liberty Bonds by the

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

on behalf of the holders of over eighteen million of its policies amounting to approximately four billions of dollars of insurance, for whose protection this company is holding almost six hundred and fifty millions of reserves besides other assets. This company has subscribed for for $10,500,000 of the new Liberty Bonds and recommends them without qualification as the safest investment in the world. Its agents are at the same time in a campaign to sell $65,000,000 of W. S. S.

M'GRAW'S CHAMPIONS FINISH FIRST WEEK OF SEASON WITH UNBLEMISHED RECORD

GIANTS AND RED SOX GET JUMP ON FIELD

Leading Eastern Baseball Clubs Make Best Showing in Season's First Week.

FANS PLEASED WITH YOUNG

McGraw's New Outfielder Already Listed as Star — Yankees Prove Ability.

The first week of the baseball season finds the Giants and the Boston Red Sox both getting a running start, which has carried them along thus far without a defeat. Neither club has been against the strongest opposition in their circuits, but both have set out with the idea of piling up as many victories as possible at the outset to insure themselves against the upsets which are sure to come as a result of the draft.

The Red Sox, in spite of the great shaking up necessitated by enlistments and loss of so many star players, is a club which is pretty sure to give the world's champion White Sox a hard rub for first honors. Boston has a uniformly powerful pitching staff, and it looks as if over the long stretch of the season's games Barrow's flinging squad will be more than able to hold its own. It must be remembered that the Chicago club had a difficult time gaining the American League flag from Boston last season, and, with the Beantown pitching force strengthened as it is, the White Sox will probably have to play even better ball than last season to distance the Boston crowd.

The White Sox have thus far won only one of the two games they have played and it looks as if Rowland's men were not going to get away this season as well as they had planned. Cicotte accomplished much last year by the mysterious threat of this so-called shine ball which was later generally accepted as a myth. The American League batsmen are not going to be so shy of Cicotte's pitching this season.

Young Gets Good Start.

McGraw's Giants in spite of a backward pitching staff have been able to win four straight by a strong concentrated attack. As a batting aggregation, the Giants are every bit as powerful as last season and there is no club in the Tener circuit which looks as if it would give the New York club much trouble. As a lead-off man in the batting order Ross Young has thus far been a great success, and as he becomes more accustomed to his surroundings it is safe to assume that he will be even better. Benny Kauff is hitting the ball at a great rate, but the fact that he is liable to be called in the draft at any time makes his future with the Giants a great uncertainty. If Kauff is lost Thorpe and Wilhoit will take his place, but the loss of the little centrefielder will be felt.

Miller Huggins's Yankees, who will open their season at the Polo Grounds on Wednesday, have shown an encouraging spirit in their play thus far, although the pitching staff is weak. The Yankee manager already has his scouts out for additional flingers and if they succeed in landing a good hoxman or two the Yanks are going to be factors in the American League scramble. As a hitting and fielding aggregation the Yankees compare favorably with anything in the league. The fighting spirit and influence of Huggins is already a big factor in the Yankee's play, and Colonel Ruppert's club may be expected to accomplish much with such a capable manager. The Yanks had the misfortune to go against the stiffest opposition in the league in Boston during the first week of the season, but they should be able to register victories when they go against the weaker teams on the circuit.

The Brooklyn club has already lost four straight, and the club has shown that it is lacking in a good clean-up hitter of Zach Wheat's ability. When the pitchers get into shape and the new infield is working with more harmony, the Brooklyn club will not look so bad.

Cubs Not Going Good.

The brief showing of the Chicago Cubs has thus far not been impressive, for Manager Mitchell had predicted wonders for his pitching staff. It is evident that the Cubs are not as powerful as they appeared on paper and have suffered from over advertising. The Phillies in the National League, and Cleveland in the American League, have really furnished the surprises of the week, and the return to form of Guy Morton promises much for the Cleveland club in the season's race.

The Braves should improve steadily with such an aggressive player as Herzog in the infield. It is predicted that as soon as the club gets playing together with more team work it will bear watching.

The first visit of Herzog to the Polo Grounds on Saturday proved the wisdom of the National League last Winter in passing a rule muzzling the sarcastic coaching which has been permitted in the past. The rule curbing the so-called "goat getters" on the coaching lines prevented an exchange of persiflage between Herzog and the Giants, which would very likely have been carried to extremes. As it was, there was little evidence of a fiery exchange of chin music between Herzog and his old club mates.

The rule will also prove a great benefit to the young players who are breaking in this season. There has been no attempt to rattle the new men as there has been in the past, and the elimination of this feature of the game should prove a big benefit before the season is finished.

The coming week will be of more than ordinary local interest, for on Wednesday Huggins will make his first appearance at the Polo Grounds as a Yankee manager when the Ruppert-Huston combination opens with the Washington club. Over in Brooklyn the Dodgers will open their home season on the same day against the Giants. The usual festivities will mark both occasions.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 9; Cincinnati, 1.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis (Cold).

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 11; Cleveland, 7.
Detroit at Chicago (Rain).

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	4	0	1000
Philadelphia	3	1	.750
Chicago	2	1	.667
Cincinnati	2	2	.500
St. Louis	1	1	.500
Pittsburgh	1	2	.333
Boston	1	3	.250
Brooklyn	0	4	.000

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	6	0	1000
Cleveland	2	1	.667
Chicago	1	1	.500
St. Louis	2	2	.500
Washington	2	2	.500
New York	2	4	.333
Detroit	0	1	.000
Philadelphia	0	4	.000

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
(Game starts at 3:45.)
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Cincinnati.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Washington.
Detroit at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cleveland.

FIVE PITCHERS LIBERAL.

Only Davenport Effective in Game Won by Browns, 11 to 7.

CLEVELAND, April 21.—St. Louis defeated Cleveland 11 to 7 today. None of the six pitchers, with the exception of Davenport, was effective, while all were wild, issuing seventeen passes.

The fielding was sharp despite the cold weather, there being six double plays. Demmitt had a peculiar batting record, drawing four passes and having a sacrifice fly.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Tobin,cf	4	1	3	3	0
Austin,3b	4	1	2	2	0
Sisler,1b	6	0	2	6	1
Smith,lf	5	1	2	0	1
Gedeon,2b	5	2	2	5	3
Demmitt,rf	0	2	0	4	1
Numam'ker,c	5	1	3	4	2
Gerber,ss	5	1	2	3	5
Gallia,p	2	1	1	0	0
Sothoron,p	2	1	1	0	0
Davenport,p	1	0	1	0	0
Total	39	11	19	27	13

CLEVELAND. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Miller,rf	5	0	0	1	1
Chapman,ss	3	2	2	4	3
Speaker,cf	3	2	1	3	0
Roth,lf	5	0	1	0	0
Wambs's,2b	5	0	3	3	2
Kav'n'gh,1b	2	1	1	10	1
Turner,3b	4	1	2	1	2
O'Neill,c	4	0	0	4	2
Groom,p	0	0	0	0	0
Lambeth,p	0	0	0	0	0
Bagby,p	1	0	0	0	0
aGraney	1	0	1	0	0
bGetz	0	1	0	0	0
Total	33	7	11	*26	11

*Austin out, hit by batted ball.
a Batted for Groom in second.
b Batted for Lambeth in fifth.

Errors—Austin, Kavanagh, O'Neill.

St. Louis	0	5	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	—11
Cleveland	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	— 7

Two-base hits—Sisler, Smith, Tobin, Wambsganss, Kavanagh. Three-base hit—Tobin. Stolen bases—Smith, Gedeon, Graney. Sacrifice hits—Austin, Tobin. Sacrifice fly—Demmitt. Double plays—Kavanagh, Chapman, and Kavanagh; Demmitt and Numamaker; Gerber, Gedeon, and Sisler, (2;) Chapman, (unassisted;) Chapman, Wambsganss, and Kavanagh. Left on bases—St. Louis, 11; Cleveland, 10. First on errors—St. Louis, 1; Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Gallia, 3; Sothoron, 7; Groom, 3; Lambeth, 2; Bagby, 2. Hits—Off Gallia, 3 in 2; Sothoron, 6 in 5, (none out in eighth;) Davenport, 2 in 2; Groom, 6 in 2; Lambeth, 6 in 3; Bagby, 7 in 4. Hit by pitcher—By Gallia, (Turner.) Struck out—By Gallia, 3; Davenport, 1; Groom, 1; Lambeth, 1; Bagby, 1. Wild pitches—Gallia, Sothoron. Winning pitcher—Gallia. Losing pitcher—Groom.

DODGERS LOSE EXHIBITION.

Columbus Minor Leaguers Defeat Brooklyn by 3 to 2.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 21.—The Brooklyn National League baseball club was defeated here today by the Columbus team of the American Association. The score was 3 to 2. Brooklyn fielded poorly behind Plitt and Russell and could not hit Zanhiser of the local team.

Lewis and Stecher Ready for Bout.

Ed (Strangler) Lewis of Lexington, Ky., and Joe Stecher of Nebraska, who will be opponents in a wrestling match at Madison Square Garden Friday night, are expected to arrive in this city late tomorrow or early Wednesday. Both wrestlers are reported in good physical condition. Both grapplers will finish their preparatory work at local gymnasiums.

SCHUSTER IS VICTOR IN LONG ROAD RUN

Morningside A. C. Athlete Easily Disposes of Field in Ten-Mile Chase.

Unmindful of the contiued heavy rains and accompanying chill blasts of yesterday ten sturdy distance runners affiliated with local clubs, raced in a ten-mile invitation scratch run under the auspices of the Glencoe A. C. through the streets of the upper city in a preparatory chase for the modified marathon race which will be run May 4.

Hans Schuster of the Morningside A. C., winner of the Bronx County marathon classic of 1917, won the race in impressive fashion. The wearer of the Winged M held doggedly to a stiff pace, and as he crossed the finish line, unaccompanied by any visible effects of the stiff chase, was clocked in 59:27. P. Trivoulidas, the former Greek-American A. C distance runner, now competing unattached, finished second, twelve seconds behind the leader, and William Rompainen carried the emblem of the Glencoe A. C. home in third position, his time being 1:02:02.

Schuster's advantage at the finish line was about 100 yards. He easily defended his pace-setting position against a challenge by Trivoulidas and while a short sprint failed to materially affect the running of Schuster, Trivoulidas found his strength sapped and was forced to trail the victor. This duel carried both runners far in advance of the remainder of the field.

The early pace-making was assumed alternately by the ten harriers for about one and one-half miles. Then Rompainen and Trivoulidas went ahead and with Schuster in third position, carried the runners along at a fast clip to the four-mile mark. O. S. Weeks the veteran runner of the Hollywood Inn A. A., the oldest enthusiast of the distance game in local athletics, hung tenaciously to the fast pace up to this stage of the race, but, with the others, was then forced to drop back.

Shortly after passing the four-mile mark Schuster went to the front and retained the lead to the finish. His pace was always even and strong, and while Trivoulidas and Rompainen several times essayed to wrest the lead away from him, Schuster, always held to his position. S. Baecker, Western Union A. A., crossed the finish line in ninth position bare-footed, having lost his shoes about four miles from the end of the race.

The order of finish follows:

Pos.	Name and Club.	Time.
1—Hans Schuster		59:27
2—P. Trivoulidas, unattached		59:39
3—W. Rompainen, Glencoe A. C.		1:02:02
4—H. Parkinson, Morningside A. C.		1:02:12
5—C. Jackson, St. Christopher Club.		1:02:35
6—O. S. Weeks, Hollywood Inn A. A.		1:03:00
7—E. Laduc, Morningside A. C.		1:12:48
8—J. Silverdollar, Glencoe A. C.		1:12:59
9—S. Baecker, Western Union A. A.		1:14:02
10—P. Wilson, unatached		1:21:19

MARSANS COMING TO YANKS.

Cuban Outfielder Leaves Havana to Join Baseball Club.

Special to The New York Times.

HAVANA, Cuba, April 21.—Armando Marsans, the Cuban outfielder, left here today to join the New York American League Baseball Club. Marsans played with the Yankees last season but was out of the game most of the time with a broken leg. This year he did not make known his intentions to the New York Club during the time that the Yankees were training in the South. Marsans came to the Yankees in trade for Lee Magee. He expects to be in fine condition for play this year.

Many Entries for Morningside Run.

Fred A. Niles of the Morningside A. C. announced last night that entries are rapidly coming in for the organization's six and one-half mile handicap road race which will be held next Sunday. Fifty harriers of the local district have already entered and it is expected that before the entry lists are closed about 100 more runners will enter. Those who have sent in their entries include team representatives of the Morningside A. C., Harbrook A. C., St. Jerome's C. C. and Hungarian-American A. C. Other team entries are expected shortly from the Glencoe A. C., Morningside A. C., Pastime A. C., Brooklyn A. A. and Paulist A. C.

Southern Association Results.

Chattanooga, 4; Atlanta, 0.
New Orleans, 7; Mobile, 0.
Little Rock, 9; Memphis, 3.
Nashville, 3; Birmingham, 2.

BELGIANS GET KING'S CUP.

Defeat France, 5 to 2, in International Football Match.

PARIS, April 21.—Belgium defeated France today in an international football match for a cup offered by King Albert of the Belgians. The score was 5 to 2. There was a huge attendance and both Premier Clemenceau and the Belgian Minister were represented.

MENTAL STUNTS IN CHESS.

Capablanca Shows His Skill in Simultaneous Matches.

Jose R. Capablanca, chess champion of Cuba, who is expected to arrive here soon, recently visited Cienfuegos, and there, at the Liceo Club, gave an exhibition of simultaneous play against twenty opponents, including four women, who conducted a consultation game, and drew with the young master. Capablanca showed no mercy to his other opponents, among them Charles S. Winans, the American Consul at Cienfuegos, and won in each contest.

The following even the famous international player gave a lecture on chess before a large gathering of society people, and this was followed by a ball given in honor of the visitor. During this function, and while carrying on a lively conversation with a bevy of debutantes, the Cuban champion played a blindfold game against five of the best local amateurs, conceding them the odds of a knight. This ended in a draw, although Capablanca had the advantage.

PLAN NOVEL GOLF TOURNEY.

Westchester County Association to Decide Title in Unusual Way.

Detail plans for a tournament, in which every club member in Westchester County will be eligible to take part, have just been completed by the Westchester County Golf Association. It is planned to hold the annual championship affair of the association in a most novel way, since there is to be a team qualification round, held at the different clubs that are members of the association, on May 25, and then there is to be an individual qualification round beginning the deciding tournament at Siwanoy June 20.

The first rounds held at the different clubs are to establish the eight best players in each club. The club qualifiers are then to meet at Siwanoy, and the first sixteen to qualify in an eighteen-hole round are to play in match play for the title of the county.

In addition to the regular championship round there is to be a four-ball championship, in which members of one club will play against the members of another club. The successful teams will play against the par of Siwanoy in the title round. There also is to be a handicap event, in which three-eighths of the combined handicap of the home club is to be allotted. All told, the Westchester Association plans plenty of golf during the three days in June in which the affair is to be held.

To Hold Y. M. H. A. Games June 9.

The Metropolitan League of Young Men's Hebrew Associations will hold its annual outdoor track and field championships at Macomb's Dam Park on June 9. The program will consist mainly of events for athletes under 18 years of age.

WIND AND RAIN FAIL TO DISMAY GUNNERS

Sixteen Hardy Experts, Face New York A. C. Traps, Despite Poor Weather.

Sixteen gunners braved the elements and took part in the Sunday shoot of the New York Athletic Club yesterday. In the teeth of a nasty squall from the east that carried rain along with it, the nimrods decided the usual events. The wind was so high and the rain was so heavy that only one straight score of twenty-five targets was made. It was returned by Z. Rogers in the shoot for the Tournament Cup. The run gave him a leg on the cup.

Full scores took legs on both the Monthly and the Byronel Cups. In the former event, a shoot at twenty-five targets, the legs were won by M. McVoy, F. A. Seibert, H. D. Knight, R. S. Smith, and J. I. Brandenberg. The Byronel Cup shoot is at fifty targets. The ones who scored legs with full scores were A. G. Wilkes, W. R. Delehanty, R. S. Smith, and J. I. Brandenberg.

Although no prize is offered on Sundays for the high scratch or the high handicap gunner, the best total from scratch was returned by M. McVoy, Jr., who made 91 out of a possible 100 targets. The high handicap gunner was G. S. McCutcheon. He won the honor after a shoot-off.

The score:

Name.	Month. Cup.	Tour. Cup.	Byr'l Cup.	Scr. and H'cap	Cups.
Z. Rogers	0 22	0 25	2 24	89	5—94
N. Webb	2 23	2 10	4 44	75	10—85
R. B. Cole	1 22	2 24	5 46	84	11—95
A. G. Wilkes	1 24	3 25	6 50	88	10—98
M. McVoy, Jr.	2 25	1 23	4 49	91	12—100
W. R. Delehanty	4 22	4 18	5 50	74	18—92
T. H. Lawrence	0 22	2 23	4 45	87	10—97
F. A. Seibert	4 25	4 25	8 48	85	16—100
R. L. Spotts	1 23	1 23	2 48	90	5—93
G. S. McCutcheon	4 23	4 24	0 43	82	18—100
J. J. Ham	2 24	3 24	6 48	88	12—100
H. D. Knight	3 25	3 23	6 49	86	15—100
R. S. Smith	6 25	5 25	12 50	79	25—100
J. I. Brandenberg	3 25	3 23	6 50	89	14—100
A. J. Gerrard	3 24	3 25	6 43	80	12—92

WINNERS.

Monthly Cup—All gunners with 25 targets.
Tournament Cup—Z. Rogers.
Byronel Cup—All gunners with 50 targets.
High Scratch Gun—M. McVoy.
High Handicap Gun—G. S. McCutcheon.

Columbia Fencers Elect Bloomer.

The Columbia fencing team, which won the intercollegiate championship, has just elected Millard J. Bloomer Captain of the 1919 'Varsity. Bloomer, with Horcasitas and Forster, his teammates, defeated Yale and Pennsylvania in the intercollegiate finals held recently at Columbia.

SHERIDAN FUND GROWING.

Hulbert to Seek Aid in Washington for Memorial of Athlete.

The first step toward naming the national athletic stadium to be built in Washington, D. C., after the late Martin J. Sheridan, Olympic and National A. A. U. discus champion, will be taken tomorrow. Dock Commissioner J. Murray Hulbert, a member of the Sheridan Memorial Committee, announced that he would be in Washington tomorrow and would take up the matter of having the stadium named after the dead athlete. If this plan is found to be impracticable, Commissioner Hulbert will then bend his efforts toward having a monument of Sheridan throwing the discus placed conspicuously in the stadium.

A committee consisting of P. J. Conway, President of the Irish-American A. C., as Chairman; Commissioner Hulbert, Robert Ford, and A. J. Barrett, was appointed to consult with Police Commissioner Enright, regarding the co-operation of the local Police Department, to which Sheridan was attached for twelve years prior to his death, in the movement to perpetuate the memory of the dead athlete. Inspectors Tunney and Cray were present at the meeting, and both reported favorable progress.

A circular letter has been devised in aid of the subscription fund. About 10,000 of these letters will be forwarded through the mails, acquainting the recipients with the nature of the fund. The letters will be ready for distribution by tomorrow, and the work will be in charge of P. J. Conway.

Plots in Calvary Cemetery surrounding the spot where lies the body of Sheridan have been purchased by the Executive Committee, and work will soon be started on erecting the Celtic cross which is to mark the burial place of the late champion. While the subscriptions received have been large and encouraging, it is contemplated to hold an elaborate public meeting within the near future for the purpose of stimulating interest in the fund.

FINLEY TO LEAD VIOLET.

Quarter-Mile Champion Elected Captain by N. Y. U.

Harold B. Finley, Middle States quarter-mile champion, has been elected Captain of the New York University track team. Finley will be the strong arm for the Violet this Spring in the 100-yard, 220-yard, and 440-yard dashes. He will also run anchor on the mile relay team, which will include also Stinson, Irwin, and Weinlander. Coach von Elling is giving his charges daily workouts in preparation for the Pennsylvania relay carnival next Saturday.

WORLDWIDE SPORT TO FOLLOW THE WAR

Service Paper Predicts Internationalization of Athletics Between Allied Countries.

International athletic competition of all kinds is predicted after the par by The Stars and Stripes, the official newspaper of the American expeditionary forces in France. The organ says in a recent issue that the forces, who are now brothers in arms will be brothers in sport when the strife is over. A great boom in international sport is anticipated.

The Stars and Stripes gives a lot of recognition to sports among the soldiers and makes the following prophecy on the internationalization of athletics:

"Not the least important result of the war, which in all branches of enterprize, is cementing the Allies more closely together, will be a furthering of athletic relations.

"A great boom in international sports is now generally looked upon as a concomitant of peace, and its influence will not be confined to the comparatively few sports which now are common to Great Britain, France, Italy, and the United States. An internationalization of pastimes now popular in only one or two of these countries is probable.

"Boxing, always a major sport in the United States and England, but a secondary one on the Continent, is becoming popular in France and Italy. This is due largely to the bouts staged by the American and British soldiers, to which their brothers in arms have been enthusiastic witnesses. The French already know how to spar cleverly and only need to master a few of the other fine points of the game—such as footwork and defensive tactics—to be formidable opponents for the Americans and British.

"Baseball this Summer will be played in every corner of France and in a lot of corners of England and Italy. It is the favorite outdoor sport of the A. E. F. Last Fall the French saw a little baseball and already this Spring have had a taste of it. They are always interested spectators, and the small boys of France have taken up the game to the extent of "shagging" the ball for the catchers and tossing the sphere about whenever they can get hold of it.

"The poilus behind the lines this Summer undoubtedly will be introduced to the game, and adoption by France of baseball is not improbable.

"Field sports are certain to receive a big boost. English relay runners undoubtedly will compete after the war in the annual college meets in the United States. Already the Britons have invaded the United States several times for meets. After the war these trips will be on a much larger scale.

"Whereas in the past American eyes have been centred upon the Scandinavian countries for foreign athletics, hereafter they will also be focused upon Southern and Western Europe."

GOLF STARS IN EXHIBITION.

Hutchinson and Evans Beat Barnes and Nicholls, 4 and 2.

FRENCH LICK, Ind., April 21.—Charles (Chick) Evans and Jock Hutchinson of Chicago, in a Red Cross exhibition golf match here today, won from Jim Barnes of Colorado Springs, Col., and Gil Nicholls of Great Neck, N. Y., 4 up and 2 to play.

The match was played in a sprinkling rain, but a large gallery followed the players over the entire course. More than $1,500 was collected for the Red Cross during the afternoon.

Hutchinson was the sensational player of the match. He had a 70 over the wet and soggy course. Evans's score was 76, Barnes's 72, and Nicholls's 77.

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OVERHEARD

"Hello, is this Columbus 7288?"
"Yes. What can we do for you?"
"What is the price of your 34 x 4 Non-skid?"
"$40.75."
"That's fair enough if the tire is all right. What's the guarantee on it?"
"We guarantee it for a minimum of 5,000 miles, but if you are a careful driver and don't try to do any Steeplechasing, you probably will get seven or eight thousand miles out of it."
"I never got any such mileage out of any tire I ever used, and I've tried a dozen makes. What do you put into yours to make them any better than the rest?"
"Well, perhaps we have more experience than most. We have been twenty years learning how to make them, and that counts."
"I thought it was a new tire."
"No, indeed. We changed the name, that's all. They used to be sold under the name of Gaulois Tires. The Etablissements Bergougnan began making them in Clermont-Ferrand, France, in 1897. Another thing we put in Bergougnan Tires is *care* and *time*. Bergougnan workmen are not paid according to the number of tires they make, but according to the number of mistakes they don't make. They make fewer tires, but each tire is perfect when it leaves the factory."
"Well, that sounds reasonable enough. My friend Jones told me about the tires, and he praised them so extravagantly that I thought I'd look into it. Send me two. I'll put them on opposite two new ..... tires I just bought and see which tires give me the best mileage."
"That's fine. We always welcome a test of this character. That's how we make permanent customers."
"All right. By the way, how do you pronounce that name of yours? It certainly is a jaw-breaker."
"It's not so bad when you know how. Just say:
"BEAR——GOO——NIAN."
"BEAR——GOO——NIAN?"
"That's it."
"Oh. Very well."

BERGOUGNAN TIRE CORPORATION
49 West 64th Street, New York
Canadian Agency, 325 St. James Street, Montreal

CHICAGO (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hollocher,ss	4	1	1	0	0
McCabe,rf	4	2	1	1	0
Mann,lf	4	1	1	3	0
Paskert,cf	3	1	0	2	0
Merkle,1b	5	0	2	9	0
Kilduff,2b	5	1	1	8	8
Deal, 3b	5	1	2	1	0
Killifer,c	4	1	2	7	1
Alexander,p	4	1	0	0	6
Total	38	9	10	*26	11

CINCINNATI (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	4	0	1	1	1
L. Magee,2b	4	0	2	3	4
Roush,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Chase,1b	4	0	1	7	0
Griffith,rf	4	1	1	0	0
Neale,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Bkbourne,ss	4	0	0	2	1
Wingo,c	4	0	1	0	0
Reuther,p	3	0	0	0	2
aS. Magee	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	1	8	27	8

a Batted for Reuther in the ninth.
*L. Magee out, hit by batted ball.

Errors—Kilduff, Deal, Groh, Roush, Chase, Wingo.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	5	0	3	0	0	—9
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Killifer, Hollocher. Three-base hits—McCabe, Neale. Stolen base—Deal. Sacrifice hits—Hollocher, Mann. Double play—Blackburne, L. Magee and Chase. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Cincinnati, 8. First base on errors—Chicago, 8; Cincinnati, 2. Bases on balls—Off Reuther, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Reuther, (Paskert.) Struck out—By Alexander, 6; Reuther, 9. Winning pitcher—Alexander. Losing pitcher—Reuther.

ALEXANDER WINS FOR CUBS.

Reds' Errors Are Costly and They Are Beaten, 9 to 1.

Cincinnati bunched errors while Chicago was bunching hits in two innings of today's game and Alexander was returned a winner over Reuther, by a score of 9 to 1. McCabe's triple, with the bases full in the fifth, was the most spectacular play of the contest.

The game was played on a soggy diamond and the weather was rainy and cold, time being called in the second inning on account of the downpour. Play was resumed after fifteen minutes had elapsed.

The score:

GIANTS TO-DAY WITH BOSTON, 3:45 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

Buy Liberty Bonds

Now A Finer Super-Six

50,000 Cars in Service Led to the Development of This New Hudson—No First Model Could Possibly Match It

Two years ago the first Hudson Super-Sixes were delivered.

Judged by other cars of its day, it was so wonderful in performance that it gained immediate popularity. Its sales at once jumped into the lead among all fine cars.

Stock cars proved performance, endurance and reliability as no other car had ever done.

Those tests were made for two reasons:

First, and naturally, the intent was to get advertising for the car. Thus motorists learned as they never could have learned otherwise the character of Super-Six performance.

The other purpose was that Hudson engineers might learn how to build an even better Super-Six.

They had the additional advantage of knowing how the thousands of cars bought by individuals were performing.

And so now in the new series is offered an even better Super-Six. In the smoothness of its operation, and the manner in which it will answer to every service demand without giving the owner undue mechanical concern, it is another long step forward in automobile design and construction.

The first Super-Six possessed all that Hudson engineers knew at that time.

No experience with the cars known up to that time could have helped to make the Super-Six better than it was.

And since the Super-Six opened a new field in motor car design, it was to it that Hudson engineers had to turn to learn how to improve it.

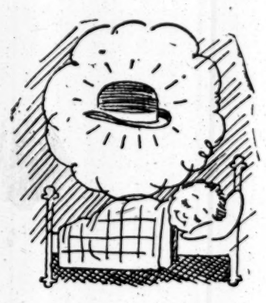
That they have done wonders to the present series over those of the earlier production must be recognized by anyone who has ever driven the two models.

For instance, there is greater endurance and greater reliability in the new Super-Six.

From the very first the policy has been to make the Super-Six the perfected ideal car. That called for the finest materials, the finest workmanship. This you will realize by examining the new body styles. They represent the very best in every detail. And you can better appreciate it by the enduring, carefree way in which it will run under every condition.

There are ten different types of Hudson super Super-Sixes.

Hudson Motor Car Co. of New York, Inc.
Broadway at 61st St., Circle Bldg., New York
1422 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn
866 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
Bronx: 2460 Grand Concourse
Yonkers: Proctor Building
New Rochelle: Main St. and Centre Ave.
Plainfield, N. J.: 192 East Front Street
Jersey City: 2529 Boulevard
Hoboken: 217 Hudson Street



If there's one thing a man is sensitive about, it's his hat. It's either a "dream" or a "nightmare"!

Now our salesmen are students of the art of pleasing and of hat psychology, and while we don't mean to, we're afraid sometimes that we may make enemies for ourselves and never have a chance "to turn the other cheek".

Only the other day we were lucky enough to be able to buy back from a customer, at the full purchase price, a hat which, back in 1916, had been sold him as "the very latest thing", though from the sad way it sat on his head, it might well have been "the last thing", had we not unearthed his grievance.

So, while we try to sell becoming hats along with everything else men and boys wear, and teach our salesmen the psychology of dress, the safest referee is your wife, mother or sweetheart. They know, and you know that they know, if you've ever watched them shop for themselves.

If the censor doesn't pass it, come for another hat, suit, four-in-hand or whatever it is—or, "your money back".

Back the Boys "Over there"

Subscribe to the Third Liberty Loan!

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

NATURE AND SCIENCE STUDIES ON SCREEN

British Guiana's Marvelous Waterfall, Kaieteur, Shown in the Movies.

DIRECT GUNFIRE BY PHONE

Douglas Fairbanks In "Mr. Fix-It" Has Vast Opportunity for Acrobatic Stunts.

Two moving pictures of unusual interest shown at the Strand yesterday as part of this week's program are "Kaieteur, the Perfect Cataract," and "Whispering Wires of War," both of which reveal wonders of nature and of science in a way that, so far as many thousands of people are concerned, only the movies can accomplish.

Kaieteur is a waterfall buried deep in the wilds of British Guiana to which, it is said, few white men have penetrated; but C. L. Chester pushed his way up a turbulent stream, over dangerous rapids and through a pathless country to the foot of the falls, taking pictures as he went. The pictures show first the trip by power boats and then the struggle up-stream in curious craft propelled sometimes, and carried at others, by naked natives. The scenes of the journey are rich in magnificent views and glimpses of life unfamiliar to those who live in cities. And when, at last, Kaieteur is seen, with its tons and tons of water pouring over a precipice said to be five times as high as that of Niagara, one feels that the journey must have been worth its difficulties and danger to those who made it. Many disagree as to the true field of the movies, but all admit that, whatever else should be included, the picturing of natural wonders properly falls within range of the camera, and Mr. Chester's film is one of the reasons for the unanimity of opinion.

"Whispering Wires of the War," though perhaps not as complete as it could have been made, nevertheless shows realistically the part played in war by the telephone. How the wires radiate from headquarters to direct the firing of big guns, the charge over the top and the movement of masses of men is shown, and there are also pictures showing the men who stretch the wires to the very edge of No Man's Land at work. The use of their field apparatus and equipment is illustrated. Once more the moving pictures bring to the theatre a real view of war.

Madge Kennedy in "The Danger Game" is the advertised headline attraction at the Strand this week, and yesterday's spectators enjoyed her eccentricities of facial expression. Her play is a lively farce, in which she finds herself in a number of amazing situations, to all of which she reacts amusingly.

The Strand Symphony Orchestra plays the "Triumphal March," by A. Chiafarelli, and selections from "Faust;" Helen Scholder gives an excellent 'cello solo, and the duet of the Nile scene from "Aida" is sung with dramatic effect by Rosa Lind and Ralph Errolle.

Douglas Fairbanks breaks into society in "Mr. Fix-It" at the Rivoli this week, and in the course of his violent entrance the particular members of society whom he encounters suffer several and serial shocks. Though out of the Western environment in which he is so familiar to his friends of the movies, Fairbanks is as acrobatic and full of animal spirits as ever. His job in the story is to shake the coating of conventional ice from certain members of an almost hopelessly formal and "aristocratic" family, and, with the aid of a flock of romping children, he does so most effectively. While he is about this business, of course he falls in love, and in searching for his sweetheart, who has disappeared, he encounters a gang of thugs who make good punching bags, footballs, and missiles for the redoubtable hero of the comedy free-for-all fight. Fairbanks gets in most of his old stunts, and a few new ones, and his admirers are not likely to be disappointed.

In the Rivoli Animated Pictorial are included pictures of flowers opening from buds to blooms and growing up from the ground. One does not have to be a botanist to enjoy with keen interest the revelations of plant life.

The final installment of official Italian war pictures shows parts of the battle from the Piava River to the sea, and bring to a fitting conclusion one of the most remarkable series of war films ever exhibited. Many spectators who read yesterday's program must have felt the hope that its promise of other such pictures would be fulfilled.

The Rivoli Orchestra won applause by its playing of selections from "Phèdre." Other musical numbers approved of were Gladys Rice, singing "I Hear You Calling Me," and Greek Evans, assisted by the Rivoli Chorus, singing "Danny Deever."

The week's bill introduced at the Rialto yesterday included William S. Hart in "The Tiger Man," a Paramount-Mack Sennett comedy, entitled "Saucy Madeline"; selections from "Aida," played by the orchestra and sung by the chorus and soloists; Carlos Mejia and Riccardo Bonelli in the duet from "The Pearlfishers," scenes of Italy, and "A Memory," by Tschaikowsky, sung by Jeanne Gordon.

To mark the second anniversary of the Rialto this week a new stage setting and novel lighting effects have been arranged.

SOLDIERS PLAY TO $30,200.

"You Know Me, Al" Establishes New Theatre Record.

Governor Whitman will appear tonight at the performance of "You Know Me, Al" at the Lexington Avenue Theatre to make an address in behalf of the recruiting of the 27th Division, which requires 3,700 men before it can leave for France. In view of the recent order which the Governor issued directing the State Guard to give all the assistance it can toward filling the vacancies in the ranks of the division, recruiting officials expect the Governor to make some definite statement on the order which will actually release members of the new State militia for more active service with the New York division at the front.

The performance of "You Know Me, Al," which is being given at the Lexington Avenue Theatre under the auspices of the recruiting section of the 27th Division, broke all previous records of the Lexington Avenue Opera House. According to Captain Tristram Tupper, who is in charge of the recruiting work, the receipts and attendance for the past week exceeded those of any week in which Galli-Curci made her appearances at the same house when it was occupied by the Chicago Opera Company.

The receipts for the past ten days amounted to $30,200, and the attendance was 21,050.

THE ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY.

American Works of MacDowell and C. S. Skilton Heard.

The Orchestral Society of New York closed its season at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon with a program that gave a central place of honor to two Americans, the late Edward MacDowell, whose "Lancelot and Elaine," written thirty years ago, is said to have inspired a drama of "King Arthur" which he never completed, and Professor Charles S. Skilton of the University of Kansas, who, like MacDowell, was born in New England, but whose "Two Indian Dances" are frankly of the West. The "Deer Dance" he drew from a ceremony of the Roque River tribe in Oregon, and the "War Dance" from the Cheyennes. The native pieces were well played by Max Jacobs's men.

There were also Tschaikowsky's Fourth Symphony and Enesco's "Rumanian Rhapsody," while Norma de Mendoza, a young soprano, appeared as soloist in airs from "Caballeria" and "Figaro."

OPERA MOVES TO BOSTON.

200 Go with Gatti—Orchestra to Follow with Caruso.

Two hundred of the Metropolitan Opera Company's stage forces went with General Manager Gatti-Casazza and his staff to Boston yesterday over the New Haven road. It was the longest trip the singers, chorus and ballet have taken under war conditions, according to Secretary Guard, and the party made the best of close quarters in four cars reserved for it on the regular noon express, instead of a special train.

Caruso, who arranged to follow later, was announced to open a week of opera at the Boston Opera House tonight in Meyerbeer's "Le Prophete." The opera orchestra was also to go at 8:32 o'clock this morning, in charge of Ernest Henkel, having waited over last night for a final concert on Broadway, at which the soloists were Sophie Braslau, Paul Althouse and Jascha Heifets.

PROF. THOMAS EXPLAINS.

Mrs. Granger Was Consulting Him on Literature in Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 21.—Prof. W. I. Thomas, who was dismissed last week from the faculty of the University of Chicago, following his arrest at the Brevoort Hotel in this city, where he had registered with Mrs. Granger, the young wife of a United States Army officer now in France, as husband and wife, tonight issued a 4,000 word statement in which he gave his explanation of the hotel incident.

"As to Mrs. Granger," Professor Thomas says, "she is a mature and ambitious young woman. Her life is mainly centred in her child and in a self-development which would lead to the development of the child. In her association with me she was, consciously or unconsciously, seeking a means which would assist her to that end.

"She has also literary ambitions. She had read a number of my 'life histories' in manuscript, and she stated that when she had previously lived in Chicago she had known a girl who had a remarkable history. On her own account she saw this girl and arranged to get her history for possible literary uses. She was to bring the girl to my office, but it developed that the girl could not come so far on that day, and it was agreed to meet in the city.

"I registered at the hotel, and Mrs. Granger had such confidence in me that it did not occur to her to question whether the proceeding was discreet or not. We entered the room and were apprehended before the appearance of her friend.

"I am, therefore, not guilty of this charge as it is understood, but I am guilty of the whole general charge in the sense that I hold views and am capable of practices not approved by our social traditions. Society should not interfere with the free association of mature persons capable of planning their own lives and seeking their own values."

PATRIOTISM AT DARTMOUTH.

99 Per Cent. of Students Will Do Summer War Work.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., April 21.—Ninety-nine per cent. of the Dartmouth undergraduates have signed up for patriotic war work this Summer. All Spring vacations have been omitted so that the college will close in May, giving nearly four months for work.

Fifty men will enlist immediately, while 250 are already engaged in and 342 are now seeking war work. The most popular jobs are airplane making, munition manufacturing and shipbuilding, with farming the least attractive.

Dartmouth has at fewest 1,000 Alumni in military service. Seven hundred and seventy-five undergraduates have left college to take their part in the war and one-sixth of the Faculty, including President Hopkins, is giving its entire time to war work.

BUDAPEST HAS BRIEF STRIKE

Demonstrations Staged to Enforce Demand for Suffrage Measure.

AMSTERDAM, April 21.—According to a telegram from Budapest a half-hour demonstration strike took place there yesterday.

All the factories stopped, tramways ceased service, and workmen signed petitions, demanding the appointment of a Cabinet that would carry out the demand of secret suffrage.

$7,000 for the Showmen's League.

A performance at the Hippodrome last night, staged by the Showmen's League of America and the Society of American Magicians, realized about $7,000 for the hospital funds of those organizations, and was also the means of selling more than $50,000 in Liberty bonds. Among those who appeared were Houdini, Louise Dresser, Adelaide Herrmann, Joseph E. Howard, the Zanciga, and Van and Schenck. The wand used by the late Herrmann the Great was auctioned off by Augustus Thomas for $250.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A special matinee of "Lombardi, Ltd." will be given at the Morosco Theatre a week from tomorrow for the benefit of the Women's Motor Corps of America.

Florence Reed, now appearing in "Chu Chin Chow," will resume her original role in "The Wanderer" when the Century closes at the end of this week. "The Wanderer" is at present playing on the Pacific Coast.

"It Pays to Flirt," a musical comedy which the Shuberts are producing, will have its premiere in New Haven on Wednesday. It will be seen in Washington before coming to New York.

The members of the New York National League Baseball Club will attend tomorrow night's performance of "Seven Days Leave," at the Park.

DOZEN STAGE STARS IN A RED CROSS PLAY

Leading Players Will Appear in "Out There" on Tour to Leading Cities.

GOVERNMENT GIVES A TRAIN

Expect Receipts Will Be $1,000,000, All of Which Will Go to New $100,000,000 Fund.

The most imposing of the many ventures undertaken by the theatre in association with the American Red Cross was made known yesterday, when it was announced that a dozen of the biggest stars of the stage will participate next month in a three weeks' tour of the country in connection with the Red Cross campaign for $100,000,000.

"Out There," a war play with a Red Cross motif, has been selected as the vehicle, and one of the most remarkable casts ever organized will interpret the parts. Those already recruited are George M. Cohan, George Arliss, H. B. Warner, Chauncey Olcott, James K. Hackett, James T. Powers, George MacFarlane, Mrs. Fiske, and Laurette Taylor, and it is expected that Grace George, Viola Allen, and Arnold Daly will be added to the list within a day or two.

All persons concerned with the project will, of course, give their services without charge, and consequently the entire gross receipts will be given to the Red Cross. Even the problem of transportation has been solved, for a special train will be placed at the disposal of the company by the Government. The prices of tickets will range from $10 down to $2, with the probability that seats will be sold at auction in many cities and much larger sums thus realized. All programs will cost $1, and Burr McIntosh will travel with the company to auction off an autographed program at every performance. It is expected that the three weeks' tour will yield $1,000,000.

Four performances will be given in New York—one in Brooklyn and three in Manhattan. The tour will begin in Washington on the night of Monday, May 13, and the cities then visited will be Baltimore, Philadelphia, Hartford, Boston, Springfield, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Detroit, Cincinnati, and New York. In most cases only a single performance will be given in each city. The Manhattan performances probably will be given on Friday and Saturday, May 17 and 18. The theatre has not been selected.

There is no part in the play for Mrs. Fiske, but that actress will read a Red Cross appeal as a part of the action in the last act. President Wilson will be asked to write this appeal. At the conclusion of every performance "The Star-Spangled Banner" will be sung by a grand opera artist, who is at present undecided upon.

An American soldier is being added to the hospital scene in the play's second act, and it is this rôle in which Mr. Cohan will be seen. Miss Taylor will play the part which she created; George Arliss will be seen as the doctor; H. B. Warner as the brother, Herb; James T. Powers as a cockney; Chauncey Olcott as an Irish soldier; James K. Hackett as a Canadian soldier, and George MacFarlane as a Scotch soldier.

Those primarily responsible for the undertaking are George C. Tyler, Klaw & Erlanger, and Cohan & Harris Playing a single night in a city will involve breaking into the week's run of the attraction which is appearing there at the time, and in every instance the producer has immediately agreed to step aside. The local arrangements in each city and the sale of tickets will be in charge of the Red Cross.

WOMEN CALL CONVENTIONS.

Suffrage Party Compares Conditions Last Year and This.

The New York State Woman Suffrage Party issued a general call yesterday for the annual Spring conventions throughout the State in April, May, and June.

"A year ago, in every Assembly District in the State," the call says, "our women were in the rush of campaign activities. Their Spring conventions held then were or great significance, for there they formulated plans and got pledges of work and money, upon which would depend the success of the woman suffrage amendment.

"The emphasis in our conventions this year is not to be upon converting but upon education—not upon winning votes for a cause but preparing women voters for all great causes. It is a happy shift of effort, from the comparatively unproductive struggle for a chance to serve, to the inspiring determination to equip ourselves to serve in the best way.

"Men and women of the suffrage party, men and women of any party or of no party, whose aims are for the highest patriotic and civic development of which each citizen is capable, are cordially invited to attend our conventions and counsel with us on ways and means of accomplishing these ends."

TO ENLARGE HOSPITAL.

Addition of 3 Stories and Solarium for Volunteer Institution.

The Directors of the Volunteer Hospital at Beekman and Water Streets announced yesterday that they had decided to begin work this Summer on the addition of three more stories and a solarium, despite the fact that the necessary funds for that purpose had not yet been collected. It is believed that when the public awakens to a full appreciation of the important rôle performed by this institution in the caring for the poor and unfortunate, that money will be generously supplied.

The demands upon the hospital have been increased during the last month because Hudson Street Hospital is caring for soldiers and sailors. The withdrawal of the Hudson Street Hospital's ambulances from general work has greatly extended the number of calls that must be answered by the Volunteer, Gouverneur, and St. Vincent's Hospitals. The burden has fallen especially upon Volunteer because its official district, covering the entire territory bounded by Broadway, Park Row, Catherine Street, East River, and State Street, was already large.

The annual report of the hospital, which is about to be published, will show that in the year 1917 the dispensary patients numbered 38,581, as compared with 33,897 in 1916. The hospital figures show fewer cases of accident or illness due to alcohol.

Contributions for proposed improvements may be sent to Fred S. Allen, superintendent at the hospital.

AIRMEN REACH HAMPTON, VA.

American-Built Bombing Machine Makes Flight from Mineola.

NORFOLK, Va., April 21.—Major Roy L. Brown, chief flying officer at Langley Field, the army aviation camp near Hampton, and George Buzane, Liberty motor expert, landed at Langley Field late today, after successfully flying from Mineola, L. I. They were forced to make one stop.

Major Brown left the army aviation field at Mineola on Saturday on the return trip to Langley Field in his test of the American-built bombing and training machine propelled by the latest type of Liberty motor. On his arrival at the Mineola field last Monday on the first half of the 650-mile test of the airplane and motors, he said he thought the machine had set a record for performance of American machines.

The flight of 325 miles from Langley Field was made in about three hours and at an average speed of about 100 miles an hour, although the airplane attained flights of speed of about 120 miles. Major Brown and his mechanician reported no trouble with their motor on the first flight.

WIRE STRIKE THREATENED.

30,000 Organized Telegraphers Issue an Ultimatum to Employers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Thirty thousand telegraphers have issued an ultimatum to their employers and say they will go on a strike unless immediate means of mediation are forthcoming. The general walkout, which would involve 2,000 commercial telegraphers in Chicago, is scheduled for next Sunday.

If one hundred employes, said to have been discharged because of their affiliation with the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, are not reinstated this week the strike is inevitable, according to S. J. Konenkamp, President of the Union, who lives in Chicago.

The dismissal of the men is denied by C. H. Gaunt, General Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company's Commercial Department.

William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, has sent a message saying that telegraph service is "absolutely necessary for the conduct of the war," and that "even a partial shutdown of the telegraph offices of the country would have a very injurious effect upon the national defense, and would create a situation which would not simply inconvenience the ordinary operations of the country, but would also interfere with the military operations of the Government."

In his reply to the Secretary of Labor, Mr. Konenkamp asserts:

"Further discharges by the Western Union at Hartford, Conn., and San Antonio, Texas, despite the President's proclamation of April 8, indicate that the companies are trying to force a walkout. The company has locked out more than one hundred members during the last sixty days, and our membership stands determined to compel reinstatement of those discharged. We appreciate the necessity for helping the Government at this time, and this has kept us from taking drastic steps during the last eight weeks."

ALLINSON IN GUARD HOUSE.

Pacifist Who Won't Fight Removed to Camp Grant.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 21.—Brent Dow Allinson, pacifist and "conscientious objector," was brought from Washington under armed military guard and locked up tonight in the guard house at Camp Grant. Most of his brief stay in Chicago was spent at the Union Station with his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Allinson; his grandmother, Mrs. Emily Dow, and Miss Barbara Bever, assistant to the prisoner's father, who is head of the Henry Booth House.

The journey from Washington was made in a day coach, although Allinson demanded a berth in a Pullman.

"I will not serve in anybody's army," Allinson told his guards.

"I will not fight. It is against my principles."

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

Liberty Bonds Save Lives, The Lives of Our Sons!

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Prices 50c to $2, except Sat. Night, $2.50

The BRIGHT SIDE of Life and the SUNNIEST LAUGHTER are brilliantly reflected in Klaw & Erlanger's Radiant Musical Comedy Success

The Rainbow Girl

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE ROOF. Closed Monday & Tuesday for Rehearsals FIRST TIME WEDNESDAY at 11:30. SPRING DRIVE! NEW ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC WILL ROGERS—LILLIAN LORRAINE—EDDIE CANTOR—ANN PENNINGTON—BIRD MILLMAN & All the Old Favorites. RESERVE TABLES NOW. FOLLIES BALL THURSDAY, APRIL 25.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. ETHEL BARRYMORE MONDAY, MAY 6TH The New Comedy | The Off Chance "BELINDA"

GEO. M. COHAN THEA., B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:35. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:25. Mrs. Fiske in Henri Lavedan's New Play "SERVICE" Preceded by Lord Dunsany's "A NIGHT AT AN INN."

GAIETY BROADWAY & 46 ST. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. SICK-A-BED Biggest LAUGH-maker in town.

Henry Miller's THEATRE, 43d St., East of Broadway. "The Distinctive, Beautiful Playhouse." Bryant 7410. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. LAST WEEK The Fountain of Youth HENRY MILLER and NOTABLE CAST.

HUDSON Theatre, West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. EUGENE WALTER'S NANCY LEE CHARLOTTE WALKER—LEWIS STONE

CRITERION B'way, 44 St. TONIGHT 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. Laurette Taylor in a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners. Next Friday Aft. at 2:15. Seats Now. "HAPPINESS" MISS TAYLOR in Special Shakespearean Matinee.

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. GOING UP The Talk of the Town The Aviation Musical Comedy Sensation.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. FLO-FLO The Pinch Hitter of the Musical Comedy Season.

CENTURY Theatre, 62d St., nr B'way. Phone Col. 8200. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. 7th Month. Wed. Mat. 25c to $1. Last 8 Times Chu Chin Chow

CENTURY GROVE ATOP CENTURY THEATRE. Midnight Revue Starts 11:30. Where Smart New Yorkers Nightly Gather

"CHEER UP!" AT THE HIPPODROME. Mat. Today $1.00. Best Seats $1.50. Evgs. at 8:15. World's Biggest Show Lowest Prices | Houdini Sails Thirty 1000 People

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Bijou Theatre, Thurs., Apr. 25, at 2:30. BENEFIT MATINEE. Entire Proceeds for SIR ARTHUR PEARSON'S BLINDED SOLDIERS' CHILDREN FUND. Program: A PAIR of PETTICOATS. The Entire Play with Cyril Harcourt, Norman Trevor, Laura Hope Crews, and Original Cast. (Courtesy of Mr. Harcourt, Mr. Trevor, and Messrs. Shubert.) MR. DAVID BISPHAM. MR. NORMAN BLATHWAYT. "What England Is Going Through." MISS EVA FENTON. Presenting a War Auction. Boxes $100, Seats $5, $4 and $3, at Box Office, Agencies, from Miss Fenton, at Hotel Biltmore, or by mail from James B. Pond, 1 Madison Ave.

44th ST. THEATRE ROOF THEATRE. W. of B'way. Ph. Bryant 61. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. The U. S. Army Ambulance Service Presents GOOD BYE BILL. A Musical Comedy of Army Life as It Isn't. Written, presented and acted by enlisted soldiers. Soldier Symphony Orchestra. Proceeds for benefit of U. S. Army Ambulance Service Entertainment Fund.

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44th, W. of B'way. SHUBERT Theatre, Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. LIONEL BARRYMORE in "A GALLI-CURCI TRIUMPH."—Mail. THE Copperhead

48TH ST. THEA., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. FAMOUS GERMAN-SPY DRAMA THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME

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Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., Apr. 24, at 3. Mme. Helen Stanley, Basil Laparra. "A Musical Journey Through Spain" Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

CARNEGIE HALL, Thursday Evening, April 25, at 8:15. Orchestral Concert. GABRILOWITSCH. Conductor and Soloist. BRAHMS—SCHUMANN—ELGAR. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Apr. 27, at 3. Farewell Recital. The Brilliant Brazilian Pianiste, Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano. AEOLIAN HALL, Tomorrow Afternoon at 3. PIANO RECITAL. MARGARET JAMIESON. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

Aeolian Hall, This Afternoon at 3. SONG RECITAL by GRETA MASSON.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tonight, at 8. EVA GAUTHIER. SONG RECITAL—PARQUET SEATS 75c.

Princess Thea., This Afternoon, at 3. ELIZABETH JONES. Contralto—Mgt. Music League of America.

Aeolian Hall, Tomorrow Eve. at 8:30. FAREWELL APPEARANCE OF JOHN MASEFIELD. England's Soldier Poet. IN A NEW LECTURE, with READINGS. ENGLAND AND THE WAR. Boxes $15; Reserved Seats $2 to 50c at Box Office or J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau, 1 Mad. Ave.

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BROADWAY THEATRE. B'way at 41st St. 8 TIMES DAILY—2:30—4:30—8:30. MATINEES 25-50-75. EVES. 25c to $1. Second and Last Sensational Week "THE DOCTOR AND THE WOMAN" Special Added Attraction "THE FADETTES OF BOSTON" The Greatest Musical Novelty in N. Y. Caroline B. Nichols, Conductor.

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THE DUTY OF CONGRESS TO INCREASE THE ARMY.

The War Department proposes, Congress disposes. It is one thing to plan an increase of our armed forces by 1,000,000 men; it is quite another thing to obtain, equip, train, and transport them to France. The Army Appropriation bill contemplates an expenditure of $8,000,000,000 to maintain 1,600,000 men in the field and at home for the fiscal year ending in June, 1919. The strength of the present regular army, National Guard, and national army is about 1,529,000, the major part of which is still in this country. It is the judgment of the General Staff that 1,000,000 more men will be needed as soon as they can be made available. Accordingly, the War Department will present additional estimates to the Military Affairs Committees at once, and Congress, which, under the Constitution, raises and supports armies, making appropriations for two years and no more, will be asked to authorize the addition of another million men to the land forces. It will be urged to do it without delay.

Secretary BAKER has returned from the western front with a conviction that the quicker the United States can organize greater armies and dispatch them to France the better—that not a day should be lost in making plans for reinforcing our allies in that country with armies equal in strength to those commanded by Field Marshal HAIG. It may be necessary to call to the colors a total even greater than the 2,600,000 proposed by the War Department. Whether the Germans prevail in their great offensive or not, the contribution of the United States to the support of its allies in France will have to be more than the force already authorized by Congress. If the Germans should succeed in driving the British Army in the north back toward the Channel ports, or in breaking through the French Army in the south and taking Amiens and its supply railways for both armies, the war would go on, even if complete disaster befell either wing of the allied army. The French and British might lose hundreds of thousands of men, but hundreds of thousands, probably not less than two millions, would remain to carry on the defensive campaign against the time when the United States could disembark great relieving armies at the port in France which has been taken over and which would be protected and held by the allied forces on shore and by the sea power of Great Britain, France, and the United States.

On the other hand, if Germany should be worsted in the great battle now raging and should lose the initiative, the war would also still go on, for the Germans cannot afford to quit the field while they have the ability to wage war. An eminent French General has predicted that if the Germans are defeated in their offensive they will dig in and fight on for a deadlock. This could be broken only by a great counteroffensive, but it would not be launched by the Allies until American reinforcements assured the success of a forward movement. It might be necessary to wait until the Summer of 1919 to strike the blow. Therefore, the Government of the United States must plan for a long war and prepare literally to smother Germany with reserves.

Let the Imperial Government understand the purpose of the United States to use all its resources and waste no time in mobilizing them to end the war, and Germany may decide some day to throw her hands up and cry, "Kamerad!" before her armies are actually whipped in the field. Congress, then, should give early realization to the plans of the War Department to increase our armed forces. Amendments of the draft law to make available the entire man-power of the country must not hang fire. We can raise 10,000,000 men for war purposes abroad and at home. More than a third of them may never be needed, but the moral effect of making the common enemy see that he can be overwhelmed by American man-power is of transcendent importance. The day the Germans realize that they cannot win by military force and will eventually be beaten by military force, that day will mark the first sincere overture for peace, not on their own terms, but on the best terms they can get from the indomitable Allies.

A million more men for the American armies is at this time the urgent business before Congress.

PHILADELPHIA'S DISGRACE.

Though Philadelphia has been described as being "corrupt and contented," it is to be hoped that her contentment has limits. If she is contented with the situation which has compelled the Federal Government to take over her police force in order to save American soldiers and sailors from contamination, she may be sure that no other city would be. And the most painful feature of the situation is that the action of the Government was not sudden; Philadelphia had warning, days of grace. A week ago the Government warned her that if she did not clean out her dens of vice, it would be compelled to do it for her. Whatever was done in that direction by Mayor SMITH'S administration during the week, it was not enough to satisfy the Government, and on Saturday Washington took charge of Philadelphia's police force.

This is the same Mayor SMITH who got into so much trouble a few months ago because gunmen were imported into Philadelphia to terrorize members of the political faction to which he does not belong, and did actually murder a policeman and dangerously injure other citizens at the primaries. But it is not SMITH who is to blame, it is the system. Philadelphia is in the grip of a Tammany compared with which the original one is lily-fingered and white-livered. Her city officials are members of the gang, designated by the gang to fill the offices in the interest of the gang. It is the same system with which we in New York were familiar when RICHARD CROKER was the boss of Tammany Hall, and when vice and crime were not only tolerated but encouraged for pecuniary reasons. We can best explain the situation to New Yorkers by saying that Philadelphia is still in the political condition in which New York was under Tammany in the days of the Lexow investigation and of the Van Wyck administration.

And yet there is a difference. The New York Tammany of those days had some points of difference from the Philadelphia Tammany of today. It is at least dubitable whether, if the Federal Government had given Mayor GILROY or Mayor VAN WYCK a week in which to suppress the dives that furnished his organization with plunder, Tammany would not have had the sense to order the Mayor to do it, rather than get the fearful advertisement which Philadelphia's Tammany has just received.

SPIES AND THEIR CONGENERS.

Mr. NORMAN H. WHITE, a Secret Service agent, tells the Senate Committee on Military Affairs that there are in this city 20,000 alien enemies unregistered, propagandists, spies, drug-sellers to soldiers and sailors, mischief-makers to the extent of their capacity and opportunity. They are too many to watch. The Government has no control over them. If they are arrested, either they are not held or they get out on bail. They gain time. The Department of Justice is too busy, or not busy enough, to keep an eye on them.

The military authorities are powerless unless these enemies are caught in the act on a military reservation. The action of the civil authorities is uneven, sporadic, ineffectual. These impudent criminals too often escape justice. In the background looms that "wild justice," that tumultuary instant punishment, a danger always, a growing danger, as wounds and death come to our troops in France, as the temper of the community is embittered, as the laws are found inadequate or are inadequately administered. Every day brings the story of acts of violence, minor, fortunately, as yet, against the disloyal.

Attorney General GREGORY has said that "the Department of Justice is doing all it can, but it must have better laws." Would Mr. GREGORY be surprised to learn that the general opinion doesn't hold that his department has done all it could, that it has been too tolerant, that it has been feeble? Mr. JOHN F. MCGEE, Chairman of the Minneapolis Public Safety Committee, says bluntly that "the work of the Department of Justice in Minnesota has been a ghastly failure." That is a harsh judgment.

Colonel VAN DIEMAN of the Army Intelligence Bureau tells the Senate Military Affairs Committee that:

> Great Britain and France now handle practically all espionage cases under military courts. If we do not soon handle them more effectively, there will be lynchings and outbreaks.

The waxing sternness against German sympathizers, against everything German, impatience with the German language and its press in the United States, appears in the news in each morning's papers. There is a suppressed excitement, only too likely to become neurotic and uncontrolable here and there. "The only way, in my opinion," said Mr. LODGE in the Senate on April 5, "to put an "end to these criminal activities of "organized German agents and spies "is to treat them as spies and agents "of that kind have always been "treated in time of war. Try them "by a court-martial and shoot them."

The so-called Chamberlain bill or amendment to the Sedition act of last Summer subjects spies to trial by general court-martial or military commission. There are differences of opinion as to the definitions in the amendment of the acts for performing, or attempting to perform, which a citizen or an alien shall be tried as a spy. It is surprising that there should be two opinions as to need and the moral effect of instant action in regard to these crimes of war.

Senator BORAH is gravely alarmed by the bill, which cannot even be changed and accomplish what it desires to accomplish "without being "clearly and unmistakably unconstitutional."

Mr. BORAH asserts in the face of a continuous and depressing mass of adverse evidence that "there is practically no indication whatever that "the courts of this country are not "able to apprehend and punish "crime" of this sort. No civil courts anywhere are adequate to deal with spies. Theirs is a military offense for military courts.

THE MURDER AT BRANDENBURG.

The burning alive of seven prisoners of war—one English sailor, one French soldier, and five Russians—in the German prison camp at Brandenburg is officially established. The statements of the British and German Governments, as printed in our Editorial Section yesterday, agree on the fact. The fire was accidental; that is to be assumed. Eyewitnesses assert that when the prison shack took fire the Germans made no attempt to rescue the seven inmates; that they forcibly prevented other prisoners from going to the rescue; and that when the endangered men tried to climb out through the window, a sentry bayoneted them one after the other and they fell back into the flames. The first to suffer in this way was JOHN GENOWER, the English sailor, and his fate is thus described in a memorandum drawn up by eight Spanish sailors who saw it:

> Those inside the dungeon were being choked. The Englishman broke the panes of a small window with the idea of freeing himself and his companions. The sentry, seeing him leaning out of the window, gave him a tremendous thrust in the chest. The wounded man fell like lead. A small but revolting struggle then took place. The prisoners attempted to get out, and the German soldier reddened his bayonet again and again with the blood of the men shut up, who saw with horror that the fire was increasing.

So say the Spanish sailors. An English prisoner of war, who tells the same story, adds that after the bayoneting of GENOWER "a rush forward "was made to break the place open, "but we were driven off by other "armed Germans who had arrived on "the scene." Another eyewitness says that when he and other prisoners attempted to go to the rescue "they "placed a cordon of German soldiers "at a distance of sixty yards around "the cells, with rifles loaded and fixed "bayonets, so as we could not get "near."

The German Government, while admitting the death of GENOWER from fire, denies the other allegations. The German Government's word on any subject is worth nothing unless uncontradicted. In this case it is contradicted by the testimony of eyewitnesses; of the eight Spanish sailors taken from the Gravina, and of two prisoners of war. It will be assumed by everybody that the eight Spaniards and the two prisoners of war are telling the truth, especially as their stories all agree, and that the German Government is telling as much truth as it did when it officially assured the President of the United States that its submarine did not sink the Sussex.

RHEIMS AND THE LIBERTY LOANS

Rheims and its cathedral are too precious monuments of civilization and culture with a C to be wasted by the German bombardment. What should be noted in connection with the bombardment is that it is characteristic both of the Kaiser and those who do his commands. They are madmen together, obsessed by delusions which distort like some mirrors. The only possible alternative to the madness of the Germans is the madness of all other men. Which is sane, the laws of war formulated in The Hague convention and adopted even by Germany, or the repudiation of The Hague convention in the German war manual? It is not possible that one should be right unless it also is true that the other is abhorrent, accursed.

Each of the Allies has a war manual which loyally follows The Hague convention. Germany also ratified that convention, but its war manual for the conduct of its armies repudiates it. The crime which the German Chancellor avowed in the case of the violation of Belgium is also avowed in the Kriegsbrauch when it declares that the laws and customs of war must yield to the law of military necessity, "Kriegsraison." The Kriegsbrauch inculcates as duty what the German General Staff admits, that "every writer outside Germany has "declared this measure to be con"trary to the law of nations and as "unjustified toward the inhabitants "of the country." German statesmen abrogated the laws of peace. German soldiers abrogate the laws of war and glory in it. German acts now are the same as those by which they subdued the French in the seventies, and fought CAESAR 2,000 years ago. They are repeated now because the world condoned them then. They will be repeated again if they are permitted now. The Cathedral of Rheims is destroyed characteristically, not exceptionally in a moment of madness. It would be incredible if it were not surpassed by acts against flesh and blood, sparing neither age nor sex. The war of our times is lost unless the Germans are compelled to recant their laws of both peace and war. Millions will have died and billions have been wasted unless Germany and Germans shall be put under bonds to forswear what they have officially avowed: "What is permissible in"cludes every means of war without "which the object of war cannot be "attained. * * * All means which "modern invention affords, including "the fullest, most dangerous and most "massive means of destruction, may "be utilized."

That creed must be accepted by the world, or Germans must be convinced that they are madmen. We should be leaders of the world in this twentieth century crusade, but we are laggards. Our young manhood is making the best response. Our heads of families are not enlisting as they should their dollars as the young men go to the trenches. We are not spending either blood or treasure in the same generous manner as our allies. Do we fail to see that the Germans are crazy and that the war is for our lives or theirs as the stake? Can we realize the meaning of the bombardment of sacred things and let the Liberty Loan lag? Shall we be ashamed each time that we see an American in uniform and keep our hands in our pockets? The Germans really believe themselves supermen and expect the rest of the world to worship them as sons of the German god when our times shall have become antiquity. They have a theory of "psychic integration" of themselves with their subject races, whom it is their duty to subdue. Can we ever "integrate" ourselves with the German character as exemplified in the Kaiser's words to his soldiers starting for China?

Buy all the Liberty bonds you can pay for. Then buy all you can borrow for. If the war then shall continue, sell all that you have and give it to your country.

DEFENDED BY BISMARCK.

It is inconceivable that Germany's Minister of the Navy, Vice Admiral VON CAPELLE, has forgotten the seizure and destruction of neutral British shipping by the Prussian forces during the war with France in 1870. In his misleading statement about the results of submarine warfare, before the Reichstag committee, he spoke of the seizure of Holland's ships at our ports, saying that on account of this "robbery of Dutch ton"nage, Anglo-Saxons had incurred "the worst kind of odium for decades "to come." Prince BISMARCK was not there to remind him that Germany, after taking neutral tonnage for war service, had declared that this action was in accord with recognized principles of international law.

The undisputed record shows that in the war with France six British vessels lying in the Seine were seized by the Prussian army and sunk in the channel, to prevent French gunboats from coming up the river. These were the vessels of a neutral nation. What did Prince BISMARCK say in explanation or defence? Here is what he wrote, on Jan. 25, 1871, in a message to Prussia's Minister in London:

> The case was one of necessity which, even in time of peace may render the employment or destruction of foreign property admissible, under reservation of indemnification. I take the opportunity of calling to mind that a similar right in time of war has become a peculiar institute, the jus angariae, which so high an authority as Sir Robert Phillimore defines as follows: "That a belligerent power demands and makes use of foreign ships, even such as are not in inland waters, but in ports and roadsteads within its jurisdiction, and even compels the crews to transport troops, ammunition and implements of warfare."

In the case of the Dutch ships, necessity caused employment, but not destruction. Owners are to be well paid, and if ships are lost they will be replaced.

German newspapers, widely read in Holland, are now striving to excite the anger of the Dutch people against the United States by their comments upon this lawful seizure, which VON CAPELLE calls "robbery." Of course they could not be induced to print BISMARCK'S note to the Minister in London, and to explain how Germany has borne for nearly five "decades" the "worst kind of odium" for that "robbery" of British neutral tonnage in the Seine.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Americans as German Propagandists.

Interesting as was the denial obtained from the French Government by STEPHANE LAUZANNE that there was one word of truth in the touching story about courtesies and kindnesses extended by German to French aviators when the former gave honorable burial to the famous GUYNEMER, M. LAUZANNE would probably have performed a greater, as well as a more difficult, public service had he succeeded in discovering by whom the tale was concocted and through what channels it reached the American newspaper man who told it in his hearing.

We all know, now, how it was that, early in the war, other American journalists were fooled into telling us that the Germans had committed no atrocities in Belgium. That was done by taking the Americans on a carefully conducted tour through the devastated country and allowing them to interview a large number of witnesses who either wouldn't or didn't dare to tell what they knew. The Bryce Commission, covering the same ground in a different way, got the facts and made them indisputable for all time.

It is only charitable to assume that, as in the case of the earlier journalists, so in this one, the intention was to speak the truth, and though in both cases the opposite of the truth was spoken, the strange credulity displayed need not be severely condemned. It was presumably due to a commendable desire to believe the best, even of enemies, and to give them credit for whatever merits and virtues they may have. None the less is the handing on of such a story as the one about the Guynemer funeral a grave error. Whoever does anything of the kind simply allows himself to be used as the tool and agent of German propagandists, and to those propagandists could be traced back most like efforts to mitigate the animosities of whose effects, after the war, the more thoughtful Germans are in deadly fear—as well they may be.

But M. LAUZANNE went a little too far when he declared that for no laudatory stories about German aviators is there any basis whatever. The flying men of both France and England have several times admitted that their antagonists do seem to be at least a little better than the common run of military Germans. Books like "Outwitting the Hun" and "The Cavalry of the Clouds," among others by authors unquestionably pro-Ally and unquestionably well informed, praise the German aviators as very decent fellows—for Huns.

Explaining Delays of Mails.

As between the War Department and the Post Office Department, blame for the wretched state of the mail service between the American soldiers in France and their friends here at home cannot be apportioned by the general—and indignant—public. It only knows that, when letters do cross, the time they take to do it would be creditable in the days of sailing ships, but is disgraceful for steam. It also knows that many soldier letters do not arrive at all, and that the irregularities, delays, and disappearances of parcels are even more numerous and trying to temper and heart.

Second Assistant Postmaster General PRAEGER told the members of the Senate Post Office Committee, who are investigating these evils and trying to find a remedy for them, that the trouble with the mail service was due to the failure, or rather to the refusal, of the War Department to give the postal officials the information about soldiers and where they are stationed which those officials must have to make deliveries with any approach to promptness. The excuse for, or the explanation of, this refusal is that if the required information were given it would be transmitted to the enemy by spies. That theory would be more plausible were it not for the fact that the British, in the face of the same peril to a degree at least as large, are able as well as willing to transport all soldier mail at satisfactory speed.

The exculpation of the Post Office was weakened, too, by the fact that the service west is as bad as or worse than the service east, and the delaying of homebound mails simply cannot be due to lack of ship space in which to carry them.

There is no difficulty in believing what Mr. PRAEGER said about the inclination of the War Department to keep within limits as narrow as possible knowledge as to the position of the several units abroad, and to keep it within those narrow limits until it is of no value to the enemy. The motive is commendable, and even though it does obliquely impugn the trustworthiness of the postal officials and employés in a way they can hardly like, that is a matter of small importance. What is of importance is that both departments seemingly fail to realize how much the morale of the army abroad and of the civilian population at home is dependent on the maintenance of a good postal service between them.

For the sake of doing that it would be wise to take a few risks. War is about all risk, anyhow.

They Speak to All the World.

Besides the well-known and long-established habit of the Germans with respect to Rheims Cathedral—that of avenging every reverse anywhere along the line by shelling the structure which in all France is most revered by all Frenchmen, and of doing it with a severity proportioned to the gravity of the reverse—there is another peculiarity of the Teuton mind that has had manifestation in this culmination bombardment of the ancient city. What the Germans are doing now is intended to be a warning to the whole world of what it means to oppose Germany.

The destruction of a single building, no matter how famous, would leave many not much impressed. The news that a whole town as large as Rheims has been reduced to utter smoking ruin is a lesson all can appreciate, and if the Germans think that the appreciation will take the form of terror, the mistake is only the inevitable result of what is curiously called their "psychology." It is the way they are built, and they cannot help it. They can themselves be ruled by fear—they started the war for no other reason, really—and naturally they think that other people are equally amenable to the same compulsion.

Some day they may learn—though probably they will never understand why it is—that most other races are made angry by atrocities, not terrified by them. When that day comes they will realize, still without understanding, that this destruction of Rheims, as utterly useless from the military point of view as was that of the cathedral, had no effect at all except that of strengthening in all their enemies the determination to win at any cost.

"Our Backs to the Wall."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am somewhat surprised at the comment of some of the press on the expression "with our backs to the wall" used by Field Marshal Haig in addressing his forces. The people of the United States must remember that the words were used in addressing British troops who are accustomed to the expression, which is very commonly used in Scotland and elsewhere in Great Britain. It does not signify that the British are driven to the wall, but is only used to emphasize the need of a stiff fight. As a boy I recall the use of the words, and Haig doubtless used them knowing that his men understood the meaning of the phrase. The expression did not worry me for a moment, only signifying to me that it was a call for a continuance of the stiff fight they have been putting up. We Americans should not worry for a moment as to its use by the British commander.

JACK WILSON.

Greensboro, N. C., April 14, 1918.

BRITAIN DOESN'T GRUMBLE.

"Grouses" a Bit, but Is Cheerful, with Teeth Set to Fight On.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps you would be good enough to permit me to quote in your columns from a letter which I have just received from a lady who found shelter in London in the early days of the war.

"As you of course know, the terrific German 'push' is having considerable success and the British army is slowly retreating before overwhelming numbers. The nation is up to its neck in the hideous blood bath; and yet—can you believe it?—these extraordinary people, although grim, haven't lost their cheerfulness. Politicians may bicker, and each of them think he could do the job better than the other fellow, but the public is as one ideal family, inflexible and great of heart, and nothing can shake them. They seem to be utterly incapable of anything approaching a 'panicky' feeling, and though deeply interested and concerned by the news from the front, it moves them no more from their steady course than do the too-frequent air raids. One of their great gifts I should call 'acceptance.' They accept the air raids; they accept their losses; they accept the rationing system, (which, believe me, is a trial;) they accept the restrictions and inconveniences to which they are put daily; they accept their bereavements (one feels he is treading on holy ground) without an audible sigh, and one turns away in infinite respect from the pain that one knows only too well is being so sedulously concealed in remote corners of suffering hearts.

"Even such little grumbling as one hears in the shops, buses, and 'tubes,' (don't imagine you'll dash about in taxis and motors if you return in wartime,) is cheerful grumbling. They call it 'grousing,' a word, I fancy, they borrow from the 'Tommies.'

"I'm sure it will please you to know that I'm being treated with great consideration and hospitality. I'm accepted by many people as one of themselves—quite simply and unobtrusively. Although, as you know, not English, I'm beginning to feel English, and I think I at last understand what Voltaire meant when he said that should he, after death, ever be given an opportunity of reappearing upon earth he would pray that he might do so as an Englishman. What he meant was that their best qualities appeared under emergency. Don't you think so?"

Another correspondent, writing on Good Friday, says: "The Hun advance has gingered up the entire nation in the most extraordinary manner, and—if the censor will allow me to say so—the enthusiasm for the war was never so fierce as it has been during the last week."

A. O. L.

New York, April 17, 1918.

Christian Science and War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The statement in THE TIMES of yesterday in the article "Explaining National Blindness" that Christian Science has been the most obviously harmful product of the mistaken theory "that undesirable events are created by admitting their possibility, and that they can be avoided or prevented by denying their possibility," and the inference that this teaching is responsible for the nations' unpreparedness for war, is as misleading as it is unwarranted. Christian Science teaching, while deprecating war, does not deny—and never has denied—its possibility so long as human consciousness holds within itself the very seeds of war, namely, greed, hatred, malice, and the desire to impose one's will upon another; in fact, it teaches that war is the inevitable result of such beliefs. On Page 96 of "Science and Health," Mrs. Eddy says: "This material world is even now becoming the arena for conflicting forces. * * * The breaking up of material beliefs may seem to be famine and pestilence, want and woe, sin, sickness, and death, which assume new phases until their nothingness appears."

Moreover, Christian Scientists, while fully realizing that war with its horrors is a most unfortunate situation, nevertheless regard it as relatively vastly better than the loss of that degree of human freedom gained at great sacrifice throughout the centuries which has come to this generation as its most precious heritage. While looking prayerfully for that day foreseen by Isaiah when "nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more," Christian Scientists do their full duty as defenders of freedom and democracy. The founder of Christian Science said in reference to the war to free Cuba. ("Christian Science versus Pantheism," Pages 14 and 15.) "Pray for the prosperity of our country, and for her victory under arms. * * * In your peaceful homes remember our brave soldiers, whether in camp or in battle. * * * Great occasion have we to rejoice that our nation * * * will be as formidable in war as she has been compassionate in peace."

ALBERT B. GILMORE.

New York, April 18, 1918.

Save Metals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I through your columns call the attention of your readers to the enormous waste of metals contained in tin cans (tin and iron) which are mostly thrown into the scrapheap? The use of canned foods has grown to immense proportions. Every household, village, and city, the big army and navy contracts call for them by the million. This waste seems needless and preventable if proper effort is made to collect and use again these metals. This waste also adds to the high cost of living, for the expense of cans is increasing. At some points the cans are collected and remanufactured. In Baltimore they are made into window weights; in Seattle the iron is turned into war munitions; in Worcester, Mass., it is converted into various articles. The present insistence on economy and conservation suggests that this waste should now cease. The Government control of railroads affords an opportunity to collect and to transport them to manufacturing centres, where they may be turned to good uses. Let every one help in this connection. Waste no metals; flatten the cans so that they will take less space; keep under cover to prevent rust, and aid a wise and comprehensive plan for collection, shipping to centres by the carload where they may be remanufactured. Probably there is no other waste today so great, needless and preventable as that here referred to.

W. SCOTT.

Milledgeville, Ga., March 28, 1918.

WE FIGHT FOR HOME!

My home is safe. The sparrows love its eaving,
The robin blesses it with cheerful song,
The pine-tree shields a screech-owl's piteous grieving.
My home is safe—how long?

My garden soon will laugh with merry flowers.
The village street is gay with children's play;
They drag to school, and fly to playtime hours.
How soon will end their day?

The Springtime sky's aglow with golden splendor,
Quick silvery showers drench the thirsting earth,
The sweet days close in sunsets warm and tender—
Ends so our care-free mirth?

Or must we, too, be driven from homes no dearer
Than those wrecked walls whose tenants hearthless roam?
Must mangled infant frames the truth make clearer
That we, too, fight for home?

Hold nothing back, 'America! Come, render
Your best, your all, nor think to end this strife
Till, stripped of power, the conquered Beast surrender
His evil use of life!

MARIE L. EGLINTON.

CITY CHARITIES' COST.

President Smith Gives Figures to Catholic Association.

It costs the city 54 cents to spend a dollar in its charities work, according to Alfred E. Smith, President of the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Smith was unable to appear yesterday at the sixteenth annual meeting of the Association of Catholic Charities, Inc., held at the Hotel Plaza, and asked the Rev. Vincent de Paul McGean to give his message to the organization.

"President Smith told me to bring to you some figures regarding the money spent by the city in charities," said Father McGean. "He said that the city will distribute to charities in the present year $5,111,000, and that to distribute this sum will cost $2,896,000. So that for every dollar spent it will cost 54 cents for overhead charges.

"Mr. Smith speaks of this not in a complaining spirit, but to show what wonderful work our Catholic charity is doing and to show that it is saving the city thousands of dollars."

The other speakers were Mrs. Thomas H. Kelly, Miss Teresa O'Donohue, Mrs. D. Molony, Mrs. H. Gloster Armstrong, and Mgr. Michael G. Lavelle. Cardinal Farley did not attend because of the bad weather.

Father McGean assured the members that they were doing a great service to the nation by caring for the weak and dependent at a time when fathers, sons, and husbands were fighting on the battlefields of Europe.

Mrs. Armstrong, who reported on the work of the Big Sister movement, said that in the last year 1,234 cases had been handled, 3,198 visits made, 45 marriages adjusted and $4,423 spent for relief.

Owing to the war, the calls on the parish centres have been more numerous than ever before, according to the report of Mrs. Molony. The chief work of the centres, she explained, was visiting the homes of the poor, giving relief where needed, and placing children in temporary shelter when their mothers were obliged to go to hospitals. She reported that there had been 7,000 visits to homes during the year, 16,000 garments distributed, 1,062 Christmas and Thanksgiving dinners given, employment for 2,023 found, 3,759 free lunches provided children, and $14,089 expended in relief.

"If you have only the last piece of jewelry you own in the world, go out and sell it and buy a Liberty bond," said Mrs. Armstrong, in a plea for the Liberty Loan. She recalled the services rendered by the men on the firing line, and made an impassioned plea to the women to purchase bonds of the Third Liberty Loan.

AID FOR ARMENIA AND SYRIA.

Red Cross to Give $1,200,000 for Relief Up to July 1.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The War Council of the American Red Cross has made provision for monthly contributions to the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, aggregating $1,200,000 for the period ending July 1. The sum of $400,000 was appropriated in February to cover the needs of February and March, and another $400,000 has just been made available to meet the payments for April and May.

Conditions in Asia Minor, as described in reports forwarded to the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, are even more critical than at the time the first contribution was voted by the Red Cross War Council. The demobilization of the Russian armies in the Caucasus, resulting in the Turkish advance, has threatened the safety of the whole Armenian race. It is stated that relief in Armenia will have important results in addition to preserving its people, and that a cessation of the Red Cross grants would cause untold mortality.

WANT FARMERS FOR FRANCE

Mrs. Dike Cables Request for Help in Rehabilitation Work.

Myron T. Herrick, President of the American Committee for Devastated France, 16 East Thirty-ninth Street, which is co-operating with the Red Cross, yesterday authorized the publication of the following cable message from Mrs. Anne M. Dike, Commissioner for the organization in France:

"We have been asked by the French Government to open other centres, one in Alsace and one in the Somme district, on the same lines as the present ones. Arrange for all farm help you can, men and women. Only hard workers wanted. Men remain on the farms. The rest of the personnel and children still in the Alsne district continue to emphasize the necessity of increased French agriculture and food.

"We feel sure that our committees will uphold us in our intention to double our efforts for civilians who have been evacuated from our villages. The Government has decided to give us large farms in the Southern Alsne district, where civilians can continue farming. By its request we shall take charge of all the children and continue their education. We have assumed the full responsibility of guarding the interests of our villages. We know all America will support us in our endeavor."

ASSAIL BARON ROTHERMERE

Some London Papers Criticise Air Minister, Following Resignations.

LONDON, April 21.—There has been much criticism in a part of the London press in the last week of Baron Rothermere, Air Minister, and the Government in connection with the resignations of Major Gen. Trenchard and General Sir Alexander Henderson.

The Sunday Times and The Observer, while paying a warm tribute to both officers, defend Baron Rothermere. They suuggest that the Air Council was formed on a purely military model without regard to naval aviation, and that Baron Rothermere is the first man in authority who recognized the need for the air force to develop along its own lines. With this object in view Baron Rothermere decided to form a small strategic council of aerial experts.

The Observer declares that since Baron Rothermere took charge the efficiency of the Air Ministry has been increased many times over, and that he has earned the grateful thanks of the heads of the Government.

MARCONI TO PRESS CHARGE.

Italian Parliament Will Discuss War Purchases in America.

ROME, April 21.—Italian munition purchases in the United States will come up for discussion at the present session of the Italian Parliament and may lead to a fuller investigation. Senator Guglielmo Marconi today said to The Associated Press:

"It is my intention to see this matter to the end. It will be found that I have sufficient evidence and also the courage to present the facts."

Senator Marconi, in a speech at Rome on March 2, urged the Italian Government to adopt energetic measures concerning reported irregularities in purchases made in the United States by the Italian War Mission. Two days later the Senator said he had not decided whether he would accept the leadership of the Italian Mission to the United States, which had been offered to him, declaring that he was not willing to shoulder certain financial scandals which had arisen.

POSTPONE ZONE LAW PUBLISHERS URGE

New York Association Says Radical Postal Changes Will Disturb Business.

DANGER OF SECTIONALISM

Newspapers Published in Larger Cities Needed Throughout Country for Their War News.

After a meeting and luncheon of the Publishers' Association of New York City, held at the Hardware Club, on Wednesday last, the following statement was issued.

"The Publishers' Association of New York City, representing the daily newspapers of New York and Brooklyn, has adopted the following:

"The new postal law effective July 1, 1918, especially the zoning provision, will greatly hamper and embarrass newspapers in the dissemination of news at a time when information regarding the progress of the war and the participation of American troops is most vitally important to citizens in every part of the United States. There are few families not represented in the army or navy. Every citizen, in consequence, desires to know each day of all movements of American soldiers and American ships permitted publication.

"Newspapers published in the larger cities, with their facilities for gathering and printing the news, and their financial ability to pay for news sent by cable, can most adequately meet the demand of families that have relatives in war service for what is, to them especially, the most important information of the day. The zoning provision of the law will restrict the distribution of daily newspapers of large circulation and shut off from millions of people important news regarding the events of the war.

"The tendency of the zone provisions of the new law will be to create zones of thought which will operate as a stimulant to the promotion of sectionalism, greatly to be discouraged at any time, and especially when the nation is engaged in a war for the defense of its ideals and its liberty. Artificial areas will be created and publications issued therein will have very little circulation outside. This will result in the limitation and circumscription of the interchange of expressions of public opinion and thought throughout the United States. Instead of public opinion throughout the country being a unit in its relation to the war, there will be as many divergent views as there are populous postal zones, with resulting confusion, division and dangerous conflict of opinion. The wide circulation of many publications has a broadening effect upon people in all parts of the country and tends to unite public opinion in support of the Government in its measures to carry on the war.

Interchange of Ideas Needed.

"It is of the utmost importance for the whole country to consider the interests of the nation as a whole and to give less thought to the convenience and selfish interests of any particular section. The interchange of ideas throughout the West and South through the circulation of newspapers and magazines published in the East, and of publications issued in the West throughout the East, is an exceptionally strong unifying influence. The contact of editors with their more remote subscribers keeps the management of newspapers constantly on the alert to guard against the expression of narrow, sectional views. The zone system will restrict distribution and cut off large numbers of subscribers in zones remote from the place of publication.

"Not yet have the American people been fully aroused to the danger which threatens their rights and liberties. In large cities and their vicinity, there is enthusiasm and loyal determination to uphold the Government and carry on the war to victory. In remote and isolated rural localities which exist in nearly all States, there are many citizens who are not fully informed regarding the reasons for the United States entering the war. Their facilities for obtaining information are limited. Their local papers are not financially able to present full news reports. The indifference of these communities is being changed by the leaven of the dailies of the larger cities, now being read more than ever before throughout the country.

"The zones created by the new law will largely shut out the newspapers of larger circulation and permit the development of narrow views and a spirit of indifference which will affect enlistment in the army and navy; make the operation of the selective service law more difficult; lessen the production of provisions and imperil the success of the United States in the war. Postal zones will make it easier for the propaganda of the enemy. In zones where the population is largely alien in thought, the limitation on the entrance of outside opinion and information into these zones will encourage the development of sentiment inimical to the purposes of the Government, seriously affecting the morale of the people, with a consequent influence upon soldiers and sailors whose homes are in such zones.

No Aid for Publishers.

"Whatever the financial results to transportation corporations may be, from governmental control of railroad and steamship lines, involving great changes in transportation currents, the United States Government has guaranteed to owners of railroads and steamships that they shall suffer no financial loss. In the case of newspaper publishers and owners of other interests connected with the publishing industry, as well as other lines of business affected by the provisions of the zone postal law, there is no expectation of emergency financial aid. Great manufacturing and mercantile trades are forced to meet radical changes, which limit business territory and circumscribe circulation and distribution, involving unknown losses, without special financial support.

"Advertisers now seek business in every part of the United States through announcements in newspapers and other publications, by methods and along lines well established, expending millions of dollars annually on their advertising. The radical changes involved in the zone law will create great disturbance of the present methods of general business. Complicated with the adjustments now being made to conform to war changes in transportation and in the concentration of manufactures on war supplies, there will be an effect on business which may prove disastrous.

"The physical conditions in the Post Office Department are such at the present time that the department is unable to meet them in a way to render prompt and efficient distribution and delivery of the mails, even under systems prevailing for many years. The department is already hampered in its operations, a condition which will not improve while men are being called into war service

JAMES A. SCRYMSER, CABLE PIONEER, DIES

Established the Only American-Owned Line to Brazil After Years of Effort.

WAS IN HIS 79TH YEAR

Active in Educational Work, He Started the First System of Vacation Schools in This City.

James A. Scrymser, President of the Central and South American Cable Company, the Mexican Telegraph Company, and a distinguished veteran of the civil war, died yesterday at his home, 107 East Twenty-first Street. Mr. Scrymser's death was not unexpected, as for three years he had suffered ill-health, due in a measure to a fractured hip which he received about three years ago. Mr. Scrymser returned a few weeks ago from Jekyl Island, Ga., where he had been living since the accident caused his retirement from active business. He was in his seventy-ninth year. The funeral will take place from Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, tomorrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

A pioneer in the establishment of communication between this country and Latin America, Mr. Scrymser was active also in educational and philanthropic work. He established the first system of vacation schools in New York City, a system which later was extended throughout the United States, Canada, Australia, and Great Britain. He sponsored the passage of the State School Census act, advocated the enlargement of the school administration in this city, a plan which thus far represents an expenditure of $50,000,000, and fathered the amendment to the New York State Constitution which prohibits the employment of public funds for sectarian education.

After more than forty-eight years of untiring effort, Mr. Scrymser succeeded in 1917 in establishing the first American-owned line direct between the United States and Brazil; an accomplishment, which an official of the company said yesterday had already proved of strategic importance.

British Had Exclusive Concession.

Before Mr. Scrymser's long fight was won, cable communication over all American-owned lines between the United States and Brazil had been impossible because of exclusive cable concessions granted years ago by the Brazilian Government to British companies. When the Western Union Telegraph Company was controlled by Jay Gould it obtained a concession from Brazil, but the plan for a cable was abandoned because of the British monopoly.

With the organization of the Central and South American Telegraph Company and the laying of the "via Colon" route from New York to Valparaiso, Chile, along the Pacific coast of South America and the acquisition of land lines across the Andes to Buenos Aires, Mr. Scrymser saw his opportunity to take his lines into Brazil. He applied to the Brazilian Government for the privilege of laying cables from the south; to establish connections at Santos and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The Western Telegraph Company, a British concern appealed to the Brazilian courts and early in 1917 the Supreme Court of Brazil rendered a judgment in favor of the American company.

James A. Scrymser was born in this city, July 18, 1839, a son of James Scrymgeour Scrymser and Ann Thompson Scrymser. He was graduated from the College Hill Academy, Poughkeepsie, in 1856. He enlisted in the 12th New York Regiment in April, 1861, and soon after was appointed a Lieutenant in the 43d New York Volunteer Regiment, and detailed to act as aid to General "Baldy" Smith's division with the Army of the Potomac. He was promoted to be Captain while serving as an aid with the Sixth Army Corps. He took part in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac until 1864, though he had also served with the Army of the James in the Eighteenth Army Corps.

First Cable to Cuba.

When he found himself in this city at the close of the war without a profession or business and hesitating as to what to do, following a conversation with Alfred Pell, in which the subject of cable stock was brought up, Mr. Scrymser hit upon the plan of connecting the United States with Cuba and other West India Islands. He consulted Moses Taylor, one of the great West India merchants of the time, and the latter became interested in the enterprise.

Mr. Scrymser went to Cuba and made formal application to the Spanish Government for permission to lay the cable. A Spanish decree granted the concession to another group of financiers, but an act of Congress, passed in 1865, granted to the International Ocean Telegraph Company, founded by Mr. Scrymser, the sole right to establish cables between Florida and the West Indies for a period of fourteen years. General William F. "Baldy" Smith was elected the first President of the concern, and departed for Madrid with letters from William H. Seward, then Secretary of State. On his representations the Spanish decree was annulled and in December, 1866, the International Ocean Cable Company opened its line. In 1878 the company came under the control of Jay Gould.

Then Mr Scrymser planned the organization of the South American Cable Company, or the "via Galveston" route, by way of Tehuantepec, reaching Panama on the Pacific side, and ultimately Brazil, via Valparaiso and Buenos Aires.

"Owing to the fact that General Diaz had become President of Mexico, as a revolutionist," said Mr. Scrymser in his memoirs, "The United States Government had refused for many years to recognize the Government of Mexico, which finally it did in 1879. So for seven years I kept my 'via Galveston' scheme a profound secret, hoping from day to day for a time when I could open negotiations with a fair prospect of success with President Diaz of Mexico.

Mexican Route Paid From Start.

"As a preliminary step I applied to the Western Union Telegraph Company for a contract which would control all its traffic, including European destined for Mexico and Central America. As customary, I was told there was no business with Mexico worth my while to exploit, in fact the Western Union company rarely got any money out of its Mexican traffic. However, I was persistent and finally obtained a satisfactory contract."

Mr. Scrymser then went into Mexico, negotiated a contract signed by General Diaz, whereby the Mexican Telegraph Company was to establish its cables and lines and have them in operation within a year, connecting the City of Mexico via Vera Cruz with a station in the State of Texas, and thence to Europe via the Western Union lines. The "via Galveston" route resulted in a paying business from the start. During recent revolutions in Mexico the lines were beyond the reach of the revolutionists and always served to keep the Mexican Government in communication with the outer world, and particularly its frontier States.

When the Central and South American Telegraph Company opened its lines in 1882, the rate between the United States and Buenos Aires was $7.50 per word. The present rate between the Argentine Republic, Chile, Peru, and the United States is 65 cents per word, the average time of transmission between New York City and Buenos Aires being about fifteen minutes. The companies of which Mr. Scrymser was the head established 14,300 miles of cable and 2,500 miles of land wires.

Several years ago Mr. Scrymser gave an equestrian statue of General Washington to the United States Military Academy at West Point. It was at his instance that the Red Cross Headquarters Building at Washington was built in 1911 as a memorial to the heroic women of the Civil War. Miss Mabel Boardman, then head of the American Red Cross, in expressing the gratitude of the organization to Mr. Scrymser, wrote him:

"With sincere gratitude for turning into marble a Red Cross castle in the air."

Mr. Scrymser had been a Vice President of the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, and was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, a Director of the New York Botanical Gardens, and a Fellow of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

In 1869 he married Miss Mary A. Prime, a member of an old New York family. He is survived by his wife.

TELLS OF JAPAN'S AID.

Ambassador Ishii Reaches Pacific Port on His Way to Washington.

A PACIFIC PORT, April 21.—Viscount Kikujiru Ishii, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, arrived here today on his way to Washington to assume his duties. He is accompanied by his wife and K. Debuchi, Secretary of the Embassy.

"True friendship is only proved upon trial, and the great extent of the friendship between the peoples of the United States and Japan has not been known until now," was the keynote of Ambassador Ishii's message to the American people shortly after his arrival here.

"Japan is now doing its utmost to put at the disposal of the United States as much as it can of merchant marine," said Viscount Ishii. "The people of Japan are now ready to co-operate with the United States in every way possible. When I returned from my mission to this country and told the people of the spirit of the receptions given me the Japanese were much moved with admiration.

"Regarding the Siberian question, this developed since I left, and I cannot say just what moves have been made. Japan is not prepared to take any hasty step unless urgent. As soon as it would be deemed necessary by all the allied powers to enter Siberia or take some measures Japan would not hesitate to take necessary steps.

"The United States has supplied vast quantities of munitions to Russia. Japan also has furnished great supplies. This is all now in the docks at Vladivostok. All the Allies must take steps to keep this from falling into the hands of Germany. Fortunately there has been no means of transport."

The Ambassador was asked whether Japan is planning to send troops to France, in view of the German drive in the West front.

"From a tactical point of view it is impossible to send Japanese troops to France," he replied. "This is the view of our military leaders. I am not a military expert, but they have told me this. Scientifically and tactically we cannot. It is because of the difference in climate and food and the language.

"You send American troops to France and they can eat the foods produced there. Japanese must have Japanese food. Their food could not sustain the long voyage, and it would be rendered useless passing through the tropics."

Ambassador Ishii and his party will leave for Washington tomorrow afternoon.

MISS AMY JOHNSON WEDS.

Bride of Lieut. Herbert Groesbeck, Jr., in St. Regis.

The marriage of Lieutenant Herbert Groesbeck, Jr., U. S. R., stationed at Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J., and a son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Groesbeck of 311 West Eightieth Street, and Miss Amy Bradish Johnson, the only daughter of Mrs. William Graves Bates by her first husband, the late Effingham Lawrence Johnson, was quietly solemnized at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the chapel of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, by Bishop Frederick Courtney, assisted by Chaplain Croker of the 54th Pioneers, Spartanburg.

The bride, who walked with her stepfather, Colonel William Graves Bates, U. S. A., was in a dark blue traveling costume, and her only attendant was her cousin, Miss Louisa Johnson, daughter of the late Henry Meyer Johnson and Mrs. Johnson. Edward Dickinson was the best man, and the ushers were Captain Harold E. B. Pardee, Captain Robert Seager, Lieutenant Thomas Wheeler, Lieutenant Courtlandt Kramer, Jerome Slocum, and Robert Johnson.

Lieutenant Groesbeck was a graduate of the Plattsburg training camp. Mrs. Groesbeck made her début several years since, and was a member of the Junior League and appeared in amateur plays for charity. She is a niece of Bradish Johnson and the late Henry Meyer Johnson.

League to Boycott German Goods.

An organization called the American Guardian Society has been formed to boycott German-made goods for twenty-five years after the war. This is the surest way, the society asserts in a circular, to make certain that, after this war, Germany shall not gather the financial and economic strength to arm herself for another great war. The members of the Executive Committee of the society are William T. Hornaday, Stanley Whiting and Davis Strong.

California Towns Affected by Earthquake

EARTHQUAKE SHOOK CALIFORNIA TOWNS

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

and the bank were the only business buildings left standing.

As the ground tremors increased the walls of brick buildings in the business district toppled over. Roofs creaked and groaned and then fell, often giving way before the side walls had started to go.

The hills surrounding the towns were obscured by a dense haze which many people first believed presaged an eruption from some old volcanic crater, but which were caused by thick clouds of dust. One man who was watching the hills at the time of the greatest disturbance said the Strawberry Peak, a large mountain, appeared to rise bodily and then drop back into place. No word has been received from the numerous families settled on its slopes, but it was assumed here that they escaped personal harm as did most people in the two towns.

Water Mains Broken.

Confusion was added to the destruction in Hemet and San Jacinto by damage to the lines of the water company, which takes its flow for city use from a nearby stream. Its dam was unharmed, but the distributing system was severely damaged and many breaks made trouble for the residents until the flow finally was stopped. Gas mains were also badly broken and service interrupted.

There was no disorder at either town, the home guards in Hemet having turned out promptly and taken charge of the policing, while a hastily organized force of citizens performed the same service at San Jacinto.

At both places persons suffered slight injuries from flying glass and falling brick, but owing to the fact that the most damage occurred in the business districts, which were practically deserted at that hour on Sunday afternoon, the casualties were negligible.

At San Bernardino the earthquake was said by old residents to be the worst in years. Scores of plate-glass windows were broken, a hundred feet of brick wall from one low building fell into the street, cracks were broken in several other walls, and chimneys were shaken down.

There was a panic at the ball grounds, where a game was in progress, and one man was hurt in the rush to escape. Another, running out of a theatre into the street, was struck by a passing automobile and seriously injured. It was reported that both telephone offices in San Bernardino had been totally destroyed, and the telephone companies said they were unable to get any response from that or nearby districts.

According to reports received by Santa Fe Railroad officials at San Bernardino, the earthquake was felt as far east as Milford, Utah, and was also felt at Seligman, Ariz. The damage in San Bernardino included about $2,000 destruction at the Santa Fé Railroad shops, where the machine shop was badly damaged, and other buildings were thrown out of plumb.

Two chimneys fell through the roof of the Loma Linda Sanitarium between Redlands and San Bernardino, seriously injuring a patient, Mrs. Mary Scear of Chicago, and two employes. The employes were struck by falling bricks as they fled from the building.

Two Entombed in Mine.

Two men were reported entombed and several hurt at a magnesite mine four miles from Winchester by a landslide which ingulfed a working tunnel in the side of a hill.

Riverside suffered a shock of severe intensity. Ornaments were shaken from the Court House cornice and windows smashed. At Banning, the front of the Odd Fellows' Building fell out, striking two automobiles which had just been vacated by their passengers.

The earthquake apparently was not serious very far south, as reports from Imperial Valley points said it had not damaged any of the towns in that part of the State, although it reached there at 3:39 P. M.

SHOCK RECORDED IN BUFFALO.

Professor at Harvard Says Earthquake Had Been Expected.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 21.—Severe earthquake shocks were recorded on the seismograph at Canisius College here tonight. The shocks began at 6:42 P. M., (Eastern time,) and the maximum waves lasted from 6:55 to 7 o'clock. Afterward shocks continued until 7:50. There was no indication of the direction of the earthquake, but the centre was within a radius of 2,500 miles.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 21.—"We have been expecting for some days to hear of an earthquake of considerable size," said Professor J. B. Woodworth, associate professor of geology at Harvard University, when informed tonight of the disturbance in South California. "Except for a slight shock a few days ago at Martinique, our seismograph at the Agassiz Museum has not recorded a single earthquake within the last two months until tonight. It has been the rule that after such a lull some violent disturbance comes."

Professor Woodworth said that undoubtedly the California earthquake was recorded on the Harvard seismograph although he had had no opportunity to examine the instrument, as the museum was closed for the night.

CALIFORNIA OFTEN SHAKEN.

Previous Earthquakes in South Have Not Caused Heavy Loss.

While earthquakes have been frequent in Southern California, no large amount of damage has been caused by any previous shocks. The earthquake on April 18, 1906, which did great damage in San Francisco and resulted in a fire that wiped out the principal part of the city, was barely felt in the southern part of the State.

The most severe shock known in Southern California occurred in 1904. It affected Los Angeles and most of the Southern part of the State, but did little actual damage. Shocks violent enough to shake ornaments from mantelpieces and to cause havoc in china closets were reported in Los Angeles on Oct. 22, 1910, and on May 27, 1917. Smaller towns near Los Angeles were visited more severely by these shocks, but no great amount of damage was reported anywhere.

Southern California was shaken by a great earthquake in 1852, but the population was so sparse at the time, mostly housed in small buildings, so that the actual damage was not severe, although several of the old missions, built of stone and adobe, suffered heavily.

The California earthquakes are all traced to a geological condition running through the Coast Range Mountains. This is supposed to be a break of great depth in the structure of the earth, which has left two great masses leaning against each other. Sections of these masses occasionally slip to new resting places, and the surface of the earth for miles over the spot where the slip occurred trembles and rolls, while the upper strata are adjusting themselves to the change beneath them.

These shifts along the California fault have occurred so frequently that in the thirty-six years between 1850 and 1886 a total of 514 tremors were recorded in the State. Most of these were known to people in the regions affected only by the rattling of the chandeliers. According to Professor E. S. Holden's catalogue of California earthquakes, ten of the earthquakes in the nineteenth century before 1896 were severe enough to crack the walls of buildings.

The first serious shock in California, since the discovery of gold in 1849 attracted a large population to the State, was in 1865, when several buildings were badly shattered. In 1898 there was a heavy shock in San Francisco which caused damage amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars, but no lives. In the San Francisco shock of 1906 452 persons lost their lives and $200,000,000 worth of property was destroyed by the fire.

GOVERNOR APPEALS FOR AID FOR Y. M. C. A.

Asks for Support from Thousands at Great War Rally in Metropolitan.

HARRY LAUDER SPEAKS, TOO

Attacks German Propaganda In This Country and Urges Rooting Out of All Spies.

The Metropolitan Opera House was the scene yesterday of one of the largest patriotic rallies held in New York since the United States entered the war. The meeting was held under the auspices of the National War Work Council of the Young Mens' Christian Associations of the United States and Governor Charles S. Whitman presided. From orchestra to the topmost gallery the big opera house was packed with cheering and singing men and women, and with as large a gathering of society personages in the boxes as could be found there at a gala opera performance.

Seated on the stage were several hundred of the leading workers in the Y. M. C. A. movement in this country, the University Glee Club, which thrilled the audience with war songs, and the Pelham Bay Naval Reserve Training Camp Band. Aside from Governor Whitman, the leading speaker was Harry Lauder. Many hundreds had to be turned away.

Governor Whitman opened the meeting after the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by the audience, with a brief address on the service which the Y. M. C. A. has contributed to the welfare of the allied armies. Pointing out that the Y. M. C. A. at the present time had more than 2,000 workers at the front, he said:

"The members of the Y. M. C. A. are not slackers, nor are they pacifists. They are as militant Christians as ever went forth to fight in a Christian cause. All the aid we at home can give them we must give as part of the great obligation to which we owe our boys for which they and the soldiers at the front are fighting. Others are giving their lives, and we must give our money. We will give to the last dollar rather than that this cause should fail. Our army at the present time is a little army. But if the struggle is prolonged, it will be a great and mighty army, fighting under a holy banner which has never known defeat."

Harry Lauder devoted most of his address to a vigorous assault on German propaganda.

"America stayed out of this war, as long as it did," he said, "because of German propaganda. That may offend some persons, but it is the truth. The menace had to be rounded up before you could move. You were being strangled to death, and you know it. And a lot of strangling is still going on. The country is full of spies, and you must root them out before you can breathe freely.

"The President has just called for restrictive measures against women spies. A woman who is a spy is worse than ten men. The penalty for spying is death. The spies in this country know that the penalty is death if they are caught. They expect it—don't disappoint them. I had no idea how great this menace really was until I crossed the country. I found them festering in various parts of the Middle West, and I gave it them right from the shoulder. You could see them by the crowds in front of the foreign-language newspaper boards, eagerly devouring news favorable to the enemy, nudging each other at the elbow with satisfaction, and then slipping away to their dens of sedition."

Mr. Lauder cited a hymn which had been published in a German church paper in the Middle West, and which represented Christ as being on the side of the bayonet and the sword. When he exposed the hymn in St. Louis, Mr. Lauder said, the proprietors and Directors of the publication defended themselves with the contention that the hymn was published before the United States entered the war.

"But that is German propaganda," said Mr. Lauder, "and you must wipe it out. If you have any youngsters attending any school where they are teaching German, send a note to the Principal of that school at once that you will withdraw your children unless he withdraws the German language from the classes. Clean up the dens of sedition. Have nothing on any bulletin board but the English language. If we can live without Germany's commerce we can live without her language.

"Remember, too, that the German is for no one but himself. All mothers and fathers in Germany have raised their children to destroy you and destroy liberty. You must protect yourself."

In conclusion Mr. Lauder touched upon the Irish situation, and declared that if Irishmen in England, Scotland, Wales, and Canada were subject to conscription, there was no reason why the Irishmen in Ireland "should not be made to fight for their country just like the rest."

ENGAGEMENTS.

The engagement is announced of Miss Julia Murray, a daughter of Thomas E. Murray, Vice President of the New York Edison Company, and Mrs. Murray of 783 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, to H. Lester Cuddihy, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Cuddihy, of Cedarhurst, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Maier of Heights Terrace, Ridgewood, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Elizabeth Maier, to Lloyd William Hill of Chicago. The wedding is planned for next June.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren E. Derby of Englewood, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eveleth Griswold Derby, a granddaughter of the late Darwin R. James of New York, to Lieutenant Edward Griswold Redfield, U. S. R., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Daniel Redfield, of Hartford, Conn. Lieutenant Redfield is a member of the Williams College class of 1918, but sailed for France last May to drive an ambulance in the French service. Miss Derby left Smith College at the close of her junior year to take the nurse's training in the Presbyterian Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. George Kellogg Rose of 36 Central Park South announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Laura C. Rose, to Leonard Marks of Bath, Me.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. McClellan Thornton of South Grove Street, East Orange, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Blanche Mott Thornton, to Sergeant William Albert McDonald of Fort Worth, Texas, who is serving in France.

The engagement is announced of Miss Harriet Burges Gardner, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Kirtley Gardner of Montclair, N. J., to Lieutenant Edwin Douglas Hill, a son of Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Hill of Providence, R. I., and Sheffield, England. Lieutenant Hill is attached to the 315th Machine Gun Battalion, Camp Lee, Va.

Marriage and death notices, intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

CHOPAK.—April 16, 2,538 Creston Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Chopak, a daughter.

REESE.—April 17, 515 West 156th St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Reese, a son.

Engaged.

LEWIN—PRENSKY.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Prensky, 878 Longwood Av., announce the engagement of their daughter, Ella, to Felix Lewin, 1st Lt. S. R. C. A. S.

COHEN—KRAUS.—Sadye Kraus to Abner Cohen.

LUDWAK—FLEIGEL.—Mary Fleigel to Charles Ludwak.

LENNING—GOLDBERGER.—Alice Goldberger to Emil Lenning.

WEISS—SIMPKINS.—Elisabeth Simpkins to Ignace Weiss.

Married.

GROESBECK—JOHNSON.—April 21, at St. George's Chapel, Stuyvesant Square, by Bishop Courtney and Chaplain William T. Crocker, U. S. A., Lieutenant Herbert Groesbeck, Jr., U. S. R., son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Groesbeck, to Amy Bradish Johnson, daughter of the late Effingham Lawrence Johnson and Mrs. William Graves Bates.

Died.

BERG.—On April 20, Charles F., son of the late George and Margaret Berg, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. A. A. Wolfe, 608 Lexington Av. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway and 66th St., Monday evening, 8:30 o'clock. Mass St. Patrick's Cathedral Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock.

BLAKE.—At Saranac Lake, April 21, Robert J. Blake, Jr., beloved son of Robert and Anna Blake, residence 542 West 112th St. Notice of funeral later.

BRAUN.—On April 20, Professor Ferdinand Braun, M. D., after a long illness, in his 68th year. Funeral from THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway and 66th St., New York, Tuesday, April 23, at 10 A. M.

BROWN.—On April 21, at Flower Hospital, Mott T. Brown, beloved husband of Helen Evans Brown, in his 68th year. Funeral and interment April 23, Utica, N. Y.

BURSCH.—On Saturday, April 20, 1918, Friedrich J. W. Bursch, aged 78 years. Funeral service at his late residence, 936 70th St., Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

CONLIN.—On April 20, 1918, Margaret Conlin, (nee Roach,) beloved wife of Thomas Conlin, native of Donerail, County Cork, Ireland. Funeral from her late residence, 21 Bethune St., on Tuesday, April 23, at 9:30 A. M., to St. Veronica's Church, Christopher St., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment Holy Name Cemetery.

CORBETT.—At Plainfield, N. J., on April 21, 1918, Otis Corbett, beloved husband of Mary Amelia Corbett and son of the late Otis G. and Josephine Corbett, in the 70th year of his age. Services private, on Tuesday at 3:30 P. M., at his late residence, 6 Rockview Av., Plainfield. Interment at convenience of family.

CULVER.—Julius Franklin, passed away 1 P. M. Sunday, April 21, 1918, third son of the late Charles C. and Rhoda Culver of New London, Conn. Interment at New London.

CUSHMAN.—At Albany, N. Y., on Saturday, April 20, 1918, Harry Curtis Cushman, in the 61st year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 112 State St., Albany, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

DE KLYN.—Benjamin F., April 19, 1918, in the 70th year of his age. Funeral services from his late residence, 149 Dean Hill Av., Danbury, Conn., Tuesday, April 23, at 2 P. M. Train leaves from Grand Central Station, 8:51 A. M.

DELANO.—Suddenly, on April 19, 1918, at his residence, 512 Lexington Av., Brooklyn, Charles H. Delano, beloved husband of Susan Vesta (Richard) Delano, and father of Arthur H., Charles F. and Harold Delano, and Grace Delano Clark, in the 69th year of his age. Services at his late residence Monday evening, April 22, 8:15 o'clock.

DENTON.—At Cornwall Av., Hollis, N. Y., on April 20, 1918, James L. Denton, aged 77 years. Funeral service on Monday, April 22, at 4 P. M., at Grace Church, Jamaica.

DE SAN MARZANO.—On April 20, Elaine Elizabeth, daughter of Vinella and the late Robert de San Marzano, at her residence, 523 West 112th St. Funeral private.

DURKIN.—On April 18, 1918, Joseph A. Durkin, at his home, 175 Springfield Av., Summit, N. J. Funeral Monday at 9:30 A. M., St. Teresa's Church, Summit. Interment at Newark.

EHRICH.—On Saturday, April 20, at his residence, 7 East 72d St., Jules S., beloved husband of Evelyn L. Ehrich. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

EWING.—On Sunday, April 21, 1918, at his residence, 134 West 58th St., Dr. William Alexander Ewing. Services will be held at the Central Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison Av. and 57th St., on Tuesday morning, April 23, at 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

GOLDBERG.—New York, Isaiah Lodge, No. 1, I. O. B. B.—Members are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of the wife of Brother Isaac Goldburg on Monday morning, April 22, at 10 o'clock from 20 East 90th St.

E. BAYER, Secretary.

HAIGH.—Suddenly, on Saturday, April 20, 1918, Hartley Haigh. Funeral services at his late residence, 327 Lenox Av., Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock. Members of Park Lodge No. 516, F. and A. M., Scottish Rite Bodies, and Mecca Temple invited. Funeral private. Omit flowers.

HARRIS.—Captain Samuel, April 21, in his 85th year, at his residence, 28 Charlton St. Funeral services from the Norwegian Seamen's Church, 111 Pioneer St., Brooklyn, Tuesday at 3 P. M.

HUBER.—In Lugano, Switzerland, Jacques Huber, beloved husband of Edith Kudlich.

ISAACS.—Katharine Lee, Sunday, April 21, at her residence, 160 Claremont Av., beloved wife of Bert M. Isaacs, and daughter of the late William M. and Anne Lee Gilles. Funeral services at St. Mary's Church, Lawrence St., near 127th St. and Amsterdam Av., Tuesday, April 23, at 10 A. M.

KEHR.—At her residence, 2,042 Anthony Av., Bronx, Caroline Mina Kehr, wife of August Kehr, mother of Amanda Lichtenberg, Rudolf and Ernest Kehr. Funeral private.

KELLY.—Daniel, at his residence, 416 Clinton St., Brooklyn, April 20, 1918. Solemn requiem mass at St. Stephen's Church, Hicks and Summit St., Tuesday, April 23, at 9:30 A. M.

KENNEDY.—On Sunday, April 21, 1918, William, beloved husband of Margaret Kennedy. Funeral from his late residence, 179 Crown St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, April 24, 9:30 A. M. Solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at 10 A. M., at Church of St. Ignatius. Please omit flowers.

LEONARD.—At Plainfield, N. J., on April 21, 1918, at his residence, 521 Madison Av., Oliver B. Leonard, in his 79th year. Services on Tuesday, April 23, at 2:30 P. M., at the First Baptist Church of Plainfield.

LINBURG.—At Trenton, N. J., 21st inst., Elizabeth Hillman, widow of Watson H. Linburg. Services at his late residence, 222 West State St., Trenton, N. J., on Wednesday morning, 11 o'clock.

LIVINGSTON.—At Englewood, N. J., April 21, 1918, Alexander Livingston, in his 82d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 83 West Palisade Av., Englewood, N. J., on Wednesday, April 24, at 2:30 P. M.

LOESCH.—On Sunday, April 21, Hannah, widow of the late Solomon and mother of Moses S., Fannie, Clara Stern, Minnie Masbach, and Eleanor Lassner. Notice of funeral hereafter.

McCLOSKEY.—On April 20, at his residence, 325 West 93d St., Francis J. McCloskey, in his 61st year. Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Name, 90th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Tuesday, April 23, at 9:30 A. M.

McDONALD.—Suddenly, on April 18, Edward, beloved husband of Elizabeth and father of Edwin F. McDonald. Funeral from his late residence, 536 East 87th St., on Monday at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Joseph's Church, 87th St., near 1st Av., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

McMAHON.—Mary, widow of the late James McMahon and beloved mother of Nellie M. McNulta. Funeral from her late residence, 2,762 Bainbridge Av., Tuesday, April 23, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at Church of Our Lady of Mercy, 10 A. M. Interment, St. Raymond's.

MANGIN.—April 19, 1918, John M. Mangin, beloved husband of Della Mangin. Funeral Wednesday, 9:15 A. M., from his late residence, 97 Hamilton Place; thence to Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, West 142d St., near Convent Av. Mass, 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment, St. Raymond's Cemetery.

MILLER.—Captain James Healy, killed in action in France on March 9, 1918, in the 38th year of his age. Memorial services will be held at the Church of the Incarnation, at Madison Av. and 35th St., on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

MOORE.—At Mamaroneck, N. Y., Saturday, April 20, Elizabeth S., widow of Thomas M. Moore. Funeral from her late residence Tuesday, April 23, at 3:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

Died.

MOORE.—Suddenly, on April 20, Helen, beloved wife of Edward Kemp Moore. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Campbell Building,) Tuesday morning, 11 o'clock. Interment Newburg, N. Y.

MUIR.—On Thursday, April 18, James Muir, in his eighty-ninth year. Funeral services at his late residence, 375 West End Av., on Monday, April 22, at 11 o'clock A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

MURPHY.—On April 20, Mary Gibson, beloved wife of Edward H. Murphy and mother of Edith, Bernard and Edna Murphy, and Estelle Berghola. Funeral Tuesday at 9:30 A. M. from her late residence, 1,551 50th St., Brooklyn, thence to the Church of St. Francis de Chantal.

NASH.—On Saturday, April 20, 1918, David, son of the late Stephen F. and Catharine McLean Nash, in the 66th year of his age. Funeral services Monday, April 22, at 10 o'clock, at Trinity Chapel, 25th St., west of Broadway. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

NEWMAN.—On Sunday, April 21, 1918, Lena, beloved wife of Herman Newman and devoted mother of Mrs. Sidney Weinburg, Mrs. A. D. Benedict, Mrs. Herman Blumenau, Mrs. William I. Kolisch, and Joseph Newman. Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Herman Blumenau, 178 Dean St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 23, at 2:30 P. M. Funeral private. Interment at Mount Hope Cemetery, Cypress Hills.

ODDY.—On Sunday, April 21, Arietta Carpenter, widow of John Oddy. Funeral services at Marlborough-on-the-Hudson, New York, on Wednesday, April 24, at 2:30 P. M.

O'HARE.—On Sunday, April 21, 1918, Mary J., beloved wife of James W. O'Hare and daughter of the late Dennis and Bridget Mullin, 1,090 St. Nicholas Av. Notice of funeral hereafter.

PAGE.—At her residence, "The Mohawk," on Saturday, April 20, 1918, Nettie A., widow of Richard Gregory Page, in the 83d year of her age. Funeral services at the home of her son, Frank C. S. Page, 417 Grand Av., Brooklyn, Monday, April 22, at 3 P. M. Interment private.

PECK.—At New Haven, Conn., April 20, Nellie M., widow of late Richard A. Peck. Funeral from her late residence, 368 Elm St., New Haven, Tuesday afternoon, April 23, at 2:30 o'clock.

PERLEY.—Entered into rest on April 20, 1918, at her residence, 545 West 148th St., Florence I., daughter of the late Charles Perley, Jr., and Mary E. Perley. Funeral service at St. Andrew's Church, 5th Av. and 127th St., on Tuesday, April 23, at 11 A. M.

PETERS.—At Fishkill, N. Y., on April 20, 1918, Martha Rodman Sadler, aged 82 years, widow of John Peters, formerly of New York. Funeral Tuesday, April 23, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence. Interment in Poughquag Cemetery.

PETERS.—On Thursday, April 18, at San Diego, Cal., Margaretta Andruss, in her 78th year, wife of the late Malcolm Peters. Interment at Bloomfield, N. J.

PRATT.—On Saturday morning, April 20, 1918, Mary G. Pratt of 257 Steuben St., Brooklyn, slipped quietly away.

RICHARDSON.—At Glen Ridge, N. J., on Saturday, April 20, 1918, at the home of her son, Charles K. Richardson, 22 Appleton Road, Marcia Latham, widow of Charles Henry Richardson. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

SCHENCK.—Sarah E., beloved wife of Otto H., on April 21 at her residence, 432 West 160th St. Funeral services Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment, Kensico Cemetery.

SCHLEISSNER.—Berthold, suddenly, on April 21, 1918. Funeral services at Chapel Union Field Cemetery, Cypress Hills, Brooklyn, N. Y., Tuesday, April 23, at 10:30 A. M.

SCHWARTZ.—Maurice, April 20, brother of Jacob, Herman, Lena, Esther, and Beatie. Fuperal Tuesday at 10 A. M., from 438 West 164th St.

SCRYMSER.—James A., at his residence, 107 East 21st St., on Sunday, April 21, 1918, in his 79th year. Funeral services at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., Tuesday, April 23, at 10 A. M. It is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent.

SCRYMSER.—On Saturday, April 20, 1918, Edwin James Scrymser, son of the late John and Clarissa Scrymser. Funeral services on Monday, April 22, in Chapel of First Presbyterian Church, Henry St., near Clark, Brooklyn, at 2 P. M. Interment Marburg.

SHERWOOD.—At her residence, 1,809 Beverly Road, Brooklyn, on April 21, Sarah Sherwood, beloved aunt of Mrs. J. G. Turnbull, Mrs. F. J. Evans, and Robert R. Sherwood. Services on Monday at 3:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

SIMMONS.—Samuel, aged 66. Funeral services April 22 at 11 A. M. from his late residence, 173 Pulaski St., Brooklyn.

STANLEY.—Charles B., Saturday, April 20, of heart failure, aged 64. Funeral services at his late residence, 272 West Main St., New Britain, Conn., on Tuesday, April 23, at 1:15 P. M. Interment Friday. Kindly omit flowers.

SWEENY.—At Nutley, N. J., on Saturday, April 20, 1918, Roscoe Conkling, husband of Edna Mabel Sweeny, in his 30th year. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 22 Hampton Place, Nutley, on Monday evening, April 22, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Baltimore, Md.

WEIL.—Suddenly, April 21, 1918, Belle, wife of Louis J. Weil. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

BRENNAN.—Mary, 96 Grove St., April 19. Funeral today.

COWHEN.—Mary, 408 East 152d St., April 20. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DAHNKE.—Elise H., April 20, aged 52. Funeral 796 East 156th St. tomorrow.

DONOVAN.—Dennis, Port Richmond, S. I., April 19. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

DUFFY.—Bernard F., 451 East 140th St., April 19. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

EGAN.—Mary, 368 9th Av., April 20. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

FEENEY.—Henry A., 425 East 173d St., April 19. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

FITZGERALD.—Mary, 331 West 16th St., April 19. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

FLYNN.—James, 486 East 141st St., April 20. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HAWKES.—Mary C., 352 West 18th St., April 18. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

KEEGAN.—Catherine, 1,967 3d Av., April 19. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

LAMB.—Catherine D., April 20

Additions to the Enemy Trading List Issued by the War Trade Board

Concerns Officially Declared of Enemy Ownership or Affiliation.

OUTSIDE PALE OF BUSINESS

Supplements Previous List of Firms with Which Americans Do Not Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Numerous additions have been made to the Enemy Trading List since it was first made public by the War Trade Board on Oct. 6, 1917, and printed in THE TIMES. The following is a list of the additional names of firms which have been placed on the prohibited list since Oct. 6:

ARGENTINA.

Adler & Las, Calle Mejico 937, Buenos Aires.
Agencia Maritima "Kosmos" (Kosmos Steamship Line,) Calle Sarmiento 442, Buenos Aires.
Aischmann, Luis, & Company (Sucesores,) Calle Sarmiento 1143 and 1147, Buenos Aires, and Calle Independencia 44, Mendoza.
Andersen & Company, Calle Esmeralda 179, Buenos Aires.
Argentina-Germanica de Abonos (Sociedad) Limitada, Calle Peru 1183-1188, Buenos Aires.
Arnold, Buenos Aires.
Aust, Alfonso, Calle San Martin 315 and Calle Suarez 1921, Buenos Aires.
Avellaneda, Compania de Terrenos en, Calle Bernardo Irigoyen 330, Buenos Aires.
Bade, Jorge, e Hijos, Calle Callao 714 and Cordoba 3047, Buenos Aires.
Balzer, Carlos, Calle Cangallo 417, Buenos Aires.
Banque Hypothecaire Transatlantique, Societe Anonyme, Calle Florida 171, Buenos Aires.
Barbagelata, R., Calle Defensa 375, Buenos Aires.
Barbe, Anacleto, Buenos Aires.
Bauer, H., & Company, Calle Piedras 132-154, and Calle Chili 1170, Buenos Aires.
Bechtel, Kurtz & Company, Calle Tucuman 1575, Buenos Aires.
Bennevitz, R., Buenos Aires.
Bentos, Jose S., Buenos Aires.
Berger, Curt, & Company, Calle 25 de Mayo 382-392, Calle Corientes 344, and Colon 1884, Buenos Aires.
Birle, Carlos, & Company, Calle San Martin 1415, Mendoza.
Blum, August, Calle Sarmiento 1401, Buenos Aires.
Boer, G. de (partner of Julio Hosmann & Company,) Calle Cangallo 319, Buenos Aires.
Boiso, Manuel, Calle Sarmiento 643, Buenos Aires.
Canto, Roberto, (care of Staudt & Company.)
Carriguy, E. R., Casilla 51, Defensa 542 and P. Mendoza 1457, Buenos Aires.
Compania Argentina Hidraulico-Agricola, Calle Moreno 411, Buenos Aires.
Compania General de Obras Publicas, Calle Bernardo Irigoyen 330, Buenos Aires.
Compania de Luz y Fuerza, Mendoza.
Compania Mercantil y Ganadera (Alfredo Hirsch,) Limitada, Buenos Aires.
Compania Pastoril y Comercial Harteneck, Limitada (in liquidation,) Calle Peru 375, Buenos Aires.
Compania de Terrenos en Avellaneda, Calle Bernardo Irigoyen 330, Buenos Aires.
"Continental" Compania Transatlantica de Caoutchouc, Calle Viamonte 738, 752, and 766, Buenos Aires.
Daniel, Bruno, & Company, Paseo Colon 464-68, Buenos Aires.
Davila, Jose, Calle Bartolome Mitre 857, Buenos Aires.
Defesche, Juan, Calle Moreno 508, and Calle Newbery 2071, Buenos Aires.
Delfino, A. M., Hermano, Calle Sarmiento 442-448, Buenos Aires.
Deutsche Dampfschiff Gesellschaft. (See Hansa Steamship Line.)
Deutsche La Plata Zeitung, Calle Sarmiento 648, Buenos Aires.
Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank. (See Banco Aleman Transatlantico.)
Deutsche Ueberseeische Electricitats Gesellschaft, Calle Sarmiento 661, Buenos Aires.
Deutsches Kohlen Depot. (See German Coal Depot.)
Diaz, Sabino, Puerto Deseado.
Diedrichs & Denker, Calle Alsina 1154, Buenos Aires.
Duzer, Van, Buenos Aires.
Eisler, Richard, Calle Rivadavia 1255, Buenos Aires.
Eitelhorst, Fernando (of "La Germano Argentina.")
Engelhard, Jorge, Calle Victoria 2900, Buenos Aires.
Esteves, Casimiro, Buenos Aires.
Fremery, Rodolfo A., Buenos Aires.
Funck, Ph., & Company, Calle Upsallata 756 and 1050, Buenos Aires.
Gaertner, Lampe & Company, Calle Tucuman 724, Buenos Aires.
Gasmotorenfabrik Deutz, Calle Moreno 550-554, Buenos Aires, and all branches.
Gilander, Augusto J., Calle Garay 251, Buenos Aires.
Goldschmidt, Mauricio, Buenos Aires.
Grebe & Diebel, Calle Suipacha 467, Buenos Aires.
Greubert, (or Gruber,) Hermann, Buenos Aires.
Grundl & Company, Calle Córdoba 1267, Rosario.
Hamburg-American Steamship Company, Calle Sarmiento 442-448, Buenos Aires.
Hamburg-South American Steamship Company, Calle Sarmiento 442-448, Buenos Aires.
Hansa Mining Company, ("Hanas" Sociedad Anonima de Minas,) Calle Mendoza 463, Buenos Aires, and Concarcon, San Luis.
Hansa Steamship Line, (Deutsche Dampfschiff Gesellschaft,) Calle Sarmiento 320, Buenos Aires.
Hartenek Limitada, Compania Pastoril y Comercial, (in liquidation,) Calle Peru 375, Buenos Aires.
Hasberg, P., (of "La Germano Argentina.")
Heidenreich, Guillermo, Rosario.
Herschel, Mauricio, Calle Esmeralda 984, Buenos Aires.
Hiller, Ricardo, Calle Bartolome Mitre 511 and Reconquista 37, Buenos Aires.
Hirsch, Alfredo, (of Sociedad Financiera e Industrial Sud Americana.)
Hirsch & Zollfrei, Calle Rivadavia 1369A, Buenos Aires.
Holzmann, Philipp & Company, Bdo. de Irigoyen 330, Buenos Aires.
Honsberg, Carlos, Calle Bartolome Mitre 3036-3058, and Casilla 1671, Buenos Aires.
Horn & Company, Calle Sarmiento 885, Buenos Aires.
Hosmann, Julio, & Company, Calle Cangallo 319, Buenos Aires.
Kapelusz, A., & Company, Calle B. Mitre 1250, Buenos Aires.
Kobelt, (or "La Germano Argentina,") Calle Avellaneda 1914, Buenos Aires.
Korth, Hans, Buenos Aires.
Kosmos Steamship Line (Agencia Maritima "Kosmos").
Kostka Company, Calle Bernardo de Irigoyen 330, Buenos Aires, and Pehuajo, F. C. O.
Kotin, Leon, Avenida de Mayo 1124-34, Buenos Aires.
Kraise, Frederick or Federico, Calle Tucuman 900, Buenos Aires.
Kropf & Company, Calle Alsina 365, Buenos Aires.
Kropp & Company, Piedras 1448 and Rivadavia 751-761, Buenos Aires.
"La Germano Argentina" Insurance Company, Calle Reconquista 37, Buenos Aires.
Lang, Luis, & Company, Calle Defensa 369, Buenos Aires.
Latte, Curt, & Company, Calle Alberti 40, Buenos Aires.
Lesser & Company, Calle Bartolome Mitre 930-990, Buenos Aires.
Lingenfelder, Carlos (of Banco Aleman Transatlantico), Buenos Aires.
Linotype Company (Hoffmann & Stocker), Calle Moreno 443, Buenos Aires.
Luz y Fuerza, Compania de, Mendoza.
Mannesmann, Sociedad Tubos, Limitada, Calle Defensa 888, Buenos Aires.
Menth, Fernando, Calle San Martin 955, Rosario.
Mercantil y Ganadera (Alfredo Hirsch), Limitada, Compania, Buenos Aires.
Meyer, L. D., & Company, Calle Lima 387, Buenos Aires.
Meyer, Martin (of "La Germano Argentina.")
Moller & Company, Calle Alsina 484, Buenos Aires.
Montes, Angel, Buenos Aires.
Mueller, A. H., Calle Alsina 430-434, Buenos Aires.
Mutzenbecher & Company, Calle San Martin 238, Buenos Aires.
Neumann & Grieben, Calle Sarmiento 643, Buenos Aires.
Nobel, Hugo, Calle Cangallo 305, Buenos Aires.
Obras Publicas, Compania General de, Calle Bernardo Irigoyen 330, Buenos Aires.
Olach & Ohlmstede, San Martin 453, Rosario.
Ost, Hermann, Calle Esmeralda 179, Buenos Aires.
Ott, Luis, Buenos Aires.
Pallavicini, Erwin, & Company, Calle San Juan 200, Buenos Aires.
Peters, Conrado, Calle Corrientes 432, Rosario.
Petersen & Gutierrez, Calle Cangallo 400, Buenos Aires.
Pfitzer, Emilio, Calle Maipu 787, Buenos Aires.
Reise, Adolfo, Calle Pichincha 343-347, Buenos Aires.
Retienne, Eduardo, Calle Rivadavia and Calle Sarmiento 1127, Buenos Aires.
Rhodius & Co., Calle Rivadavia 842, Buenos Aires.
Roehrs, E., & Co., Calle San Martin 195 and Avenida Montes de Oca 604, Buenos Aires.
Ruiz, Alejo, Calle Alsina 430, Buenos Aires.
Ruiz, Raul, Casilla del Correo 1232 and Calle Humberto 1°2807, Buenos Aires.
Salinas, S. V., Calle Rio Cuarto 99 and Convencion 400, Buenos Aires.
Schmidt & Gullich, Calle Bartolome Mitre 1246 and P. O. Box 813, Buenos Aires.
Schweitzer, Felipe, Santa Fe 951, Rosario; and Santa Cruz de la Sierra.
Seras, Pedro, Calle Mexico 843,. Buenos Aires.
Siemens Schuckert Companies, Calle Bernardo de Irigoyen 330 and Calle Sarmiento 1401, and Avenida Velez Sarsfield 318, Buenos Aires.
Simon, Alberto Maximo (partner of Guillermo Stahringer & Co.)
Sindicato Aleman de Potasa, Calle Celon 135, Cordoba.
Sociedad Anonima Fomento Territorial Sud-Americano, Buenos Aires.
Sociedad Argentina-Germanica de Abonos, Limitada, Calle Peru 1183-1188, Buenos Aires.
Sociedad Tubos Mannesmann Limitada, Calle Defensa 383, Buenos Aires.
Societa Anonima Transporti de Mestre.
Soler Hill, Juan, & Co., Pasaje Guemes, Buenos Aires, and Calle Santa Fe 941, Rosario.
Stahringer, Guillermo (partner of Guillermo Stahringer & Co.)
Steffens, Gustav, Calle Alsina 800, Buenos Aires.
Stofen, Schnack, Muller & Co., Buenos Aires.
Stubenrauch & Co., Puerto Deseado, Gobernacion de Santa Cruz.
Takken, P. A., Calle Bolivar 547 and Calle Balcarce 185, Buenos Aires.
Terzy, Tiberio, Calle Caseros 485, Buenos Aires, Oct. 6, 1917.)
Thiel, Francisco, La Quiaca.
Thyssen, Compania Comercial Alemana Transatlantica de las Fabricas, Calle Reconquista 37 and Rivadavia 654, Buenos Aires.
Tortiso, B., & Co., Calle General Mitre 643, Rosario.
Truyol, Heidler & Co., Moreno 1127 and Paraca 248, Buenos Aires.
Valois, George, Rosario.
Vega, Federico Gonzalez. (See Gonsalez Vega, Federico.)
Vogel, F. W., & Co., Calle Defensa 467, Buenos Aires.
Walter, F., & Co., Calle Defensa 502, Buenos Aires.
Warlourg & Goldschmidt, Calle Bartolome Mitre 1255, Buenos Aires.
Warburg, Jorge, Buenos Aires.
Wayss & Freytag, Calle Moreno 508, Buenos Aires.
Weihrbrecht, Adolfo, Calle Sarmiento 385 and Calle Moreno 653, Buenos Aires.
Weygand, Enrique, & Company, Calle Peru 1037, Buenos Aires.
Wolff, Buchholz & Company, Calle Cangallo 521, Buenos Aires.
Wolff & Schorr, Buenos Aires, and Calle Cordoba 1100, Rosario.
Wulff, Otto, Calle Peru 399, Calle Terreno 100, and Rivadavia 6245, Buenos Aires.
Zwirner & Dahlmann, Calle Rivadavia 1255, Buenos Aires.

BOLIVIA.

Araca Mining Company, Oruro, Cochabamba, La Paz.
Ballon, Julio Cesar, La Paz.
Bottiger, Trepp & Company, La Paz.
Braun, Arturo, & Company, Puerto Suarez.
Burgoa Teran, Arturo or Teran, Arturo Burgoa, Oruro.
Cerveceria Boliviana Nacional, La Paz.
Demmer (or Demmer), Guillermo, Riberalta.
Ferreccio, Horacio, La Paz.
"Gallo, El," La Paz.
Grane, Juan, Oruro.
Harriscon & Bottiger, La Paz, Oruro, and Cochabamba.
Heitmann, Hugo, Imprenta y Litografia Boliviana, La Paz.
Hoffmann, Carl, Tarija.
Komarek & Bruckner, Baures, Province of Itenez, Department of Beni.
Lullemann, Oswaldo, Oruro.
Malfuff, Jorge J., Hermanos, La Paz.
Mattogrossense & Boliviana, Companhia (or Sociedade) Commercial, Limitada, Puerto Suarez and Guajara Mirim.
Paulsen, Bruno, Riberalta.
Reinecke, H., Potosi.
Rodriguez, Juan, Potosi.
Romero, Abraham Y., La Paz.
Solis Hermanos, La Paz.
Thiel, Francisco, Villazon.
Torres, Manuel Emilio, Potosi.
Wille, German, Sucre.

BRAZIL.

Acherinto & Hugo, Rua Conselheiro Saraiva, 45 sobrado, Rio de Janeiro.
Aeckerle, Adolfo, (partner of Ebner & Company,) Galeria Municipal 47 and 49, Porto Alegre.
Albrecht, C., & Company, Rio Grande do Sul.
Alfredo, Esteves & Company, Rio de Janiero.
Andrade, Ernesto, & Pinto, Praca Deodoro da Fonseca 25, Rua Martins 4, and P. O. box 466, Bahia.
Bahlmann, John, Rua Sachet 83, Rio de Janeiro.
Barrozo, J., Ceara.
Beck, Brunhilde, & Company, Florianopolis.
Bertholdo, Silva & Company, Rua Florencio de Abreu 50, Sao Paulo.
Beuster (P. M.,) Lima & Company, Caixa 43, Porto Alegre.
Bluhm, Bernhard, Rua 28 de Julho, S. Luis, Maranhao.
Bockmann, A., & Company, Rua do Apollo 28, Pernambuco.
Boschen, Carlos, & Company, Rua Conde de Bomfin 1826, Rio de Janeiro.
Brandao. (See Lichtenfels, Bernardo.)
Breithaupt, Victor, & Company, Rua Itororo 8, Santos.
Bromberg, Daudt & Company (Uniao de Ferros.) Rua Voluntarios da Patria 54 and 56, Porto Alegre.
Bromberg, Hacker & Company, Rua 7 de Setembro 91 and 96, Rua dos Andradas 182, Porto Alegre; Hospicio 22, Rio de Janeiro; Bahia and Sao Paulo.
Cafe, Companhia Nacional de, Rua 15 de Novembro, Santos.
Casa Alfonso, Sao Paulo. (See also Kruger & Arentez.)
Casa Alema (Wagner, Schadlich & Company,) Rua 15 de Novembro, Santos, and Rua Direita 18, Sao Paulo.
Casa Brazileira, Bahia. (See Weber, Karlos.)
Casa Lucas. (See Molina, Manoel Lopes Agero.)
"Cometa," Fabrica de Roupas Brancas, Rua Haddock Lobo 94-96, Rio de Janeiro.
Commercial, Companhia, Victoria.
Companhia Commercial, Victoria.
Companhia (or Sociedade) Commercial Mattogrossense & Boliviana, Limitada, Corumba.
Companhia Nacional de Cafe, Rua 15 de Novembro, Santos.
Companhia Sul-Americana de Electricidade, A. E. G., Rua do Hospicio 59, Rio de Janeiro.
Companie Lithographica Tpiranga, Rua Gusmoes 93, Sao Paulo, and Santos.
Correla, Ceciliano, & Company, Paranagua.
Costa, Rua da Alfandega 90, Rio de Janeiro.
Dannemann & Company, Sao Felix and Largo das Princezas 16, Bahia.
Day (John,) Bromberg & Company, Marechal Floriano 51, Vigario Jose Ignacio 19 and 21, Rua Val Patria 24, Porto Alegre.
Demarchi, Joao, Uruguayana.
Drechsler, Max, and Company, Rua do Bon Jesus 20, Pernambuco.
Dressler & Henkel, Rua Voluntarios da Patria 197c, Porto Alegre.
Drogaria Martel. (See Schroeder & Company.)
Ebner, Charles (partner of Ebner & Company), Porto Alegre.
Ebner & Company, Porto Alegre.
Empreza Graphica Rio Grandense, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul.
Empreza Hoepcke, Florianopolis, Santa Catharina.
Fabrica Tecidos Renaux, Santa Catharina.
Ferrari & Bartholomel, Caixa 458, Santos.
Fiuza, Oscar, Company (Successors to Oscar Fiuza), Sao Paulo.
Franco, Harmodio, Porto Alegre.
Freitas & Company, Rio de Janeiro.
Friedheim, Aguiar & Company, Avenida.
Maranhense, H. S. Luiz, Maranhao.
Frirce, Joao, (partner of Lopes & Friare), Rio de Janeiro.
Froeling, W., Rua da Alfandega 47, Rio de Janeiro.
Gaertner, Otto, (partner of Dannemann & Company.
Giannini, Acherinto (of Acherinto & Hugo), Rio de Janeiro.
Ginz, Adolf, Porto Alegre.
Gomes, David (of Kruger & Arenta), Sao Paulo.
Gomes e Irmao,' Maceio.
Gomes de Oliveira, Joao, Joinville.
Graphica Rio Grendence O Diario, Companhia, Porto Alegre.
Graphica Rio Grandence O Diario, Companhia, Andradas 447, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul.
Gunzberger, J., & Company, Manaos and Para.
Haas, Frederico, Rua Primeiro do Marco 58, Rio de Janeiro.
Hafers, E. Magalhaes, Santos.
Hermany, Louis, & Company, Rua Goncalves Dias 54 and 57, and Avenida Rio Branco 126, Rio de Janeiro.
Hoepcke Irmaos & Company, Florianopolis, Santa Catharina.
Hoffmeister, Witte & Company, Rua das Princezas 20, Bahia.
Joachimsthal, Hugo (of Acherinto & Hugo,) Rio de Janeiro.
Jordan, Henrique, & Company, Sao Francisco do Sul and Joinville.
Kanitz, J. R., Rua do Lavradio 36 and Rua Sete de Setembro 127, Rio de Janeiro.
Kohlbach Company, Joinville, Sta. Catharina. (See also Schwartz, Eduardo.)
Krause Irmaos & Company (Krause Brothers,) Rua da San Antonio 17, Belem, Para; Rua Lobo D'Almada 9, Manaos; Rua Primeiro de Marco 6, Pernambuco; and Maranhao.
Kruger & Arentz, Rua Jose Bonifacio 5, Sao Paulo.
Kruger & Company, Sao Paulo. (See also Kruger & Arentz.)
Landy, Carlos von, Rua Barao do Triumpho 35a, Pernambuco.
Lemcke, Carlos, & Company, Porto Alegre.
Lemcke, Henrique, Rua Liberd Badaro 25, Sao Paulo.
Lichtenfels, Bernardo, (alias Brandao,) Avenue Centrale 57, Rio de Janeiro; and Sao Paulo.
Lima, Casimiro (of Carlos Boschen & Company,) Rio de Janeiro.
Lind, von Carlos, & Company, Rua das Princezas, Bahia.
Linhares, Louro, Florianopolis.
Lisboa, Carlos, Santos.
Lopes, Freire & Company, Rua da Quitanda 46, Rio de Janeiro.
Lopes, Jose (partner of Lopes & Freire), Rio de Janeiro.
Lucas & Company. (See Molina, Manoel Lopes Agero.)
Martel, Vicente Porto, Successores, Porto Alegre.
Martifield, C., Muritiba.
Marx, W. (alias "Norbert Hertz," alias "Nils Nissen,") Alfandega 102, Rio de Janeiro.
Mattheis & Company, Rua General Camara 69-71 Rio de Janeiro.
Mattogrossense & Boliviana, Companhia (or Sebejedacle, Commercial, Limitada, Corumba.
Mattos, Alberto, Rua des Ourives 84, Rio de Janeiro.
Melcher, Conrado, & Company, Rua Sao Benta 40.
Merat, Frederico, & Company, Rua Primeiro do Marco, Rio de Janeiro.
Molina, Manoel Lopes Agero (Casa Lucas) (Lucas & Company), Avenida Passos 36-38, Rio de Janeiro.
Moreira, Julio Cesar (Moreira de Carvalho), Rua General Camara 1 and Praia Icarahy 21, Rio de Janeiro.
Mueller, Paul, & Company (late Mueller, Costa & Company, Rua da Alfandega 90, Rio de Janeiro.
Naschold, Ricardo, & Company, Rua Henrique Dias 57, Sao Paulo.
"Neue Deutsche Zeitung," Pelotas, Porto Alegre. (October 6, 1917.)
Nils Nissen. (See Marx, W.)
Nogueira, Candido, & Company, Rio de Janeiro.
"Norbert Hertz." (See Marx, W.)
Odeon, Fabrica de Discos (G. Cohen), Boulevard 28 de Setembro 36-56, Rio de Janeiro.
Officina Velhote Silva, Para.
Oliveira, Joao Gomes de. (See Gomes de Oliveira, Joao.)
Ostermeyer, Frederico, Rua da Quitanda 63 and 175, Rio de Janeiro.
Overbeck, Wilhelm, Rua das Princezas, Bahia. (October 6, 1917.)
Pauly & Company, Rua Jose Bonifacio 14 and Caixa Postal 9, Sao Paulo.
Petersen, Emil, Rua 15 de Novembro, Porto Alegre.
Pharmacie & Droguerie Caldas, Bahia. (See Schmidt, Raoul.)
Pinto, de Souza & Company, Bahia.
Pralow & Company, Para and Manaos.
Quesada, Manoel, Rua do Senado 63, Rio de Janeiro.
Raaclee & Company, Rua Dos Ourives 87, Rio de Janeiro.
Regis, Joao Deocleciano, Florianopolis.
Reich, Felix, Manaos.
Reis, Claudino, Becco Fidalga 20, Rio de Janeiro.
Renaux, Carl, Brusque, Sta. Catharina.
Ribeiro Pires, Companhia Industrial De, Sao Bernardo.
Ribeiro, Abrahao, Rua da Alfandega 103, Rio de Janeiro.
Rombauer & Company, Rua Visconde de Inhauma 84, Rio de Janeiro.
Runes & Bark, Largo Monte Alegre 6, Santos.
Schlick, Alfredo, & Company, Rua da Assembléa 14 and Rua Quitanda 47, Rio de Janeiro.
Schmidt, Raoul, (Pharmacie & Droguerie Caldas,) Rua Carlos Gomes 2, and Avenida Sete Setembro, Bahia.
Schroeder & Company, (Drogaria) (Martel, Martel, Vicente Porto, Successores,) Rua dos Andradas 208 and 405, Rua Sete de Setembro 108, Rua Marechal Florino 91, and Caixa do Correio 41, Porto Alegre.
Schwenck, Wilhelm, Cuyaba.
Siepmann, Fritz, (partner of Danemann & Company.)
Simon, Israel & Company, Rua General Camara 23, Rio de Janeiro.
Sociedade Commercial Matogressense and Boliviana, Limitada, (see Companhia Commercial Mategrossense & Boliviana, Limitada.)
Souza, Joao Silviera de, Joinville.
Steiner, Pedro Mauricio, Para.
Stock, Emilio, Joinville, Santa Catharina.
Tapana Plantations Company, Tapana, near Para.
Tollens & Costa, Pelotas.
Trinks, Carl, & Company, Rua de Santo Antonio 58, Santos; and Rua Quitando 79-81, Rio de Janeiro.
Trinks, Gerhard, Santos.
Uniao de Ferros. (See Bromberg, Daudt & Company.)
Urban, Eugen, & Company, Rua Conselheiro Saraiva 80, Rio de Janeiro, and Rua Santo Antonio 58, Santos.
Ulaf, J. von, Rua do Commercio, Bahia.
Velhote, Silva, Officina, Para.
Weber, Karlos (Casa Brazileira), Bahia.
Weber & Schreiber, Bahia.
Weissflog, Otto (of Weissflog Brothers), Avenida Paulista 112, Sao Paulo.
Welge, K. M., Rua General Camara 139, Rio de Janeiro.
Werner, Hilpert & Company, Rua da Alfandega 99-101, 104, and 108, Rio de Janeiro.
Wesche & Company (E. Strassberger & Company), Manaos.
Westphal, August, Bahia.
Wolff, Eric, Pernambuco.
Ypiranga, Companhia Lithographica, Rua Gusmoes 93, Sao Paulo, and Santos.
Zeising, Ricardo M., Rio de Janeiro.
Zerrenner, Bulow & Company, Rua Santo Antonio 52, Santos, and Rua de San Bento 81, Sao Paulo.

CHILE.

Adametz, Arnaldo (Lange & Co.), Valparaiso.
Almert, Curt (of Daube & Company), Santiago and Valparaiso.
Andrade, Adolfo (of Vorwerk & Company), Avenida Pedro Montt 192, Valparaiso.
Bahre & Company (formerly Bahre, Herbst & Company), San Antonio 425, Santiago; Valparaiso, Talcahuano, and Valdivia.
Bischoff, Carlos, Valdivia.
Blaya, Roque, Senior, Punta Arenas.
Blech, Wegener, T. A., (Sombreria Alemana,) (Wegener & Company,) Ahumada 346, Santiago, and Avenida Condell 9, Valparaiso.
Boeschmeyer & Kunsenmuller, (formerly Preger Hermanos,) Antofagasta.
Botica del Indio, Avenida Delicias esquina, Ahumada, Santiago. (See also Doggenweller & Company.)
Botica Santo Domingo, Calle Santo Domingo esquina 21 de Mayo, Santiago. (See also Doggenweller & Company.)
Bravo, Guillermo, Valparaiso.
Brockhaus, Carlos, Casilla 3809, Valparaiso; Casilla 819, Santiago; and Valdivia.
Casa Maldini. (See Schlack, Adolpho & Company.)
Casa Rusa, Santiago. (See Yudilevich, David.)
Ciangarotti, Luis A., Valparaiso.
Compania Salitrera, (H. B. Sloman & Company,) Tocopilla.
Del Rio, Delfin, Punta Arenas.
Deutsche Sud-Amerikanische Bank. (See Banco Germanico de la America del Sud.)
Doggenweller & Company, (Botica del Indio, Avenida Delicias esquina, Ahumada,) (Botica Santo Domingo, Calle Santo Domingo esquina 21 de Mayo,) and Calle Huerfanos Santiago.
Doggenweller, Fernando, (of Doggenweller & Company and of Doggenweller Hermanos y Cia.)
Doggenweller Hermanos y Cia., Calle Arturo Prat 166, Santiago, and Calle Condell 340, Valparaiso.
Eggers, R., Punta Arenas.
Felech, H., & Company, Casilla 16A, Valparaiso.
Foretich, Natalio, Roca 885, Punta Arenas.
Gandarillas, Daniel, Casilla 3282, Valparaiso.
Geesewein, E., Concepcion.
Glacoman, Jorge, & Brothers, Concepcion, Valdivia, Valparaiso, and Vina del Mar.
Girardi & Company, Tocopilla.
Giron, Basilio, & Company, Arica.
Glas Dalmatinca, Iquique.
Godoy, Juan, & Company, Las Heras 97, Valparaiso.
Gratanau, R., (Steiner & Company,) Talcahuano.
Grimm & Kern, S. en C., Calle Esmeralda 17 and Casilla 104, Valparaiso; and Concepcion.
Gutierrez, Espildora, & Company, Santiago, Hagnauer & Company, Blanco 122, Valparaiso.
Hardt, E. & W., & Company, Valparaiso, Punta Arenas, Santiago, etc.
Hepp & Becker, Talcahuano.
Heubel, Carlos E., Antofagasta.
Heubel, Herbert, Antofagasta.
Hinsch & Company, Valparaiso.
Holzmann, Philipp, & Company, Santiago.
Horst, Jerman, Santo Domingo 880, Santiago.
Imprenta Espana Editorial, Santiago.
Jackson, Gustavo, Coronel, and Casilla 627, Valdivia.
Jacobsen, Luis, Concepcion and Coronel.
Jacobsen, Rudolf, Concepcion.
Jacsic, Antonio, Antofagasta.
Kirsinger, R. Weinreich, (late Kirsinger & Company), Esmeralda 85, Valparaiso.
Klammer, Guillermo, Valparaiso and Santiago.
Kosmos Steamship Line (Agencia Maritima "Kosmos.")
Koster & Volmer (Sucesion Charles William), Punta Arenas.
Koster & Wyneken, Calle Lincoyan 427, Concepcion; and Coronel.
Kovacs, E., Avenida Brasil and Casilla 1365, Valparaiso.
Krueger, Maximo, & Pica, Blanco 466, Valparaiso.
Langer, Federico, Calle Estada 142 and Casilla 807, Santiago.
Leva & Patrina, Antofagasta.
Lillo, Guillermo, Antofagasta.
Liminana, Pascual (of Doggenweller & Company and of Doggenweller Hermanos y Cia.)
Lopes Loayza, Alfredo, Iquique.
Luer & Faye, San Antonio 164, Santiago; and Brasil 57, Valparaiso.
Maas, Roberto, & Company, Valparaiso.
Manna, Ernesto, Pi, Munos Gamero, Punta Arenas.
Marinkovich, Pablo Segundo (Oficina "San Remijo"), Iquique.
Meier, Rodolfo, Calle San Martin 126, Antofagasta.
Mex & Company, Brandera 569, Santiago; and Avenida Brasil 419, Valparaiso.
Mex & Schaberg, Brandera 569, Santiago; and Avenida Brasil 419, Valparaiso.
Moreno, Fernando, Casilla 953, Valparaiso.
Muecke & Company, Tacna.
Muller & Company, Iquique.
Oficina "San Remijio." (See Marinkovich, Pablo Segundo.)
Oppliger, Federico, Valparaiso.
Osterlag, Alberto, Concepcion.
Paarman & Krebs, Valparaiso.
Pasinovich, Jose, Punta Arenas.
Pasinovich, Mateo, Punta Arenas.
Peterson, Helmuth, Punta Arenas.
Pinnau, Carlos, & Company, Suere 295, Antofagasta.
Polanco, Julio U., Valparaiso.
Puebla, Joaquin, Antofagasta.
Reinoso, V., Antofagasta, Tocopilla, and Valparaiso.
Reitze, Leopold, & Company, Valparaiso.
Richter, Alfred, Santiago.
Rio Delfin Del. (See Del Rio, Delfin.)
Rodriguez, G., Antofagasta.
Rol, Ernest, Calle Condell 65, Valparaiso.
Roiko, Sucesion Conrado, Calle Condell 65, Valparaiso.
Salvadora Del Guanaco, Compania Minbra, Taltal.
Samhaber, Augusto, Valparaiso; and Casilla 819 and Calle Merced 720, Santiago.
Schacht & Company, Valparaiso and Coronal.
Schacht, Guillermo (partner of Schacht & Wyneken), Calle Blanco 947, Valparaiso; and Coronel.
Schaeffer, Federico (Gildemeister & Company.)
Schlack, Adolpho, & Company (Schlack Nast & Company) (Casa Maldini), Casilla 1447 and Avenida Recoleta 1185, Santiago.
Schlack Nast & Company. (See Schlack, Adolpho, & Company.)
Schuyler, Eduardo, Talcahuano.
Schwager, Carlos, (of Victor Emanuel & Company), Santiago.
Snits Brothers, Santiago.
Sociedad Chilena-Alemana, Calle Santo Domingo, 1050, Santiago.
Sporke & Traeger, Coquimbo.
Stanke, Alberto, San Antonio 186, Santiago; Talcahuano and Valparaiso.
Steiner & Company (Gratanau, R.), Talcahuano.
Stohr, Walter, & Richter, Alfred, Santiago.
Stubenrauch, R., Punta Arenas.
Telge, E., (Weber & Co.), Valparaiso.
Thiel, W., Concepcion.
Toro Brothers, Antofagasta.
Trede, H., Punta Arenas.
Umlauff, Ehni & Company (Umlauff Hermanos & Company), Calle Estado 378, Santiago.
Vega, Luis S., Iquique.
Vigeri, Francisco. (See Wiegers, Franz.)
Visscher, Alejandro Hijo & Company, Arica.
Wagner, Adolfo, & Company (late Wagner, Klein & Company), Valparaiso and Santiago.
Wagner, Klein & Company, Valparaiso and Santiago.
Weber & Company, Santiago, Valparaiso, and Concepcion.
Wegener & Company, Santiago and Valparaiso. (See also Blech Wegener, T. A.)
Weidmaier, C., Serrano 35, Valparaiso.
Weisser Hermanos, Casilla 871, Antofagasta.
Werner, Fritz (R. Kollmar Relojeria Suiza), Concepcion.
Wiegand & Company, Valparaiso and Hausco.
Wiegers, Franz (alias Francisco Vigeri), Casilla 106 and Huerfanos 991, Santiago.
Wilckens, Adolfo (Lange & Co.), Valparaiso.
Yudilevich, David (Casa Rusa), Santiago.

COLOMBIA.

Bauer & Company, Bogota.
Droescher, William, Bogota.
Franzius, Juan (or Juan Batista), Apartado 205, Bogota.
Fuhrhop, Fritz, & Company, Barranquilla.
Garcia, J., Barranquilla.
Hanseatica, Empreza, Barranquilla.
Hartmann, Adolf (of Banco Aleman-Antioqueno), Medellin.
Isaac Hermanos, Honda, Girardot, Ibague, Circasia.
Kine Universal, Cartagena.
Kosmos Steamship Line (Agencia Maritima "Kosmos.")
Ledeboer, Gustave. (See Lubinius, Gustavus.)
Ledeboer, Lubinius. (See Lubinius, Gustavus.)
Lubinius, Gustavus (alias Lubinius Ledeboer, alias Gustave Ledeboer), Bucaramanga.
Steinvorth & Company, Cucuta.
Taplan, Carlos F. (of Bernard Wessels, Bucaramanga.)
Thiel, Heinrich (of Banco Aleman-Antioqueno), Medellin.
Vasquez, Martin (of Empresa Hanseatica.)
Weisbach, Eberhardt, Bogota.
Wiese, F. (partner of Empresa Hanseatica.)
Wolff, Paul.

COSTA RICA.

Guell, Rogelio, Fernandez, El Imparcial, San Jose.
Kohrer & Company, San Jose.
Koberg, Max, Sah Jose.
Kraske, Erik.
Luck, Rudolph, Port Limon.

CUBA.

Berndes, Rene, Calle Cuba 64, Habana.
Hellbut & Company, Calle San Ignacio 54, Habana.
Kollmar, Rudolf, Enramadas 16, Santiago de Cuba.
Michaelson, Hermann, Santiago de Cuba.
Schumann & Company, Cristina Alta 9, Santiago de Cuba.
Schumann, Gustavo, Santiago de Cuba.

DENMARK.

Albeck, A., & Company, A-S., Osterbrogade 124 (formerly of Strand Boulevard 61), Copenhagen.
Allegemein Elektricitats Gesellschaft, Vestergade 23, Copenhagen.
Andersen, Hvam, C. Julius (Nordisk Kilonia Company), Langellinieburet 40, Frihavnen, Copenhagen.
Andersen & Jensen, Istedgade 3, Copenhagen.
Anglo-Russian Trading Company, Dron, Tvaerg 3, Copenhagen.
Anita Produce Company A-S., Sofievej 2, Copenhagen.
Apothokernes Laboratorium Droge Kemikalieforretning A-S., Kronprinsenag 1, Copenhagen.
Atlantisk Handelsselskab (Atlantic Trading Company), Vestre Boulevard 9, Copenhagen.
Bahre & Company (formerly Bahre, Herbst & Company), San Antonio 425, Santiago; Valparaiso, Talcahuano, and Valdivia.
Bischoff, Carlos, Valdivia.
Blaya, Roque, Senior, Punta Arenas.
Blech, Wegener, T. A., (Sombreria Alemana,) (Wegener & Company,) Ahumada 346, Santiago, and Avenida Condell 9, Valparaiso.
Boeschmeyer & Kunsenmuller, (formerly Preger Hermanos,) Antofagasta.
Botica del Indio, Avenida Delicias esquina, Ahumada, Santiago. (See also Doggenweller & Company.)
Botica Santo Domingo, Calle Santo Domingo esquina 21 de Mayo, Santiago. (See also Doggenweller & Company.)
Bravo, Guillermo, Valparaiso.
Brockhaus, Carlos, Casilla 3809, Valparaiso; Casilla 819, Santiago; and Valdivia.
Casa Maldini. (See Schlack, Adolpho & Company.)
Casa Rusa, Santiago. (See Yudilevich, David.)
Ciangarotti, Luis A., Valparaiso.
Compania Salitrera, (H. B. Sloman & Company,) Tocopilla.
Del Rio, Delfin, Punta Arenas.
Deutsche Sud-Amerikanische Bank. (See Banco Germanico de la America del Sud.)
Doggenweller & Company, (Botica del Indio, Avenida Delicias esquina, Ahumada,) (Botica Santo Domingo, Calle Santo Domingo esquina 21 de Mayo,) and Calle Huerfanos Santiago.
Doggenweller, Fernando, (of Doggenweller & Company and of Doggenweller Hermanos y Cia.)
Doggenweller Hermanos y Cia., Calle Arturo Pr

Enemy Trading List Supplementary to that Issued October 6.

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Mijnbouw Maatschappy "Aequator," Theresiastraat 109, The Hague.
Miranda (De) & Boekman, Beursgebouw (Exchange Building,) Damrak, (formerly of Rokin 65-69.) Amsterdam.
Mogendorff, S., St. Antoniesbreestr. 54 and Ullenburgstr. 135-137, Amsterdam.
Mohrmann, J., & Company, Handelsvereeniging voorheen, Keizersgr. 203, Amsterdam.
Molenberg & Dekker, Stationsstr. 53, Zaandam.
Monnickendam, D., Zomerhofstraat 71b, Rotterdam.
"Monopol" Automobiel Import Maatschappy, Wynstraat 117, Rotterdam; and Breda.
"Monopol" Gasgloeilichtfabriek, Vyzelgracht 28, Amsterdam.
"Monopol" Thee-Onderneming, Ged. Binnenrotte 30, Rotterdam.
Mulder, J. G., Warnsveld.
Naessens, W., & Company, Stadhouderskade 19-20, Amsterdam; and Kneuterdijk 18, The Hague.
Nagtegaal, E., Haringvliet 47, Rotterdam.
"Natura" Nederlandsche Plantenbotterfabriek, Van Ostadestr. 177 and Gronsstr. 3, Amsterdam.
"Nederland" Ozonwerken, Schiedam.
Nederlandsche Asbestos Maatschappy, N. V., Willemskade 19, Rotterdam.
Nederlandsche Handelsvereeniging, Noordblaak 76, Rotterdam.
Nederlandsche Huistelfoon Maatschappy, Frederikspleln 28, Amsterdam; Zuidblaak 38, Rotterdam; Westeringkade 2-4 and Juliana van Stolbergiaan 82, The Hague.
Nederlandsche Ijzerhandel Maatschappy tot Voorzetting der Zaken, Afdeeling Enthoven, The Hague.
Nederlandsche Ijzerhandel Maatschappy tot Voorzetting der Zaken, Afdeeling Harlelust, Leeuwarden.
Nederlandsche Import & Export Handelsvereeniging, Stadhouderskade 54B, Rotterdam.
Nederlandsche Maatschappy voor Overzee Commissiehandel, Weesperzijde 89, Amsterdam.
Neue Karlsruher Schiffahrts Actien Gesellschaft, Rotterdam.
Neumann, M. B., & Company, Brouwersgr. 53, Amsterdam.
Nievelt, Van, & Corregan, Dordrecht.
Noack's (E.), Fabr. v. Fijne Vleeschw. en Conserven, Emmasingel 3, Groningen.
Norden, J., Stationsweg 43, Rotterdam. (See also Zuid Hollandsche Blikdrukkerij Speelgoed & Emballage Fabriken.)
"Nordsee," Deutsche Dampffischerei Gesellschaft, Rijksvischhal, Ymuiden.
"Observator," N. V., Eendrachtstraat 174-6 and Westzeedijk 52, Rotterdam.
Okon, Jos., Firma, Oliver van Noordstraat 12 and Post Box 552, Rotterdam.
Olex Petroleum Import Maatschappy, N. V., Stationsstr. 53, Zaandam.
Olie & Vetfabriek "De Schie," N-V., Westerkade 6, Schiedam.
Olifers, L. N. G., Keizersgracht 70, Amsterdam.
Onnes, P., & Zoon, Singel 250, Amsterdam; and Winjhaven 103, Rotterdam.
Oosterman & Lomans Zeepziederij de Kroon, Reutersstr. 30-32, Haarlem.
Oosthoek, de, Import & Export Handel, N. V. Voorburgwal 130 and Koninginnerveg 185, Amsterdam.
Orenstein & Koppel, N. Z. Voorburgwal 27, Amsterdam.
Ossedrijver, E., Leuvehaven 55, Rotterdam.
Ouden, J. H. den, Watergraafsmeer en Frederikspleln 42, Amsterdam.
Overzee Commissiehandel, Nederlandsche Maatschappy voor, Weesperzijde 89, Amsterdam.
Ozonwerken "Nederland," Schiedam.
Peristein, Van & Company, Singel 512, Amsterdam.
Peristein (van) & Roper Bosch, Singel 532, Amsterdam.
Pierson & Company (late Adolf Boissevain & Company), Heerengracht 237-239, Amsterdam.
Plagemann & Company, Mallestr. 19 (formerly Kortenaerstr. 14), Rotterdam.
Polak, Simon S., Vossiusstraat 33, Amsterdam.
Pols Pz., H. van der, Clemensstraat 60A and Wolphaertstr. 2A, Rotterdam.
Poorter, Joseph de, Veerkade 8, Rotterdam.
Poortershaven Handelsrichtingen, Veerkade 8, Rotterdam.
Post, Van der Burg & Company, Willemsplein 11, Rotterdam.
Pouwels Coelingh, J. (See Deventer Glas Maatschappy.)
Praag, Signar, S. van, Keizersgracht 137, Amsterdam.
Pribosan Cultuur Syndicaat, N. V., Keizersgr. 326, Amsterdam.
Prins, E. L., Nieuwehaven 116a, Rotterdam.
"Rapid" Holland Amerikaansche Maatschappy, Rotterdam.
Reinhold, Ed., Mathenesserlaan 211, Rotterdam.
Reiniger, Gebbert & Schall A-G., Stationstr. 12, Utrecht.
Reinel, Freres, Handhuisweg, Scheveningen.
Rhein & See Schiffahrts Gesellschaft, Rotterdam.
Rhein & See Speditions Gesellschaft, Rotterdam.
"Rhenus" Transport G. m. b. H., Nassaukade 1 and Nassauhavn 1, Rotterdam.
Richter, F. A., & Company, Stationsweg 24, Rotterdam.
Roemer, Van de, & Company, Hondiusstraat 106, Rotterdam.
Roese, Friederich, Junior, N. Spiegelstr. 26, Amsterdam.
Roland Transport A. G., Leuvehaven 82, Rotterdam; and Kromme Waal 22, Amsterdam.
Rompu, Hubert Van, Terneuzen.
Rompu, J. van, Dejongestraat. Terneuzen.
Roselius & Company, N. Spiegelstr. 26 (corner of Keizersgracht 592-94), Amsterdam.
Rotterdam Transport Company, Leuvehaven 60A, Rotterdam.
Rotterdamsche Export Handel (Schnitzer Gr.), Gelderschestraat 2, Rotterdam.
Rubens, B. I., and Company, Nic. Witsenkade 11, Amsterdam.
Ruff, G., Leuvehaven 85, Rotterdam.
Rummel, F. W., Goudsche Wagenstraat 40a, Rotterdam.
Ruoff, J. G. A. (See Schoffer & Company.)
Ruyter (de) & Company, Linker Rottekade 145, Rotterdam.
"Samenwerking," Duitsch - Hollandsche Sleepvereeniging, Nijverheidsstr. 50, Rotterdam.
Schaaf & Company, Lange Oostzeedijk 11 (formerly Open Rymatuil), Rotterdam.
Schaaf, E. J. G., Lange Oostzeedijk 11, Rotterdam.
Schenker & Company, Veerkade 4, Rotterdam.
Schimmelpfeng, Institut W., Nieuwe Doelenstraat, Amsterdam.
Schmidt, Edmund, Keizersgracht 378, Amsterdam.
Schmitt, F., Vasteland 12, Rotterdam.
Schnitzer Gezroeders, Gelderschestraat 2, Rotterdam.
Schoffer & Company (J. G. A. Ruoff), Zuidblaak 54, Rotterdam; and Raadhuisstr. 3, Amsterdam.
Schomburg, G., & Sohne, A. G. (Bureau Voor Nederland en Indie), Anna Paulownastraat, The Hague.
Schonliche, Alfred, Nieuwe Doelenstr. 12-14, Amsterdam.
Schreve's Import en Exporthandel, N. V., Hk., Rechter Rottekade 81, Rotterdam.
Schroeder, B. (of Vogemann's Transport Company), Boompjes 30, Rotterdam.
Schroefs, Stoomvaart Maatschappy, Prins Hendrikkade 82b, Rotterdam.
Schuhmaschinenfabriek, Deutsche Vereinigte, Boschveldweg, S'Hertogenbosch.
Schumacher, D., Buystraat 2, Amsterdam.
Schuyt, J. & A. van der, Maaskade O. Z. 29-30, Rotterdam.
Schwedersky's Nachf. Memel, A. H., Gravendijkwal 100, Rotterdam.
Seeder & Company, 2e Weteringdwarsstraat 25, Amsterdam.
Seiler, F. A., Dawsak 40, Amsterdam.
Serena Metaal Gleeilampenfabriek, N. V. (Serena Lamp Manufacturing Company), Rembrandtstraat, Nijmegen.
"Sidol" Company, Badhuisweg 7, Amsterdam.
Siemens & Halske, Stationsweg 22, The Hague.
Siemens Schuckert Automobielen Werke, Van Hoornbeekstraat 75-81, The Hague.
Siemens Schuckert Werke, Huygensmark 88 and 89, The Hague.
Siemens, Wilhelm (manager, A. M. Van der Griendt), Boschje 10-11, Rotterdam.
"Singjar" Thee Plantage Maatschappy, Binnenrotte 30, Rotterdam.
Slavenburg, J. L., Vijverhofstraat 86-92, Rotterdam.
Spits, H., & Zoon, Keizershofkade 14-16, Dordrecht.
Steenkolen Handelsvereeniging (Coal Trading Association), Westerkade 2, Rotterdam; and Rijnkade 17, Utrecht.
Steen's, J. van, Rijnreederij, N. V., Maaskade W. Z. 116, Rotterdam.
Steiner & Bruchhaus, Voorburgwal O. Z. 87, Amsterdam.
Steinweg, C., Willemskade 20, Rotterdam.
Stern, Albert, Valeriusstraat 159, Amsterdam.
Stevelink, G. Bernard, Nieuwe Binnenweg 160 and 306, Rotterdam.
Stibbe, M., & Company, Keizersgracht 137, Amsterdam.
Stoessler, Eugen, Amsterdam.
Stollberg, Jr. (J. E.), & Company, Regulierdwarsstr. 73, Amsterdam.
Strassburger Rheinschiff Gesellschaft, Rotterdam.
Stoomzeepfabriek de Kroon, Houtmarkt 19-21, Haarlem.
Straaten's, Van, Goederen-Handel N. V., Keizersgracht 283, Amsterdam.
Swarthberg, Leon, & Company, Vijverhofstraat 147A, Rotterdam.
Syndicaatvrije Kolenvereeniging, Heemraadssingel 837, Rotterdam.
Takken, G., Glidstraat 2, Utrecht.
Technisch Handels Bureau Th. de Groen, Bezuidenhout 103, The Hague.
Telkamp, Gerard, Weeresteinstr., Hillegom, near Lisse.
"Teutonia" Speditionskontor, G. m. b. H., Wijnhaven 94, Rotterdam.
Thee Handel W. de Lange's N. V., Wijnstraat 113, Rotterdam.
Thee Maatschappy "De Chinees," Ged. Binnenrotte 30, Rotterdam.
Thee Onderneming "Monopol," Ged. Binnenrotte 30, Rotterdam.
Thyssen & Company, Bezuidenhout 103, The Hague.
Thyssen, J. W., & Company, Venlo.
Transport Kontor "Bergleute," Voorschoterlaan 84, Rotterdam.
Velde, Jac. van der, & Company, Amstel 330, Amsterdam.
Ven, W. H. G. van der, & Company, Stationsweg 62, Rotterdam.
Vereinigte Spediteur & Schiffer Rheinschiff, G. m. b. H. (F. A. Voigt & Company), Boompjes 14 and 16, Rotterdam.
Verstegen, J. H., Goudschesingel 26, Rotterdam.
Visser, E. E. & Zonen Handelsvereeniging, Kromboomsloot 57, Amsterdam.
Vles, S. A., & Zonen, Metaal Maatschappy, Leuvehaven W. Z. 199 and Schiedamschedijk 125, Rotterdam.
Vogemann's Transport Company, Boompjes 39, Rotterdam.
Voigt, A. D., & Company, Heerengracht 317, Amsterdam.
Voigt, F. A., & Company, Boompjes 16, Rotterdam.
Vos, A. J., & Company, Badhuisstraat 115f, Scheveningen.
Voss & Langen, Pr. Hendrikkade 82A, Rotterdam.
Vries, Gebroeders de, Heerengracht 545-549, Amsterdam.
Vries, J. & N. A. de, Stationsweg 43, Rotterdam.
Vries, S. I. de, Warmoesstr. 142-146, Beursplein 65-67, Beursplein 13-17, Prinsengr. 128 and Utrechtschestr. 56, Amsterdam; Nieuwsteeg, Hoorn; and Enkhuisen.
Vulcaan Coal Company, Veerkade 4, Rotterdam.
Vulcan (N. V.) Handels en Transport Maatschappy, Veerkade 6, Rotterdam.
Wallig Gebruder, Singel 260, Amsterdam.
Wambersie & Son, Calandstraat 5, Rotterdam; and de Ruyterkade, Amsterdam.
Weinberg, F., & Company (formerly E. Duncan Doring & Company), Kortewijnstr. 24, Rotterdam.
Weisman, Charles, Haagscheveer 35A, Rotterdam.
Weise, Elias, Prinsengracht 782 and 794, Amsterdam.
Weller & ten Cate, Laurierstraat 12-14, Rotterdam.
Wessel, D., Boymanstraat and V. Hogendorpsplein 5, Rotterdam.
Wetering, D. van den, Oostkousdijk 8, Rotterdam.
Wicke's, Dr. Gustav, Drukinktfabrieken (directeur, I. B. de Jongh), Jan Hanzenstraat 133-141, Amsterdam.
Weigman's Bank, Heerengr. 412, Amsterdam.
Wiener, H., & Company, Raadhuisstraat 3, Amsterdam.
Wigleven, J. H. (of Zeeppoederfabriek "Het Bleekertje"), Scheepmakershaven 29, Rotterdam.
Witte, Walter, Hoogstraat 341, Rotterdam.
Wolfouritz, Seinpotdsuin 25, Scheveningen.
Wouden, G. van der, Keizersgracht 205, Amsterdam.
Wurdemann, L., Heerengracht 158, Amsterdam.
Ykel, D., Frederikspleln 12, Amsterdam (formerly of Hoogendijk 112, Zaandam).
Zee, P. & S. van der, Wijnstr. 114 and Hondiusstr. 2, Rotterdam.
Zeeppoederfabriek "Het Bleekertje." (See Wigleven, J. H.)
Zeister Machinefabriek, N. V. Zeist.
Ziekenoppasser, W., Amstel 196, Amsterdam.
Zeltzschmann, M., Maastraat 17, Rotterdam.
Zuid Holland, Automobiel Maatschappy, Geudschesingel 6, Rotterdam.
Zuid-Hollandsche Blikdrukkerij Speelgoed and Emballage Fabrieken (J. Norden), Jacob Catsstraat 113B, Rotterdam.
Zuid-Hollandsche Gloeikousjesfabriek, Stationsweg 65, Zaandam.

NETHERLAND EAST INDIES.

Adams, H., Hotel des Indes, Weltevreden, Java.
Adler Warenhuis (Moritz Adler), Soerabaya.
Aries Bureau voor Landbouw en Industrieele Ondernemingen, Sourabaya.
Aequator, Mijnbouw Maatschappy, Sumatra.
Alofs, L., Belawan, Medan.
Altmann, A. & Bandoeng, Java.
Altmann, Autohandel Gebroeders, Bandoeng.
Altmann Gebr. Technische Bureau, Bandoeng.
Ameet Favenier, Drukkerij, Sourabaya.
Anderson, J. C., Weltevreden, Java.
Antonijs, Karel, Sourabaya.
Appel, Sally, Samarang.
Arendsen, A. W. or R., Weltevreden.
Aring, P., Macassar.
Arnold, W. O., Medan.
Asiatic Estates Supply, The, Datoestraat 13, Medan.
Assahan Syndicat Gesellschaft, Medan and Palembang.
Auto, L., Pasar Besar, Sourabaya.
Autohandel Gebroeders Altmann, Bandoeng.
Baalen, Arien W. van, Bandoeng.
Babina Estate, East Coast of Sumatra.
Bakker, W. J., Sourabaya.
Bakx, A., Belawan, Sumatra.
Ban Kiang, Medan.
Barmer Export Gesellschaft, Batavia.
Batang Hari Estate, Djambi, Sumatra.
"Bataviasch Handelsbad," Batavia.
Bataviasch Industrie en Handel Maatschappy, Batavia.
Baumer, Karl, Padang.
Baumer, P., & Company, Winkel Maatschappy, Padang.
Becker, W., Singa.
Beck, N. Van, Samarang.
Beekhuis, J., Sourabaya.
Berk, L., Sumatra.
Beerman, W., Sibolga, Sumatra.
Behn Meyer & Company, Technische Bureau, Sourabaya.
Behn Meyer, H. M., & Company, Batavia and Sourabaya.
Bercowicz, Boris, Sourabaya.
Bian Kim, W., Medan.
Biedermann & Company, Samarang and Sourabaya.
Bierman, E., Macassar.
Bloemhard, A. R., Sourabaya.
Boekit Pajong, Cultuur Maatschappy, Tandjong Poera, Sumatra.
Boenisari, Plantagen Gesellschaft, Batavia.
Boer, A. de, Belawan and Medan, Sumatra and Batavia.
Borneo Houthandel, N. V., Bandjermasin.
Borneo Import & Export Company, Dutch Borneo and Batavia.
Borneo Industrie Maatschappy, Bandjermasin.
Braunschweigsche Maschinenbauanstalt, Sourabaya.
Breitfeld, Danek & Company, Sourabaya.
Brenner, John (of Cultuur Maatschappy Boekit Pajong) Tandjong Poera, Sumatra.
Brinker, H. Den, Samarang and Sourabaya.
Bruggeman, K., Macassar.
Bruyn, A. de, Sourabaya.
Central British Supply Agencies, Medan.
Chartered Servants Agency, The, Medan.
Coenraad, Chr., Sourabaya.
Colin, P., Peterongan, Samarang.
Continental Tyre & Rubber Company, Sourabaya.
Cultuur en Handel Maatschappy "Sampit," Bandjermasin.
Cultuur Maatschappy Boekit Pajong, Tandjong Poera, Sumatra.
Cultuur Maatschappy Montaja, Batavia.
Cultuur Maatschappy Silau Doenia, Batavia.
Cultuur Maatschappy "Soekabiroes."
Cultuur Maatschappy "Soengei Langka," Batavia.
Cultuur Maatschappy Tji-Karang.
Cultuur Maatschappy "Tjikopo-Zuid."
Cultuur Maatschappy Wangoen Wattie.
Diehn, August, Medan and Palembang, Sumatra and Java.
Diepenbroek, G., Halte Prambon, Sourabaya.
Dietzold, W., Pematang Siantar.
Digel, C. J., Samarinda.
Digel, K. F., Samarinda.
"Djatti Baroe," Lederwaren Fabriek, Weltevreden, Batavia.
Djoe Bie & Company, Medan.
Dorssen, A. M. S. van (Miss), Raden Saleh 28, Waltevreden, Batavia.
Drukkerij Ameet Favenier, Sourabaya.
Duitsch Indische Cultuur Maatschappy, Sourabaya.
East Coast Estates Suppliers, Medan.
Eastern Trading Company, The, Balikpapan.
Eberstein, P. M. (alias P. Evesteijin), Javastraat 81, Sourabaya.
Eckstein, P., Medan and Palembang.
Ehrenpreis, J. J., Sourabaya.
Ehrlich, S. Medan and Palembang.
Elten, E. F. Van, Medan and Belawan.
Emmerik, J. Van.
Erdmann & Sielcken, Samarang, Batavia, and Soerabaya.
Everts, J. T., Sourabaya.
Evesteijn, P. (See Eberstein, P. M.)
Ezlo, W., Kajoen 41, Sourabaya.
Filiamont, Engelen & Company, Menado and Celebes.
Finke, H., Padang and Sibolga.
Forbes & Wels, A. C., Residentielaan, Menado, Celebes.
Ferrer, Gustav, Tebing Tinggi, Sumatra.
Gan Tiong Keng, Macassar.
Garlich, O. E., Bandoeng, Java.
Geerlings, W. Jager. (See Werktuigkundig Bureau.)
Gelder, R. van, Bandjermasin, Borneo.
General American Trading Company, "New Jersey," Batavia.
Glaser, Tandjong Poera, Sumatra.
Gluckmann, L. G., Sourabaya.
Gnibert, H., Medan.
Goedkoopste Adres, Het, Gamblongan 17, Soerabaya and Batavia.
Goldenberg & Company, Medan and Palembang.
Goldenberg, E., Medan.
Grabau, W. J., Sourabaya.
Groenevelt, D. J., Macassar and Gerontalo.
Gronert, J. C. N., Batavia.
Guan Bee, Medan.
Guan Joo & Company, Medan.
Gummi Fabriek Harburg-Wien, Soerabaya.
Gumprich & Strauss, Batavia.
Guntzel & Schumacher Handelsmaatschappy, Medan, Palembang, and Sumatra.
Haan, Louis de, Medan.
Haanroodts, J., Samarang.
Hakkert, H. J. G., Koeta Radja, Sumatra.
Hallermann, J., Medan and Palembang.
Halleische & Machinefabriek, Sourabaya.
Harburg-Wien, Gummi Fabriek, Sourabaya.
Harland Kantoor, Batavia.
Hartmann, E. J. (alias J. Hartman), Bodjongschewegs, Samarang.
Hassan, Hadji, Batavia.
Have, P. W. C. Ten, Batavia.
Hazenberg, C. F., Sourabaya.
Hazevoet, C. C., Laboem Bilik.
Helfach & Company, Mineralwater Fabriek en Handelmaatschappy, Sourabaya.
Hennemann, R., & Company, Dutch Borneo; Batavia and Sibolga.
Herman, J. G., Sourabaya.
Herrmann, C. H., Batoe Toelis 2, Batavia.
Heymans van der Douwer, H. M. R., Samarang.
Hibbeler, E. D., Sourabaya.
Hickes, E. A., Bandjermasin.
Hin Huat, Medan.
Hinloopen, W., Tandjong Balei, Asahan, Sumatra.
Hinfopen, K., & Company, Sourabaya.
Hoedt & Company, Handel Maatschappy, Sourabaya.
Hoeven, Emil van der, Batavia.
Hoeven, H. des Amorie van der, Batavia.
Hoeven, Jan des Amorie van der, Batavia.
Hok Ham Tjiang, Handel Maatschappy, Batavia.
Holland Sumatra, Handel Maatschappy, Samarang.
Hollandsche Handelmaatschappy, Batavia.
Holst, H. A., Sourabaya.
Horak, F.
Hortmann, E. J. (alias J. Hortmann), Samarang.
Hour, J. van, Weltevreden, Batavia.
Houtman, J. G., Sumatra.
Hundeshagen, G, Pajacombo, Sumatra.
Idris, Hadji, Batavia.
Import Maatschappy, De, Sourabaya.
Industrieele Ondernemingen op Java, Maatschappy voor.
Ingenieurs Bureau Kaumanns & Company, Batavia.
Insulinde Handelsvereeniging, Sourabaya.
International Purchasing Company, Medan.
Ioen Oen Hap, Macassar.
Jacobsohn, S., Gorentalo and Samarang.
Jansen, J. B., Koeta Radja, Sumatra.
Jasper, J., Sourabaya.
"Java" Koffie Extract Compagnie N. V., Sourabaya.
Jesinowski, A., Padang.
Jessen, H., Medan.
Jo Beng Tin, Medan.
Jo Tjong Eng, Macassar.
Joe Gan Tjang, Macassar.
Jones, Arthur, Samarang.
Jongeneel, Medan.
"Juliana," Thee Distributie Maatschappy, Batavia.
Kaumanns & Company, Ingenieurs Bureau, Batavia.
Kehding, F., Medan and Palembang.
Keil, K. E., Buitenzorg.
Kettner, C., Loeboeg Pakam, East Coast of Sumatra.
Khoe Ho Tin, Batavia.
Kielich, W., Batavia.
Kim Ngean (or Thean Kim Ngean), Medan.
Klaazen, Van, Sourabaya.
Kohlrusch (or Kohlrosch), L., Samarinda.
Koeiner Handelsgesellschaft, Sourabaya.
Koning, Carel A., & Company, Medan.
Koppel, Arthur, Sourabaya.
Koppel, G. J., Medan.
Krikibah, Tabak Maatschappy, Djember.
Kromberg, A., Sibolga.
Kuyper, J., Sourabaya.
Ladiges, G. J., Belawan.
Landbouw en Industrieele Ondernemingen, Advies Bureau voor, Sourabaya.
Lelieboer, W. B., & Company, Macassar, Menado, and Gorontalo.
Lederwaren Fabriek "Djatti Baroe," Batavia.
Leeraum, O. van, Sourabaya.
Leezenberg, P., Medan.
Lendra, Cultuur Maatschappy, Garoet.
Lie Leng Kie, Medan.
Lieb, L., Batavia.
Liebenschutz & Company, Samarang and Sourabaya.
Liem Bie Kiang, Bandjermasin.
Liem Eng Tjie, Kema.
Liem Hok Siang, Macassar.
Liem Sean Sien, Macassar.
Liem Sian Djie, Angir.
Lim Hoa Eng, Sibolga.
Limbangan Industrie, Maatschappy, Batavia.
Limoesnongal Estate, Java (Preanger Regencies).
Lindo, A., Handelsvereeniging, Medan and Palembang.
Lio Oe Klong, Menado.
Lloe Hiap Tjhong, Koeta Radja, Sumatra.
Loebeki, ... care Sourabaya Oliefabriek, Sourabaya.
Lollow Estate, Wori, Menado.
Look, H., Huikenbachstrasse 43, Medan.
Louvre Handel Maatschappy (or Toko Louvre,) Sourabaya and Macassar.
Maas, L., Emmahaven, Padang, Sumatra.
Maatschappy tot Exploitatie Van Het Land Semplak, Batavia.
Maatschappy voor Industrieele Ondernemingen of Java.
Machine en Rijwielfabriek Tropical, Samarang.
Magazyn de Vlijt, Bandoeng, Java.
Mahanda Estate, Sumatra.
Manee, (See Wani.)
Mannesmannbuizen Maatschappy, Sourabaya.
Marbau Rubber Maatschappy, Medan and Palembang, Sumatra.
Marczak, I., & Company, Kota Radja, Acheen, North Sumatra.
Marihat Sumatra Plantagen Cie., G. m. b. H., Siantar, East Coast of Sumatra.
Matheron, F., Kawatan, Sourabaya.
Mechlulgi, Sourabaya.
Meer, S. van der, Medan, Sumatra.
Metsch, H. von, Padang.
Metz, A., Langsa, Sumatra.
Heulenbelt, H., Samarang.
Meyer, F. E., Samarang.
Mijnbouw Maatschappy Aequator, Sumatra.
Moerkerken, L. von, care of Sourabaya Oliefabriek, Sourabaya.
Mohrmann & Company (Handels Vereeniging Voorheen Mohrmann,) Macassar and Celebes.
Molenkamp, G., Pajacombo, Sumatra.
Montaja, Cultuur Maatschappy, Batavia.
Muller, Rudolph, Bandoeng.
Naessens & Company, Sourabaya and Medan.
Nagara Estate, Java (Preanger Regencies.)
Nam Huat Estates Suppliers, Datoestraat 13, Medan.
Nazoetion, Idris, Sibolga, Sumatra.
Neal, B., & Company, Kota Radja, Sumatra.
Neglasari, Plantagen Gesellschaft, Bandoeng.
"New Jersey" General American Trading Company, Batavia.
Nieuwenhuis, Christiaan, Padang.
Nikerk, N., Sourabaya.
Nio Tiong Hoat, Macassar.
Nio Tjong Long (alias T. L. Nio,) Macassar.
No Heng San, Menado.
Nyverheid, Maatschappy voor Handel en, Prinsenstraat, Batavia.
Oberman, Hilter, Sourabaya.
Oey Teng Tjhioe, Balikpapan.
Oliefabriek, Sourabaya, Sourabaya.
Olzen, William, Sourabaya.
Ong Tiauw Tan, Batavia.
Ong Seng Kwie, Batavia.
Oost Indische Exploitatie en Handel Maatschappy, Macassar.
Oost Indische Producten Bank, N. V., Batavia.
Orenstein & Koppel, Sourabaya.
Otto, E. G., Samarang and Batavia.
Oxo (Fuerbringer & Co. Ch.) & Company, Sourabaya and Samarang.
Pang Kie Ngan, Batavia.
Pangasaman, Java.
Papendrecht, Ch. Hoynck van, Raden Saleh 9, Weltevreden.
Pare Pare, Handel Maatschappy, Macassar.
Peterson, H., Samarang.
Pfeiffer, Otto L., Kebon Sirik 84, Weltevreden.
Pistorius, K. (alias Pistoreks,) Juliana Boulevard 86, Sourabaya.
Plantagen Gesellschaft Boenisari, Batavia.
Plantagen Gesellschaft Neglasari, Bandoeng.
Plantagen Gesellschaft Tjiganitri, Batavia.
Plumacher, F., Dordrechtlaan 7, Weltevreden, Batavia.
Pribosan Cultuur Syndicaat, East Coast of Sumatra.
Prottel & Company, Sourabaya.
Puhle, O., Tandjong Poera, Sumatra.
Rademacher, J. G., Sourabaya.
Raetsfeld, R., Sourabaya.
Reinenberg, T. W., Sourabaya, Gang Mutjan Peneleh.
Rempis, F., Menado.
Rhee, Van, Macassar, Menado, and Gorontalo.
Riebschlaeger, F. W., Sourabaya.
Riviere, J. du, Java.
Rohrig, F. A. C., Kampement 48, Sourabaya.
Rosenlehner, H., Sourabaya.
Rosenthal-Bouin, F., Buitenzorg, Batavia.
Rutgers, J. M. A., Telok Betong, Lampongsche District, Sumatra.
Ruygrok & Company, Prinsenstraat, Batavia.
"Sampit," Cultuur en Handel Maatschappy, Bandjermasin.
Sampit Exploratie Maatschappy, Sourabaya.
Sandel, D., Medan and Palembang.
Sarpardan, R., Batavia.
Savera, J. Mrs. (nee Boskhuis), Sourabaya.
Schild, J., Padang, Sumatra.
Schlieper, Carl, & Company, Samarang.
Schlieper, Technische Central Bureau, Batavia, Sourabaya, Samarang, Bandoeng, Garoet, Medan, and Macassar.
Schneider, F. A. (alias Snyders), Medan, Sumatra.
Scholtz, E. A., Menado.
Schrel, J., Sibolga, Sumatra.
Schreuder, W., Sibolga, Sumatra.
Schroeder, J. F. L. P., Garoet and Bandoeng.
Schultz, Ph. H. E., Medan.
Schumacher, F. A., Bandoeng, Java.
Schutt, H. W., Samarang.
Schutter, H., Batavia.
Schwenkel, A., Balikpapan.
Seipke, A. A., Kampoeng Kjaksa, Karang Bidara, Samarang.
Sech-Salim Bin Said Beftim, Menado.
Seelig, C., Sourabaya.
Semmelink, J. M., & Zoon, Samarang and Bandoeng.
Selman, A., Koepang.
Semplak, Maatschappy Tot Exploitatie van Het Land, Batavia.
Sie Peng Bwee, Sourabaya.
Siemens & Halske, Allgemeine Gesellschaft, Sourabaya.
Siemens Schuckert Werke, Sourabaya.
Silau Doenia, Cultuur Mattschappy, Batavia.
Sirks, G. L., Borneo Straat 14, Sourabaya.
Snyders, (See Schneider, F. A.)
Soei Ho Guan, Batavia.
Soei Kha Seng, Menado.
"Soekabiroes," Cultuur Maatschappy.
Soen Ho Seng, Batavia.
Soendja, Import Maatschappy, Samarang.
Soengei Bloetoe Estate, East Coast of Sumatra.
"Soengei Langka," Cultuur Maatschappy, Batavia.
Soesboom, Jan, Palmenlaan 45, Sourabaya.
Soff, J. C., Langsa, Sumatra.
Sourabaya Oliefabriek, Sourabaya.
Spier, P. C., Sourabaya.
Stavern, Van, Sourabaya.
Steenbergen, F. V., Batavia.
Stitl, Otto, Kali Besaar, Batavia.
Straits und Sunda Syndikat, Batavia.
Sud Borneo Minen Gesellschaft, A. G. (See Zuid Borneo Mijnmaatschappy.)
Suhl, H., Pontianak, Borneo.
Sumatra Estates Supply Agency, The, Medan.
Swee Eng, Medan.
Tabak Maatschappy Krikilan, Djember.
Taenzer, E., & Company, Cheribon.
Tan, H. T. H., Macassar.
Tan Kok Tae & Zonen, Menado, Celebes.
Tan Soen Tjiang, Macassar.
Technisch Controle Bureau, Sourabaya.
Technische Bureau Behn Meyer & Company, Sourabaya.
Technische Bureau Gebr. Altmann, Bandoeng.
Technische Bureau de Vlijt, Sourabaya.
Technische Central Bureau Schlieper, Batavia, Sourabaya, Samarang, Bandoeng, Garoet, Medan, and Macassar.
Teller, R., Sourabaya.
The Siang Tjoe, Sourabaya.
Thean Kim Ngean. (See Kim Ngean.)
Thee Distributie Maatschappy "Juliana," Batavia.
Thee-Plantagen Gesellschaft Tjiemas, Bandoeng.
Thesing, Leo, Sourabaya.
Ting Tjoan, Menado.
Tjia Kwie Tek, Medan.
Tjia Tjeng Kwie, Batavia.
Tjiemas, Thee-Plantagen Gesellschaft, Bandoeng.
Tjiganitri, Plantagen Gesellschaft, Batavia.
Tji-Karang, Cultuur Maatschappy.
Tjikopo Noord Estate, Java (Batavia Regency).
"Tjikopo-Zuid," Cultuur Maatschappy.
Tjimoelang Estate, Java.
Tjitembong Estate, Java.
Tong Tjiang, Handel Maatschappy, Medan.
Trebing, H., Medan.
Tropical, Machine en Rijwielfabriek, Samarang.
Union Sumatra Trading Company, The, Medan.
Valk, G. H., Macassar.
Verdouw, J. C., Macassar.
Vereycken, J. L., Sourabaya.
Versteegh, Mrs. E., Toendjoengan 21, Sourabaya.
Viefhaus, E. F. W., Samarang.
Vilelander Hein & Company, Batavia.
Vlijt, Magazyn de, Bandoeng, Java.
Vlijt (De) Technische Bureau, Sourabaya.
Vries, J. R. de, & Company, Maatschappy tot voortzetting der zaken v. h., Bandoeng, Java.
Vrijberghe de Coningh, A. J., Sourabaya.
Vuyk, M. W., Embong Plosso, 7, Sourabaya.
Wagner, Hans, Sourabaya.
Wangoen Wattie, Cultuur Maatschappy.
Wani (alias Manee), Wori, Menado.
Weeren, H. van, Sourabaya.
Weissberg, S. (Magazyn de Vlijt), Bandoeng, Java.
Werktuigkundig Bureau (W. Jager Geerlings), Koninginneweg 46, Sourabaya.
Westhoff, W. R., Nordwijk, Weltevreden, Batavia.
Wilde, A. de, Borneo Straat 3, Sourabaya.
Wildt, C., Pematang Siantar, Sumatra.
Wirbatz, Otto (or Wirbatz & Company), Sourabaya.
Wolf & Petschek, Sourabaya and Samarang.
Wolff's Machinefabriek, Sourabaya.
Wolff's Stoomkoffiebranderij, Sourabaya.
Wytman, A., Medan, Sumatra.
Yen & Friends, Medan.
Zande, J. Van der, Palme Laan 37, Sourabaya.
Zimmermann, Victor, Batavia.
Zuid Borneo Mijnmaatschappy (Sud Borneo Minen Gesellschaft, A. G.), Goenoeng Koepang, Martapoera, South East Borneo.

NICARAGUA.

Saloman, A., & Company, Managua.
Tefel, Teodoro, Managua.
Wolff, Simon, & Company, Granada.

NORWAY.

Aalesund's Canning Company, Aalesund.
Aalesund's Packing Company, Aalesund.
Aalesund's Preserving Company, Aalesund.
Aaroe, Alb, Aalesund.
Aarø, L., Anderson, Odinsgate 23, Christiania.
Aas, Rolf S., Skippergt. 19, Christiania.
Aigeltinger Fritz, A/S., Toldbodgate 23, Christiania.
Allgemeine Electricitats Gesellschaft, Toldbodgt. 35, Christiania; Veiten 7, Bergen; Oestevaage., Stavanger; and Trondhjem.
Andersens & Johan Heldal. (See Saltiager, A-S.)
Andresen, Christian, Raadhusgade 10, Christiania.
Andvik Stenhuggeri A/S., Ltd., Tordenskjoldsgate 6, Christiania.
Arnemann, Hans Th., Toldbodgade 8B, Christiania, and Tromso.
"Aune, Finna, Tromso.
Authen, Otto, Munkedamsvn. 9, Christiania.
Bentzon, Tobias Muller, Torvet 12, Bergen.
Bergen Packing Company, Osoren per Bergen.
Bergen Sardine Export Company, A/S., Bergen.
Bergens Blikktrykkeri A/S., Post Box 134, and Dammsgaard, Bergen.
Bergens Blikvalseverk, Simonsviken by Gravdal, Bergen.
Bergens Brislings Kompagni A/S., C. Sunstgt. 9 and 11, Bergen.
Bergensfjord Sardine Company, Bergen.
Berger, Carl F. Th., Carl Johansgt. 27, Christiania.
Bergerud A/S., Odinsgate 23, Christiania.
Bjornenak, R. H., & Martin Edvartsen, Vardo.
Blikktrykkeri, Bergens, A/S., Post Box 134, and Dammsgaard, Bergen.
Blikvalseverk, Bergens, A/S., Simonsviken by Gravdal, Bergen.
Blom, Frithjof, Akersgt. 59, Christiania.
Bohm, J. M., Christiania.
Bohn, Gustaf, Ovreg. 37, Bergen.
Bonnevie, Thomas, Akersgate 20 and Prof. Dahlsgt. 19, Christiania.
Braadland, John, & Company, N. Strandgt. 32-34, Stavanger.
Brastad & Company, Toldbodgt. 55, Christiania.
Brehmer & Company, A/S. (K

Continuation of New Enemy Trading List

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Meyerhof Hermanos, Thompson et Co, Barcelona.
Miele et Cia, San Jeronimo 2, Calle Fernando 2, Madrid.
Minguez, Basilio, Carthagena.
Minguez, Julio, Carthagena.
Minones, Corcubion.
Miro, Jose, Calle Colon, Palma de Majorca.
Mittelstrass, Otto, Las Palmas.
Molina, Diego, Alicante.
Molina, Julian, Aministia 4, Madrid.
Mond et Heyser, Julio (formerly Mond et Werner), Anicetto 11; Arrayau 25, and San Luis 42, Seville.
Monguio, Joaquim Maria, Calle Aragon 219, Barcelona.
Monguio et Schariau, Calle Aragon 219, Barcelona.
Monjardin, M., Madrid.
Montalana, Antonio, Tarragona.
Montaner y Co, Palamos and Mayence.
Montemayor (or Montemajor). (See Aguilera, Montemayor or Montemajor, Isidoro.)
Montes y Bruwago, Jaen.
Morales, A., Fernandes de Los Rios 19, Madrid.
Morata, Francisco Visconti., Alicante.
Morin, Julio, Paseo Gracia 61, Calle Austas March 14-18, and Calle Lauria 108, Barcelona.
Morits, E. H., Calle Consejo de Ciento 325, Barcelona.
Mulder, Enrique, Vigo.
Muller, Alejandro, et Co, Calle Buenos Aires 6, Barcelona.
Muller, Alfred, Calle Cayetano, Palma.
Muller, Alfred, Palma de Mallorca.
Muller et Co, Calle Buenos Aires 66, Barcelona.
Muller de Goupille, J., Tarragona.
Muller, Hermann, Calle Balmes 163, Barcelona.
Muller Hermanos, Avino 20 and Fernando 32, Barcelona.
Muller, Hugo, Seville.
Muller, William, Seville.
Murillo, Marcelino, Bilbao.
Murillo, Maria, Cortes 684, Barcelona.
Navarra de Industrias, Sociedad, Pamplona.
Navarro, Alfredo, Calle Alfonso XII, Madrid.
Navarro, Bernado (no connection with Vice Admiral Bernardo Navarro y Canisares, Santa Cruz de Tenerife), Las Palmas, Grand Canary.
Neufville, De (Successeur de G.), Santa Teresa 8 and 10, Barcelona.
Neumaticos Continental S. A., Sagasta 6, Madrid; and Passeo de Garcia 5, Barcelona.
Nino Rodriguez, Jose Maria, Pelayo 5, Barcelona.
Noriego, Anastasio, Unquera, Santander.
Norregaard, Luis, Tarragona.
Ochoa, Buenaventura (see Ventura Ochoa), Cadiz.
Odeon (Sociedad), Muntaner 44, Barcelona.
Ohlsson, Olof, Calle Miracrus 5, San Sebastian and Pasajes.
Ohrt, Hugo, Gran Via 86, Valencia.
Oliver y Rigol, Arribau 19, Barcelona.
Olyver y Bosch, Juan, Santa Cruz de Tenerife.
Orell, Agustin Juan, Malaga.
Orenstein et Koppel (Arthur Koppel), Sociedad Anonyma, Rambla de Santa Maria 13, Barcelona, and all branches in Spain.
Ornstein, Leon, Calle Mariana Pineda 5, Madrid.
Ortega, Pedro, Santibanes 6 and Muncio 8, Madrid.
Otto, Maximo, Carrera San Jeronimo, Madrid.
Overseas Trading and Transport Co (Trairup, Manager), Barcelona.
Paege y Heidrich (see Dora, or Feger, H. E.), Prim 71, Badalona.
Paetow, Carl, Las Palmas, Grand Canary.
Palacios, Lusi Asin, Calle de Preciados, Madrid.
Palau, Joaquim, Barcelona.
Pallares, Enriqueta, Barcelona.
Pares, Pedro, Calle Alcala 46, Madrid.
Pastor Esteve, Jose, Valencia.
Pedret Gariga, J., Cortes 702, Barcelona.
Peele, Casa, Alcala 78, Madrid.
Penegrin Soler, Juan, Torreahuera.
Pemartin, Jose, Jerez de la Frontera.
Pena, Aristides, Barcelona.
Perez, Eladio, Corunna.
Perlas Imitacion. (See Industria Espanol de Perlas Imitacion.)
Perseverancia (La). (See Bonitz Hermanos.)
Pfeif, Emil, Calle Obispo Lago 87, Tuy.
Pflugger, Karl, Las Palmas, Grand Canary.
Pfuger, Johan, Las Palmas, Grand Canary.
Piera, Adrian, Calle Santa Engracia 123, Madrid.
Planas, Antonio, Palmas.
Poiret (or Poirot), Eugene, Malaga.
Polster et Buch, Calle Cuarte 134-136, Valencia.
Pomar Kleber, Bernardo, Calle Milagro 11, Palma de Mallorca.
Pons Sintes, Salvador, Calle Calagria 273 esquina Industria, Barcelona.
Poveda Vilanova, Jose, Alicante.
Pradera, Jose, Ibarzabal, Calle Marrica 2, San Sebastian.
Prat, Antonio, Diputacion 206, Barcelona.
Prats, Alberto, Carrera de la Estacion, Caceres.
Provincia, La, Las Palmas.
Pumarino Valdes, Eduardo del Las Alas, Malaga.
Puyol y C°, R., Gijon.
Quesada, Carmelo, Librilla.
Rafols, Jaime, Dormitorio San Francisco 6; Vila y Vila, Barcelona; and Portbou.
Ramirez, Antonio, Trinidad Grund 7, Malaga.
Ramyrez y C°, Barcelona.
Rantzenberg, Guillermo, Calle Marques de Cubas 17, Calle Prado 15, Calle San Agostino 8 and 10, Calle Nicolas Maria, Madrid.
Peboredo, Isla Luis Garcia, Garcia Olloqui 2, Vigo and Villagarcia.
Reier, Gustav, Calle Zorilla 23, Madrid.
Rehder, Bernhardt, Paseo de la Bomba 1° and Calle del Principe, Granada.
Rehder, Carlos, Calle Real de Alhambra, Granada.
Rein et C°, Malaga.
Reina Rodriguez, Luis, Las Palmas.
Rementeria, Tomas, Calle de la Amistad 8, Bilbao.
Ribot, Miguel, Plaza de la Merced 2, Barcelona.
Rico, Marcelino, Disputacion 206, Barcelona.
Ries, Isidor, Colon 72, Valencia.
Righauhuer, Disputacion 299, Barcelona.
Ripoll, Rafael Gonzalez. (See Gonsalez Ripoll, Rafael.)
Risaman, Federico, Lauria 104 and Calle Valencia 298, Barcelona.
Ritter, Thomas Carrera, San Jeronimo 49, Madrid.
Rivoire, Louis, Santander.
Robles, Pedro (see Mata (Compania)), Malaga.
Rodriguez, Adolpho Hielscher, Calle Zorilla 31, Madrid.
Rodriguez y Bernaola, Granvia 44, Bilbao and Madrid.
Rodriguez, Felipe, Corunna.
Rodriguez, Jose Maria Nino. (See Nino Rodriguez, Jose Maria.)
Rodriguez, Luis Reina. (See Reina Rodriguez, Luis.)
Rodriguez, Rafael Lacalle. (See Lacalle Rodriguez, Rafael.)
Rodriguez, S. (Successor of Julio Rodriguez), Corunna.
Rodriguez, Salvador Medina. (See Medina Rodriguez, Salvador.)
Rodriguez Torres, Agustin, Las Palmas.
Roger Marte, Eugenio, Calle Calabria 273, esquina Industria, Barcelona.
Roger y Pons, Calle Calabria 273, esquina Industria, Barcelona.
Rojas, Claudio, Santa Cruz de Tenerife.
Rojas, Gimenez Antonio, Maracena, Granada.
Romeo, Joaquin, Rambla Santa Monica 18, Barcelona.
Romero, Andres Cabrera. (See Cabrera Romero, Andres.)
Romero Gimenez, Manuel, Calle de Nicolas Maria Rivero 8, Madrid; and Pasaje Escudilleres 7, Barcelona.
Roocke, Jorge, Hurtado de Amezaga 12 and Fueros 2, Bilbao.
Rose, Louis, Hotel Espana, Calle Mayor, Madrid.
Rosenbaum, Max L., Calle Fernando 41, Barcelona.
Roseno et C°, Calle Esquinza 10, Madrid.
Rosenow, Hermann, Monte Esquinza 10, Madrid.
Rosique, Joaquin, Puerta Murcia 44, Cartagena.
Roth, Richard, Consejo de Ciento 318, Barcelona.
Rubio, Joan, Malaga.
Rueda, Eduardo Sanchas. (See Sanches Rueda, Eduardo.)
Rueda, Manuel, Malaga.
Ruggeberg, Frederico, Ausias, Barcelona.
Rumeu, Hector, Calle Dr. Allart 8, Santa Cruz de Tenerife.
Ruprecht, Frederico, Rambla Cataluna 45 and Cortes 587, Barcelona.
Saenz, Manuel Domingo, Calle de San Francisco, Malaga.
Saez, Abel, Tobarra.
Saggese, Antonio, Palma and Binisalem, Majorca.
Saggese, Felipe, et Hermanos, Palma and Binisalem, Majorca.
Saggese Hermanos (of Binisalem and Palma,) Palma, Balearic Isles.
Segue Mares, P., Calle Llander 1, Barcelona.
Sahagun y Beardro, Federico, Isaac-Peral 16, Cadiz.
Sahagun, Jose (son of Sahagun y Beardro), Isaac-Peral 16, Cadiz.
Salavert. (See Cano Salavert, Emilio.)
Sales, Angel, Calle Fernando 41, Barcelona.
San Jose Cano, Luis, Rambla Santa Monica 14, Barcelona.
Sanches Rueda, Eduardo, Malaga.
Santana Hermandez, Nicolas, Puerto de la Luz, Las Palmas.
Sauer, Karl & Henrich, Passages.
Sautier, Hermann and Gotthilf (Brillante Regente,) Malaga.
Schad, Ernesto, y Larrea, Antonio, Calle Escella, Bilbao.
Schaellibaum, Edouard, Alicante.
Scharfhausen, George, & Naval, Fernando, Cadiz.
Scheefer, E. D., Passage de la Paz 16 bis, Barcelona.
Schilleg, Enno, Calle Infante Don Fernando 152, Antequera.
Schimmelpfeng's, Madrid; and Ronda de la Universidad, Barcelona.
Schlayer, Felix (Successor of Alberto Ahles et Co), Alcala 46, Madrid; Paseo de Aduana 15 and 17, Barcelona; Seville; Cordoba; Badajoz; Pamplona; and Rioseco.
Schmieder, Pablo, Rambla Santa Monica 6 and Plaza Santo Ana 17, Barcelona.
Schneider, Jacob, Alfonso XIII 56, Madrid.
Schneider, Pablo (see Libreria Universal de Pablo Schneider), Barcelona.
Scholtz Hermanos, Calle Don Christian 11, Malaga.
Schutte, Alfred H., et Co., Calle Lauria 18, Barcelona.
Schutte, Alfred H., et Co., Calle Luchana 1, Bilbao.
Seallares. (See Aymerich Seallares, Luis.)
Segalerva, Rafael Baquera, Malaga.
Senoranes et Rodriguez, Plaza de Mina 1, Corunna.
Serra, Frederico, Paseo San Juan 22, Barcelona.
Serra, Jose Farran. (See Farran Serra, Jose.)
Serra, Juan, Tarragona.
Serra, Pedro Pares, Calle Alcala 46, Madrid.
Serrano, Augustin, et Co., Malaga.
Sevil, Augustin, Tarragona.
Sidirurgia et Maquinaria Extrangeria, Valencia.
Siemens, Enrique, et Co., Las Palmas.
Siemens et Halsque, Barquillo 25, Madrid.
Siemens Schuckert Industria Electrica, Barcelona, Madrid, and Valencia.
"Siglo Futuro, El," Madrid.
Silvestrini, Arturo (see Maggio, Enrique Nicolas), Malaga.
Sintes, Salvador Pons. (See Pons Sintes, Salvador.)
Sirera, Jose (of Soria et Co).
Smith Horn et Co. (Successors of Dubois, Charbons), Calle Rodriguez Arias 1, Bilbao.
Sociedad Anonima de Colas y Gelatinas, Alcala 69, Madrid.
Sociedad Anonima Corregon. (See Corregon, Sociedad Anonima.)
Sociedad Anonima Fabricas de Lamperas de Filamento Metalico, Paseo de Santa Maria de la Cabeza, Madrid.
Sociedad Electro Quimica de Flix, Barcelona.
Sociedad Espanola Anonima Para la Fabricacion de Perlas Imitacion, Calle Diputacion 87, 91, 108, and 110, Barcelona; and branches at Monacor and Felanitz, Majorca.
Sociedad Espanola de Aparatos Electricos, Passaies, Madrid.
Sociedad Exportadora de Hijos, Cadiz, Barcelona, and all branches in Spain.
Sociedad Hispano Alemana de Transportes Internacionaies, Barcelona.
Sociedad Hispanola Americana, Barcelona.
Sociedad Industria Electro Mecanica, Bilbao.
Sociedad Minera "El Guindo" (see "El Guindo"), Madrid.
Sociedad Odeon (see Odeon (Sociedad)), Barcelona.
Sociedad Vinicola, Tarragona, Barcelona, and all branches in Spain.
Soler Juan Pelegrin. (See Pelegrin Soler, Juan.)
Soler y Trias, Francesco, Gaanestro 12, Barcelona.
Soria et Co., Valencia.
Soria, Robustiano, Valencia.
Soujol, Carlos, Plaza Urquinanona 3, Barcelona.
Spontes, Enrique, Lodosa.
Stiehle, Adolf, Orotava, Tenerife.
Stierlen, Ernesto Louis, Valencia.
Streitberger, Otto, Barcelona.
Stropebel, Carlos, et Co., Mercado del Ensanche 5 and Colon de Larreategui 21, Bilbao.
Suarez de Lorenzana, Alberto, Melilla, and Malaga.
Suna, J., et Co., Rambla Cataluna 118, Barcelona.
Susland, Victor, Paseo Recoletos 14, Madrid; and Calle General Exchague 15, San Sebastian.
Taltavull, Jorge, Calle Socorro 114, Palma de Majorca.
Tannenbaum, Juan, Carmen 24, Madrid.
Tapias, Jose, Tarragona.
Tauler, T., Palamos.
Tchlayer, F. (See Ahles, Successor de Alberto, et Co.)
Teickner (or Telkner), Maximo, Mercado del Ansauche 5, Bilbao, Barcelona and Valencia.
Teixido Barrau, Juan, Paseo de Gracia 47, Barcelona.
Tejedo Domenech, Vincente (see Georgi, Curt), Apartado de Correo 62, Valencia.
Teschendorff, Steiner et Co, Travessa 8, Vincente and Calle Peana 25, Grao de Valencia.
Thomson Houston Iberica. (See Allgemeine Electricitates Gesellschaft.)
Thonet Hermanos, Madrid.
"Tiempo, El," Madrid.
Tipografia Germania, Aymerich Luis, Calle Santa Teresa 3, Barcelona.
Tlottmann, H., & Co, Calle Jorge Juan 47, Madrid.
Toret Gonzalez, Francisco (see Gonzalez Francisco), Seville and Malaga.
Toro, Pedro del, Santa Cruz de Tenerife.
Torrens, Alberto, Mariana Pinada 5, Madrid.
Torrens, Pablo, Launa 18, Barcelona.
Torrents, Antonio. (See Garriga y Torrents, Antonio.)
"Tradicionalista, El," Grand Canary.
Traumann, Enrique, Madrid.
Trias. (See Soler y Trias, Francesco.)
"Tribuna," Madrid.
Ugarte, Viuda y Sobrinos de, Colegiata 13, Madrid.
Uhagon, Gonzalo de (of Corregon Sociedad Anonima), Calle de San Roque 8, Madrid.
Uhagon, Pedro de, Calle de San Roque 8, Madrid.
Uhthoff, Ludolfo, Calle San Pedro 16, Cadiz.
Ungelbauer, Rudolf, Las Palmas.
Unione des Destiladores de Esencias de Espana Sociedad Anonima, Malaga.
Union Musical Espanola, Barcelona.
Urz, Louis (owner of Industria de Cremor y Acidos Tartaricos), Reus.
Valdes. (See Pumarino Valdes.)
Valdes, Antonio A. P., Avenida de Pries 16, Malaga.
Valverde, Garcia, Arsenio, Deputacion 348; Pral 2a, Barcelona.
Vasquez Casas, Francisco, Granada.
Vasquez, F., et Co, Granada.
Vega, Antonio T., Calle Trinidad 23-25, Gijon and Musel.
Ventosa, Enrique, Tarragona.
Ventura Ochoa (see Ochoa, Buenaventura), Cadiz.
Victoria, La (of Berlin, Cie d'Assurances), Preciados 1, Madrid.
Vidal, Samuel, Valencia.
Villanova, Jose Poveda. (See Poveda Vilanova, Jose.)
Villaseca, S. A., Balmes 57, Barcelona.
Vinals, Magin, Calle Cristina, Barcelona; Port Bou; and Jrun.
Vincke, Enrique, Barcelona and Palafrugell.
Vinicola Sociedad, Tarragona.
Visconti, Antonio Morata, Alicante.
Visconti, Morata Francisco, Alicante.
Vives Gibert Juan, Vidrio 10, Barcelona.
Vogt, Conrad, Santa Cruz de Tenerife.
Wackonnigg, Wilhelm, Bilbao.
Walther, Alfred, Algeciras.
Westheim, Carlos, Calle Avino 9, Barcelona.
Weinhagen, Gustavo, et Co, Calle de Napoles 107, Barcelona.
Weinstein, Don Martin, Barcelona.
Weinstein, Martin, Montalban 7, Madrid and Barcelona.
Weisaberger, Joseph Arnold, Calle Almagra 25, Madrid
Weiswange, Conrad, Cortes 640, Barcelona.
Welsch, Richard, Plaza de Cataluna 19, Barcelona.
Wessinger, Robert, Rambla de Cataluna 75, Barcelona.
Westheimer, Federico, Algeciras.
Wetzig & Weickert, Huelva.
White, Luis (Viuda de), Benicarlo and Tarragona.
Wicke et Mayol (Successors of Martin Wicke), Cortes 622, Barcelona.
Wimmer, J., et Co (Hans, Johannes, and Max Wimmer), Puerta del Sol 6, Madrid.
Winter, Emilio, Calle General Menacho 9, Cadiz.
Wirtz, Mathias, Corunna.
Wissmann, Karl, Apartado 462, Madrid.
Wittmack, Otto, et Co, Carmen 21, Malaga.
Woermann Line, Las Palmas.
Wolf (or Wolff), Max (or Maximo), Plaza Tetuan 28, Valencia.
Wolf, Rudolf, Madrid.
Wolff, Alberto (of Corregon, Sociedad Anonima), Calle de San Roque 8, Madrid.
Wolters, Gerardo (formerly Oscar Brian or Bryan), Rambla Santa Bonita 2, Barcelona.
Xandaro, P., y Co, Calle Aragon, Barcelona.
Zimnosek, G., Barquillo 28, Madrid.
Zoller, Edouard, Calle Santa Engracia 125, Madrid.
Zurn & Genther, Calle Cortes 587, Barcelona.

SWEDEN.

Gros A/B., Stadsgarden 10, Stockholm.
Ahlenius, Goesta, Smalandsg. 38, Stockholm.
Ahrenberg, Th., Skeppsbron 1, Gothenburg.
Akerman & Dahl, Postagatan 29, Gothenburg; Boras and Norrkoping.
Allgemeine Electricitats Gesellschaft, Karduansmakareg 9, Stockholm.
Allmanga Handels (A/B.), Hamngatan 5B, Stockholm.
Almquist, Carl, Ystad.
Alpen, H., Magasinskvarte 3A, Gothenburg.
Anderson, Uno (partner of Hofwerberg & Anderson), Engelbreklsgatan 37, and V. Hamngatan 28, Gothenburg.
Andersson, Axel, Tornea.
Andersson & Lindberg, (A/B.), Stora Badhusgatan 6, Gothenburg.
Andersson, Leopold, Fjallgatan 6, Gothenburg.
Andren, Axel, Stora Nygatan 7, and Packhusplatsen 2, Hertzia, Gothenburg.
Apoteket Kronan, Korsgatan 3, Gothenburg.
Appelbom, Nils (of P. L. Engstam A/B.), Drottningg. 81, Stockholm.
Aquist, Ernst ("Oscaria" Skofabriken of Stockholm, &c.), Orebro.
Arnberg, Rich. M. (of Tom A/B.), St. Pauli Kyrkog. 12, Malmo.
Artberg, Eskil, Birgerjarlsgatan 6, Stockholm.
Arvidson, Helge, Garvareg. 3, and Wahrendorffsgatan 4, Stockholm.
Arvum (A/B.), V. Hamng. 14, Gothenburg.
Aspegren, Rich., Stortorget 3, Malmo.
Baggen Import Agentur, O., Hamngt. 50B, Gothenburg.
Beijers, John, Skofabrik (A/B.), Flemminggatan 59, and Kronobergag. 9, Stockholm.
Benedy, John, & Company, Skeppsbron 8, Malmo.
Berg, Victor, Malmtorgag. 5, Stockholm.
Bergman & Company, Birgerjarlsgatan 15, Stockholm.
Berne, O., & Company, S. Promenaden 57, Malmo.
Bernstrom, Gustaf, Koragatan 3, Gothenburg.
Bexellius, Henrik G., la Kungsholmsbrog. 27, and Valling 42, Stockholm.
Biehl, G., Malmo.
Bittner, Dr. Karl, Sturegatan 10, Stockholm.
Blomquist, Olof, & Company, Oscarshamn.
Bohm (A/B.), J. M., Skeppsbron 40, Stockholm.
Bojsen, C. V., S. Hamngatan 59, Gothenburg.
Bojsen, Sture, Foreningsgatan 52, Malmo.
Brattstrom, Johann, Kungsholms Hamnplan 7, Stockholm.
Broms, Joh., Orebro.
Brun, Carl, & Company, Packhuspl. 2, Gothenburg.
Bruun, J., A/B., Kalmar, Vastervik, Oskarshamn, Morbylanga, &c.
Burchard, Adolf, Drottningg. 4, and Strandvagen 29, Stockholm.
Christiernin, C., Vasag. 15/17, Stockholm.
Continental Export A/B., Drottninggatan 53, Stockholm.
Cornelius, Gustaf, Hamng. 1, Stockholm.
Dahlstrom, Otto, Bredgr. 2, Stockholm.
Daumichen, Max, Stockholm.
Deljenberg, Carl, Sodra Vagen 30, Gothenburg.
Deutgen, F., & Company, Lilla Vattng, 28, Stockholm.
Dieden, Theodore, Foreningag. 48, and Soderg, 10, Malmo, and Gothenburg.
Dresdner Expeditionen A/B., Tegnersgatan 15, (formerly of Stora Badstugatan 13), Stockholm.
Dressfalls Grufvor Och Malmforadlingsverk A/B.), Rosenbad 2, Stockholm.
Edstrand Brothers, Jorgen Knockg. 2, and Skeppsbron, Malmo.
Edstrom, Simon, Skeppsbron 11, Malmo.
Ego Industri A/B., St. Vattugatan 10, Stockholm.
Ekner, Albin, Surbrunnsgatan 6, Gothenburg.
Ekstrom & Leffers A/B., Kyrkog 52, Gothenburg.
Ekstrom's (A) Maskinaffar A/B., St. Vattugatan 10, Stockholm.
Engestrom & Jaeppelt, Per Veljereg 8, Malmo, and Gothenburg.
Engstam, P. L. (A/B.), Drottningg. 81, Stockholm.
Equip A/B. (or Equipment Company,) Centralpalatset, Stockholm.
Extractor A/B., Gothenburg.
Failenius & Lefflers (A/B.), V. Hamngatan 5, Gothenburg, and all branches in Sweden.
Ferrolegeringar A/B., Gustav Adolf's Torg 15, Stockholm.
Fischer, Ellis, A-B., Brannkyrkegatan 19 and Sibyllegatan 16, Stockholm.
Fogelstrom, F., Skeppsbron 40, Stockholm.
Forstners, C. E., Paraplyfabrik (A-B.), G. la Kungsholmsbrog. 94, Stockholm.
Fraenckel, Gosta, V. Hamngatan 20, Gothenburg.
Fraenckel, Moritz, & Company, Gothenburg.
Franska Liqueur Depoten, Frisgatan 6, Malmo.
Fredriksson, G. (of P. L. Engstam, A-B.), Drottningg. 81, Stockholm.
"Freja" Bergverks A-B., Drottningg. 17, Stockholm; and Koskullskulle, near Gellivare.
Fridafors Fabriks (A-B.), Fridafors and Malmo.
Fritsch, W., Landskrona.
Frykberg's, J. E., Handels A-B., Badstugatan 12, Stockholm.
Frykholm, N. E., A-B., Centralpalatset and Strandvagen 19, Stockholm.
Germania Konfektionen A-B., Malmskillnadsg. 25 and Gotgatan 7, Stockholm.
Ginzberg, Jakob, Arsenalsgatan 4, Stockholm.
Gleitsman, E. T., Tralleberg.
Glenne, Olof, & Company, V. Hamngatan 5, Gothenburg; and Hamngatan 24, Stockholm.
Goldstuck, Hainze & Company, Drottningg. 5, Gothenburg.
Goteborg's Hartsoljefargfabrik, A-B., Jacobsdal 1 Orgryte, Gothenburg.
Gotthardt, Herman, Jorgen Kocksg. 4, Malmo.
Grafford, J., Katarinavagen 11, Stockholm.
Grebst, Harold, Stora Badhusgatan 6, Gothenburg.
Gredt, Paul, Stockholm and Malmo.
Grumme & Son A-B., Ostgotagatan 50 and 52, Stockholm; and Malmo.
Gullberg, B. P., Husargatan 2, Malmo.
Haggstrom, Gustaf (of Gustaf Haggstrom A-B.), Boras.
Haggstrom, Gustaf, A-B., Boras.
Hakanson & Company, Skeppsbron 4 and Ostgotagatan 46, Stockholm.
Hallback, C. M., & Sons, Adelgatan 5, Malmo.
Hammar, John & Company, Wahrendorffsg. 6 (formerly of Vasagatan 6), Stockholm.
Hamren, J. S. (of P. L. Enstam (A-B.)), Drottningg. 81, Stockholm.
Hansen's, M., Fabriker (A-B.), Arsenalsgat. 3, Stockholm.
Hanson, Wilhelm, & Company, Vasagatan 8, Stockholm.
Hansson, Elof, Packhuspal 2, Gothenburg; and Stockholm.
Harbeck, Doctor Ernst, Partille, Gothenburg.
Harmsen, Wilhelm (A-B.), Vasag. 15-17, Stockholm.
Hartig, Hugo, Wahrendorffsg. 4, Stockholm; and Gothenburg.
Hellbut, Henry, Stockholm.
Heinrich, R. E., Odengatan 11, Stockholm.
Henriksson's Tekniska Fabriks A-B., Orebro.
Herrstrom, Sigfrid, Kungsgatan 30, Malmo.
Hofstedt, Axel, A-B., Stora Badhusgatan 7, Gothenburg.
Hofwerberg & Anderson, V. Hamngatan 23, Gothenburg.
Hud & Skinnaffaren, Svenska (James Meyer), Pildamsvagen 3B and Roseniundsgatan 19, Malmo.
Humbert, Herman, Artillerigatan 6, Stockholm.
Hylin & Company's Fabrika A-B., Ostgotagatan 42, Stockholm.
Isselhorst, H., Svartmangatan 124, Stockholm.
Isselhorst, Wuster & Company Komanditbolaget, Svartmangatan 24, Stockholm.
Jaeppelt & Son, Malmo.
Jager, Wilhelm, Stadsgarden 8, Stockholm.
Jansson, Ivar, Drottningg. 73, Gothenburg.
Japanska Magazinet, Birgerjarlsgatan 6, Stockholm.
Johannsen, Nikolai, Skeppsbron 18, Stockholm.
Johnson, Eric R., Kemmenderag. 17, Stockholm.
Johnsson's, Georg, Efterfolger, Hagagatan 52, and Drottninggatan 85, Stockholm.
Jonsson & Krafft, V., Hamngt. 14, Gothenburg.
Jonssons's Klas., Eft., Kyrkogatan 20, Gothenburg.
Jurell & Company Komanditbolaget, Nykoping.
Kanold Broderna, Chocoladfabrik, Jacobsdahl, Orgryte, Gothenburg.
Karlsdals A-B., Karlsdalsbruk, near Karlskoga.
Kassmann's Ex-Import Company, Centralpalatset, Stockholm.
Kaufmann, Ernst, Vasagatan 10 and Folkungagatan 8, Stockholm.
Kessler Brothers A-B., Varmdog. 16, Stockholm.
Klingener, E., Packhuspl. 2, Gothenburg.
Klippans Chremader Fabriks (A-B.), Klippan, near Malmo.
Knissilinga Skofaoriks A-B. (trading as Knisslingewerken), Vanas.
Kronan, Apoteket, Korsgatan 8, Gothenburg.
Kronans Droghandel (Gustaf Bernstrom), Korsgatan 3, Gothenburg.
Kupong A-B., Gothenburg.
Kurzel, Fr., Frederiksborg, Malmo.
Lagamilla A-B., Timefors.
Lagerlof's, Sam., Maskinbyra, Centralpalatset, Stockholm.
Larson, C. L., Stigbergstorget 8, Gothenburg.
Larsson, Adolf, Orebro.
Larsson, L. E., & Company A-B., Uppsala.
Lassen, Carl, Slussplan 63, Stockholm; and Kungsg. 4, Gothenburg.
Lejonets Apoteket Droghandel, Stortorget 8 and 19 and Soberg 8, Malmo.
Levin, Sigismund, Landskrona.
Levy, Ivan (Skandinaviska Falsvarufabriken), Karduansmakareg 8B, Stockholm.
Limamnesfabriken Komanditbolag, Svenska (Franz Meyer & Company), Landskrona.
Lindegren & Rae, A-B., Bredgr. 2, Stockholm.
Lindelof & Company, Vastra Hamng. 2, Gothenburg.
Linden & Lindstrom, Gothenburg.
Lion, Carl, Lidingo-Brevik, Stockholm.
Lublin & Company (A-B.), St. Vattug. 9, Stockholm.
Malmo Korkfabriks (A-B), Friag. 6, Malmo.
Malmo Kyivarubolag Ishuset, St. Nyg. 85, Malmo.
Malmo Oljeslageri A-B., Nobelvagen, Malmo.
Malmo Tryckeri apd Pappersbolag, Tegelgardsg. 10, Malmo.
Malmo Tryckeri A-B., St. Nyg. 50, Malmo.
Melin, Peder and Company, N. Hamng. 6, Gothenburg; and Malmo.
Mercerie A-B., Vasagatan 15-17, Stockholm.
Meyer, Frans, & Company. (See Svenska Limammesfabriken Komanditbolag.)
Meyer, James. (See Svenska Hud & Skinnaffaren.)
Meyer, Rutger, Stadsgarden 10 and Sibylleg. 3, Stockholm.
Meyerson, Joseph, Norrlandsgatan 16, Stockholm.
Moller, H., S. Forstadag. 34 and O. Hamng. 5, Malmo.
Montgomery, A., Skeppsbron 4 and Pustervikag. 5, Gothenburg.
Moritz, Julius, A-B., S. Hamngatan 19, Gothenburg.
Moser, Eugen, Odeng. 22, Stockholm.
Negotia A-B., Artillerigatan 6, Stockholm.
Nilsson, Hermod, Drottningg. 55 and Vastmannagatan 12, Stockholm.
"Nonpareil" Konservfabrik, Lund.
Nordiska Sack & Skrot A-B., Gullbergsvass, Gothenburg.
Nordiska Gummifabrik (A-B.), Tralleborg.
Nornan Angfartygs A-B., Skeppsbron 1, Gothenburg.
Norstrom & Wirth, Vasagatan 52, Stockholm.
Nylen Martin, T. N., Malartorget 15, Stockholm.
Orienten Kaffe Import, Rotsriet A-B. (Peder, Melin & Company), N. Hamng. 6, Gothenburg.
"Oscaria" Skofabriken (Ernst Aquist of Orebro), Mastersamuslag. 61, Stockholm; Gothenburg and Sundbyberg.
Osterman & Company (owner, Nils A. Osterman), Stadsgarden 8, Stockholm.
Pelz, Conrad, Stockholm.
Petersson, Miss L., Brunkebergstorg 15, Stockholm.
Pincoffs, Georg, or Martin Georg, Fredr. Kyrkog 15, Stockholm.
Pryts Thelmport, Kungsportsplatsen 2, Gothenburg.
Rapp, David (A-B), Skeppsbron 18 and Kammakareg 12, Stockholm.
Reinheimer, Phillip, Stockholm.
Ritter, Ad., Sodra Promenaden 57, Malmo.
Roberg, Tycho, Skeppsbron 1, Gothenburg.
Robertson's, Davy, Maskinfabrik A-B., Stamps, 80, Gothenburg.
Rondorf, Conrad, Norrtullsg, 55, Stockholm.
Rudsberg, A., Drottninggatan 11, Stockholm.
Rundt, Jordan, Tidningskontoret, Kungsgatan 2, Stockholm.
Sackmanns, H., A-B., Drottninggatan 86, Stockholm.
Sahlberg, Th., & Company, Kaptensgatan 15, Stockholm.
Sanatogen Generalagentur, Kungsgatan 59, Stockholm.
Sanchez Martinez, Enrique, Stockholm.
Sandberg, O. A., & Sons, O. Hamng. 15 and Kronhusg. 16, Gothenburg.
Schaub & Company (A-B.), Lindvagen, Stockholm.
Schimmelpfeng (W.) Auskunftei, Fredsgatan 2, Stockholm.
Schipmann, Heinrich (A-B.), Bredgr. 2, Stockholm.
Schlasberg, Henning & Company, Landskrona.
Schlesinger, Ernest, Norrmalmstorg 2 and Birger Jarlsgt. 37-39, Stockholm.
Schmitz, August, Stora Nyg. 50 and Malmborgsg. 7, Malmo.
Schuchardt & Schutte's Filial, Vasagatan 24, Stockholm.
Selden, H., Vallingatan 37, Stockholm.
Shipman, Henry. (See Schipmann, Heinrich.)
Silvander, Carl, Klarabergsgatan 23 and Artillerigan 46, Stockholm.
Simon, Falk, Vasapl. 8, Gothenburg.
Skanberg, Viktor, Verkstadsg. 1, Gothenburg.
Skandia Laderfabrik A-B., Industrigatan, Malmo.
Skandinaviska Export Kontoret, Halsingborg.
Skanlinaviska Glodialmfabrik A-B., Nykoping.
Skandinaviska Palsvarufabriken (Ivan Levy), Karduansmakareg 8B, Stockholm.
Skofabrik, Stockholms (A-B.), Hornsgatan 160 and Brannkyrkagatan 167, Stockholm.
Specialjarn (A-B.), Kungsholmsgatan 14 (formerly of Kungsgatan 56), Stockholm; and Gothenburg.
"Standard" Industri (A-B.), Gustav Adolfs Torg 15, Stockholm.
Steinbach, Julius, Wahrendorffsgatan 1, Stockholm.
Steinmetz & Knetsch (A-B.), Jakobsbergsgatan 26, Stockholm; and Sodergatan 26, Malmo.
Stenberg & Ohlsson, Stadsgarden 10, Stockholm.
Stockholms Skofabrik (A-B.), Hornsgatan 160 and Brannkyrkagatan 167, Stockholm.
Stockholms Tilefabrik, Reymersholm, Stockholm.
Strassa Grufve A-B., Barberg.
Strom, Carl, Vasagatan 4, Stockholm.
Stromersten, A., & Company, Ostergatan 24, Malmo.
Svenska Hud & Skinnaffaren (James Meyer), Pildamsvagen 3B and Roseniundsgatan 19, Malmo.
Svenska Limammesfabriken Komanditbolag (Franz Meyer & Company), Landskrona.
Svenska Motor Company, Birger Jarlsgatan 35-37 and Brunnsgatan 2, Stockholm.
Svenska Nordafrikanska Kompaniet, O. Hamng. 32, Gothenburg.
Svensson, C. V., & Company (A-B.), Exercisgatan 16, Malmo.
Svensson, Henry W., Helsingborg.
Sveriges Forenade Konservfabriker (A-B.), Hamngatan 2 and Garde, Gothenburg.
Sverker Rederi A-B., Skeppsbron 1, Gothenburg.
Thomsen's Fabrikers Aktiebelaget, Sodra Hamng. 43, Gothenburg.
Tidan A-B., Tidan, Mariestad.
Tidningskontoret, Jordan Rundt. (See Rundt, Jorden.)
Tom (A-B.), Malmo.
Transatlantiska Handelskompaniet, Kungsg. 33, Stockholm.
Tryckfargsfabrik, Tralleberg.
Tyska Samtrafiken, Malmo.
Uhlin, Rich. (of Gustaf Haggstrom, A-B.), Boras.
Ulmgren, Wilh, Drottningg. 35, Stockholm.
Ulmgren, Wilh., & Company, A-B., Drottningg. 85, Stockholm.
Ursell's, B., Eft., Triewaldsgr. 3, Stockholm.
Vollenbruch, Max, Artillerigatan 6, Stockholm.
Waenerlund, H. Edward, Prinsgatan 4 and Bryggareg. 4, Gothenburg.
Wallenberg's, L. O., Skofabrik (or Skomakare), Sodra Forstadsg. 58, Malmo.
Weissenberg, Herm (of Germania Konfektionen A-B.), Malmaskillnadsg. 25, and Gotgatan 7, Stockholm.
Wennersten, August, Kungsgatan 56, Stockholm.
Westerberg, Joseph, Stort. 4, Malmo.
Winkler Rathlew, S. W., Helsingborg.
Wisloff, T. I. (of Sanatogen Generalagentur), Kungsgatan 59, Stockholm.
Witte, Frantz, & Company A-B., Basareg. 14, Gothenburg; and Brunnsbacken 6, Stockholm.
Yllefabrika, Malmo (A-B.), St. Nyg. 50, Malmo.

URUGUAY.

Allgemeine Electricitats Gesellschaft (Compania Sudamericana de Electricidad).
Al

75,000 IN CLUBS HERE WILL EAT NO BREAD

Practically All Organizations of the City Join in Wheat Conservation.

AN NATION-WIDE APPEAL

ovement Under Way to Enlist Every Club in America—Prizes for a Liberty Loaf.

About 75,000 club members in New York City are now pledged to abstain from bread with their meals in their club houses until the new wheat crop is harvested. The Club Committee of the Federal Food Board announced yesterday that it had obtained the agreement of practically all the clubs in the city to serve no wheat or wheat products after next Thursday, and to join with the hotels in a rigid observation of this rule until the next harvest.

James Cox Brady, chairman of the committee, said yesterday that there had not been a single protest against the adoption of the wheatless program. Mr. Brady and his committee will now push the "wheatless club" campaign into every State in the Union. Before the week is over, he expects to be able to announce that no club in America is serving wheat or wheat products. The club committee is distributing throughout the country 250,000 copies of a sixteen-page pamphlet of wheatless recipes compiled for the especial use of clubs. The recipes have been tested by the Club Managers' Association of Manhattan.

To Prevent Flour Deterioration.

With warmer weather approaching the Federal Food Board deemed it advisable yesterday to issue the following suggestions to housekeepers with reference to preservation of flour and meal:

1. Buy in small quantities.
2. See that flours and meals are in good condition when purchased.
3. Keep in a cool, dry place; use tins or covered jars for containers, scalded and perfectly dried. It is well to use two covered containers alternately, always putting fresh purchases in a clean container, and never mixing the residue from the previous purchase with the fresh purchase.

Sterilize before putting away by placing in shallow pans clean cotton containers in an oven and heating slowly, being careful not to burn, or even brown. The flour or meal must be in thin layers and stirred frequently so that every part may be equally heated. After cooling, place in clean covered containers.

The Federal Food Board sent to all parts of the State yesterday thousands of foreign language bulletins to push the "eat the potatoes" campaign. Dr. Mary Swartz Rose, Deputy Director of Food Conservation, has included in these bulletins a number of recipes in which potatoes may be used. Cyrus C. Miller, Director of the Bureau of Transportation and Distribution, said yesterday that potatoes were coming in more plentifully every day.

The Federal Food Board announced yesterday that it had turned over the auditorium of the board to the poultry trade of New York for a Liberty Loan rally to be held on Thursday at 7.30 P. M. August Sitz, Chairman of the Poultry Division of the Liberty Loan Committee, has raised $100,000 of the poultrymen's quota of $250,000, and at this meeting will endeavor to obtain pledges for the remainder. John Mitchell will preside at the rally, and addresses will be made by Administrator Arthur Williams and Police Commissioner Enright.

Prizes for a Liberty Loaf.

Hotel and restaurant bakers in all parts of the United States will enter today a competition to win some of the cash prizes totaling $1,000, which have been offered for the best wheatless and ryeless loaf of bread that can be produced. It will be known as the new Liberty Loaf. The prizes are offered by John McE. Bowman, chief of the Hotel, Restaurant, Dining Car, and Steamship Division of the United States Food Administration.

For the loaf that is adjudged the whitest, the best looking and the most palatable, a prize of $500 is offered. A second prize of $300, a third of $150 and a fourth of $50 also will be given. The competition will be open to hotel and restaurant bakers only. Each contestant must produce a certificate from the proprietor or manager of his hotel or restaurant guaranteeing that the contestant is an American citizen; that he is a hotel or restaurant baker in good standing, that he has worked in his present place for at least six months, and that he has originated and has baked the bread entered in the contest.

Other prescribed conditions of the contest are:

"Neither wheat, rye in any form can be used in the preparation of the bread. Each contestant must originate and bake one sixteen-ounce loaf of sandwich bread. This must be so packed as to reach Washington in the best possible condition. It should be sent by parcel post and under a special delivery stamp. The bread should be accompanied by two typewritten copies of the recipe, in which every step should be briefly but accurately described and the general appearance of the finished product noted. All bread and recipes entered must reach the Hotel, Restaurant, Dining Car and Steamship Division of the Food Administration not later than May 15."

FAVORS HORSE MEAT WEEK.

French Minister Wants Economizing Period Once a Month.

PARIS, April 21.—Victor Boret, the French Minister of Provisions, wants to economize on meat by instituting a meatless week once a month. For those seven days he suggests that horseflesh be eaten.

The latest statistics show that 70,000 horses were killed for eating purposes in France last year. Two thousand donkeys and mules and 900 horses, averaging 500 pounds in weight, are being killed daily at the present time. This supply is abundant.

The British army is supplying 200 horses daily at a cost varying from 80 francs to 700 francs. The best cuts sell at 1 franc a half pound. Horse killers, who made 15 to 20 francs daily before the war, now earn 40 to 50 francs.

RECTOR DEFENDS PACIFISM.

The Rev. Mr. Urban, Who Removed Flag, Expected to Quit His Pulpit.

The Rev. Leigh R. Urban, rector of the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, Astoria, who a week ago removed from his church an American flag that had been put there by youths of the parish, defended his action at the morning service yesterday, and described the placing of the flag in the church as lawlessness. A meeting of the Vestry has been called for tonight, when it is expected that the rector's resignation will be accepted.

During the service yesterday Mr. Urban called for the reading of a statement prepared by the Vestry, to the effect that every member of the Vestry believed the United States ought to be in the war and that although the members had labored with the rector they could not change his views, because they were founded on conviction. Following the reading of the statement Mr. Urban read the following:

"I should like to add a personal word to the statement of the Vestry. No member of the Vestry, and I think no one who knows me, would for a moment suspect me of disloyalty to the country. I love my country, as every citizen should, and desire to be of whatever service I can for its highest and truest welfare. But in this tremendous world crisis which involves issues far beyond the comprehension of any man I have, through careful study of the life and teachings of our Lord and through earnest prayer, been driven to the conclusion that war is not the way in which our Lord would have us meet and overcome evil; and, much as I regret to be compelled to differ from the majority of my brethren and fellow-countrymen, personal loyalty to Jesus Christ prevents me from participating in any way in the prosecution of the war and from in any way committing the parish to the war policy, in so far as I am responsible for the parish. I am whole-hearted in this faith, and have examined, and prayed, greatly regret the necessity to which I was forced last Sunday through the lawlessness of others.

"One thing further, I should like to add that the parish does not have need to think of forcing the resignation of the rector. At the December meeting of the Vestry the rector tried to make clear that he was ready to resign, and stands ready at any moment to do so. Monday evening a meeting of the rector and Vestry will be held, and I ask your prayers that we may seek only to know and do God's will."

It was evident from expressions that most of those who attended the services yesterday were not in accord with the views of Mr. Urban. One of the conservative members of the Vestry said:

"I believe it will be necessary to accept the resignation. Although all members of the parish respect him as a man, they are so opposed to his beliefs that his usefulness as our rector is over."

URGES HEALTH INSURANCE.

R. L. Flemming Appeals for Law in New Jersey to Protect Workers.

Robert L. Flemming opened the New Jersey State Conference of Charities and Correction in Newark yesterday with an appeal for the speedy adoption by the State Legislature of measures intended to protect and conserve the health of industrial workers. He said in part:

"The charitable societies of the State are overburdened by the demands made on them for the care of families whose bread-winners, through sickness, are unable to support them. The war has forced us all to take a different view of life. It has taught us that we must protect our army, working men and women, and the coming generation, against the ravages and waste of disease. A practical methods for securing this result has been offered in the unanimous report of the New Jersey Legislative Commission, which recently recommended as a war measure the immediate enactment of a health insurance law."

Without health insurance, the wage-earner who is sick very often continues until he is forced to cease work, when it is too late to effect a cure, asserted Mr. Flemming, whereas he might have been saved by securing in time the necessary medical and surgical treatment at slight cost to himself, and to his employer, under a health insurance law.

"This system," he said, "will provide doctors and surgeons for the sick wage-earners and a cash benefit to care for the family, so that the laborer will be returned to his work in fit condition at the earliest possible moment, and the family will be cared for without being a burden to the community."

It's A Sign

of discrimination to select Shanley's for dinner. By so doing one shows a thorough knowledge of New York's better dining places.

The cabaret is in itself a never-failing attraction. Twenty Acts. Evenings, seven to one.

You will give your unqualified approval to the Shanley luncheon---90c (Music) 12 to 2:30 P. M.

SHANLEY'S

Broadway 43rd to 44th St.

DELICIOUS SOUTHERN CHICKEN DINNER ALL DAY

Milkfed Chicken, Waffles, Maple Syrup, Corn Fritters and Sweet Potatoes

Janssen wants to see you

30TH ST. & BROADWAY

Also Excellent Table d'Hote and a la Carte

BEAUTIFUL MUSIC. DANCING AFTER 8 UNTIL CLOSING.

Hotel Bretton Hall

Broadway, 85th to 86th St.

Subway station at 86th St. corner

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Largest and Most Attractive Transient Midtown Hotel. Convenient to All Shops and Theatres.

TRANSIENT RATES

For Either One or Two Persons

Room & Private Bath, $3 to $4 Per Day

Parlor, Bedroom, Bath, $4 to $7.50 Per Day

Special Rates Week, Season, or Year.

RESTAURANT OF HIGHEST STANDARD AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Hotel Hargrave

106 to 112 West 72nd St.

300 Rooms—200 Baths.

Absolutely fireproof.

Delightful location, one block from 72nd St. entrance to Central Park.

A Few Desirable Apartments at Moderate Prices.

EXCELLENT RESTAURANT.

AGITATORS ARRESTED.

Twenty Held in Indianapolis for Circulating the Kingdom News.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 21.—Twenty persons, ten of them women, were arrested here today for alleged distribution of copies of the Kingdom News, containing an article headed "The Finished Mystery and Why It Was Suppressed." The arrests were made under a section of the Municipal Code at the instigation of Colonel Russel B. Harrison, Chairman of the County Council of Defense. The issue of the Kingdom News printed in New York is dated April 15.

A petition addressed to President Wilson is printed in the paper with blank lines for signatures. It declares that "any interference by the clergy with independent Bible study is intolerant, un-American, and un-Christian, and that any attempt to combine church and State is radically wrong." It protests against the suppression of "the finished mystery" and asks the Government to remove all restrictions as to its use.

BOMB AT LIFE BUILDING.

Box Containing Gun Powder Found By a Policeman.

Policeman Timothy Shea of the West Thirtieth Street Station was walking through West Thirty-first Street near Fifth Avenue shortly after midnight this morning, trying the doors of the loft buildings when he saw a small box in the doorway of a four-story building at 17, occupied by the Life Publishing Company, publishers of the weekly magazine, "Life," and by E. Hamburger & Co., dealers in store fixtures. The box was about two feet square and covered with a newspaper. After learning from the watchman that it was not a delivery for the publishing house Shea took the box to the police station.

Lieutenant Ward found that the cover, carefully fastened on with screws, concealed a metal cylinder about twelve inches long and four inches in diameter and filled with a substance that he thought to be gunpowder. A fuse led from the centre of the cylinder through a hole in the corner of the box, and was apparently ready for lighting. The cylinder was placed in a bucket of water, and inspectors of the Bureau of Combustibles at Police Headquarters were notified. The watchmen had not seen anybody place the box in the doorway, and policemen on post had noticed no vehicle drive up to the building.

GIRLS PLAN WAR GARDENS.

Association of Women Workers to Aid Food Production.

The New York Association of Women Workers announced yesterday that its members would aid in the campaign for food production. The association, with headquarters at 35 East Thirtieth Street, is made up of twenty-three non-sectarian, self-supporting, self-governing girls' clubs, with a membership of 3,000. It has voted to turn its vacation house at Millers Place, L. I., over to the young women farmers of the Manhattan Trade School.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.

Eagle S & L Co< Pietrantonio.
MacLean<MacLean.
Metzger<Gibbons.
Liswood<Liswood.
Home Title Ins Co< Bertono.
Field<Schmuller.
Queens Co Trust Co< Field.
L Weise<J B Greenhut Co.
J Weise<same.
Hooper<Hooper.
Kelly Asphalt Block Co<Bklyn Alcatraz Asphalt Co.
Barfiel<Schlickerman.
Re Union Bank, (Skinner.)
Moschner<Duval.
P Jacobson<Nassau E RR Co.
R Jacobson<same.
In re Grace H RR.
Consoli<same.
Donaghy<same.
Borowitz< B, Q Co & S RR Co.
Gerlentio<N Y Con RR Co.
Lipschultz<same.
Pachygolub<Goldberg.
Vitale<Vitale.
Katz<Koch.
Same<Burke.
Same<Garty.
Same<Hermanson.
Same<Monjeland.
Re Skillman Av, (Heilman.)
Cosin<Cosin.
Gussie Gottlieb Co< Kelly.
Bay Coal Co<True.
Frank<Sanrock.
Rathbun, (Halsey)< McLaughlin.

PART II.—Aspinall, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

Osborn<Osborn.
Meyer<Meyer.
Heymsfeld<McKennell
Sklar & Cohen<Woodwork<Glen St Bldg.
Salerno<Sarlo.
Lawrence<Lawrence.
Ceres<Ceres.
Congress Brew Co< Humboldt Ice&Coal.

Highest number reached on the regular call 821.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Cropsey, J.; Part II., Callaghan, J.; Part III., Fawcett, J.; Part IV., Kelby, J.; Part V., Kapper, J.

Oconopoulo<Oppenheimer.
Salkind<Osher.
Vesolle<Felix.
Lundell<Kappardaki.
Winter<Clyde SS Co.
Kananack<Fashion Store.
McKinney<NY C RR.
Bernstein<Washburne.
Margolies<Elias.
Kripaltis<Bender & ano.
Piper<B H RR.
Knudsen<B Un Gas.
Gershon<B, Q Co & S RR.
Rush<Nassau RR.
O'Keefe<C I & B RR.
Shelby<Kennedy.
Buechner<Hagstrom.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day, down for a day upon this call:

Chernes<Rose.
Springfield Nat Bank< Breitung et al.
Jensen<So Bkl Ry.
Darnoska<Rich L & RR.
Cranford<CNY.
Emmens<NY Mun Ry & ano.
Faust<Univ Bus Inst.
Slonimsky<Nassau RR.
Thomas<Nas RR & ano
Bechstein<Baker & Co
Geller<CNY.
Cohen<NY Con RR.
Katz<NY & S Ry.
Donlon<Baeszler et al.
Stoller<Palatnik.
David<Underwood & Underwood.
Blain<Reiss et al.
Nichols<B H RR.
Galli<Carpenter, Boxley & Herrick.
Miller<Nassau RR.
Balsam<Kaufmann.
O'Brien<CNY & ano.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4576.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Margaret Reddy.
G R Williams.
Katharine Daub.
Bridget McOnerty.
Lena Muller.
Kate Cute.
John Stark.
Martha Mallarkey.
Margaret McGuire.
Clemente Rosenfeld.
John J Jeffrey.

Administration of:
Hannah Wadsworth.
Ilario Massnesi.

Accounting of:
William L Libby.
Elijah Taft.
A Ramppen.
Marie E Lade.
William E Adamson.
William Slattery.
Geldt Guiken.
Louise Doerfler.

Estates of:
Ellen McGauley.
Edward Cragen.
Haft Infants.
Mildred McGuire.

County Court.

PART V.—Roy, J.

Christiano<Griffenstein.
Dolan<Nassau El RR.
Boehm<same.
McCloskey<Henderson.
Geifer<C I & B RR.
Cohen<N Y Cons RR.
Meivin<Star Wood-turning Co.

Highest number reached, 778.

Benito<Benito.
Wadler<Clandenning.
Kline<Roscoe Lumber Co.
Diamond<Goldstein.
Tarbes<Tarbes.
Sussking<Sussking.
Christen<Stewart.
Re Schaffer.
Schneider<Montgomery Bldg Co. (1.)
Same<same, (2.)
Same<same, (2.)
Huber<Phillips.
Elston<Elston.
Strobel<Stobel.
Re Gravesend Neck Road, (Emmens.)
Jarvis<Sullivan.
People<Manno.
Donati<Richmond Light & RR Co.
Re Malloy.
Re Seelig.
People ex rel Martano<Sisson, (Com Excise.)
People SNY<Castellano.
Cowan<Cowan.
Barker<Barker.
Cahill<Cahill.
Lucas<Bull Insular Line.
Cohen<Heller.
Guarnieri<Holy Family Hospital.
Gandler<Riemer.
Carter<Daniels.
Berman<Berman.
Levy<Lewy.
Sternberg Const Co< Ditmars.
Re Atlantic Dock Co.
Seltz<Seltz.
Cohen<Halpert.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
Marquerite Zoller.
James Cavanagh.
James B Hill.
Margaret B Hill.
William Pollion.
Esther Herts.
Edward J Bourke.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Contested wills:
Emma Rothschild.

Robert Ormsby.
Frank S Nebig.
Emma Finkeldey.
Minnie Moynihan.
Kate Cagney.
Emily B Risley.
Ivan Frank.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Suckno<G B C Mfg
Ridley<Gordon.
Fine<Bornstein (2.)
Bornstein<Pine.
Hammel<Muna.
Gorham Co<Card.
Levin<Buchwald.
Mathews<Hogan.
Cohen<Gutentag.
Reilly<Childs.
Friedman<Union Ry (3.)
Sinnott<Mayers.
Isaacs<Verrieux.
Urban<Gedney.
Cohen<Bernstein.
Schwartz<Rosenthal.
Salomon<Salomon.
Tidewater Cont & Sup Co<Hooper.
Gen Plantors Supply Co<Philip Bros.
Mondschein<Siegelstein.
Wright<Burling Eng & Cont Corp.
Kraft<Kraft.
Kavenoff<NY Rubber Disc Co.
Grosert<Grosert.
Morrison<Morrison.
Montgomery<Gross.
Freesprich<Quest.
Reilly Const Co.
Ascheim<Kaufmann.
McDevitt<Booth.
Waters<Smith.
Lane<Barnard.
Bower<Kluger.
Greisen<Greisen.
Levine<Toomey.
Safe Store<Mendelsen.
Farmers Loan & T.
Buletti<Buletti.
Brook<Bichofsky.
Pelli<Mulvaney.
Schultz<Schultz.
Braunstein<Wolf.
Jackson<Backer.
Freeman<Rosenthal.
Bigg<Steinway & Son
Michelow<Runetz.
Silver King of Ariz Mining Co<Masson.
Grozcky<Rabbino.
Robinson<Hyath.
Cohen<Katz.
Sprocessig<Sprocessig.
Clark<Levy.
Friedman<Friedman.
Preston<Rice.
Harper<Cenci.
Marquardt<Wilkinson Bros & Co.
Williston Mills Co< Pierce.
Noon<Noon.
Rhein<Peese.
Negrin<Negrin.
Victoria Bldg & Const Co<O'Connor.
Zobel<O'Conner.

PART IV.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Bonnard Specialty Co< Gaisbrhead.
Mero Bank of Amer, Inc<Gordon.
Piersons<Duden.
Wing Mfg Co<Gaylord
Engs<Engs.
Wilson<Israel.
Luneschloss, Inc<Berman Bros Co.

PART III.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

Horowitz<Sun P & P.
Same<Star Co.
Guenther<Ridgway Co
Consalve<Reid Palmer Can Co.
Battista<De Stefano.
Wilkie<Lemmon.
Edelherts<Fifth Av Coach Co.
Hilgen<Doelger.
Brewing Co.
Weiss<Lifshitz.
Lawrence Son & Gerrich, Inc<CNY.
Polakoff<Cohen.
Maths<CNY.
McKiernan<Drenco Machine Co.
Appell<Friedman.
Rosenberg<Muslin.
Sytovits<NY Rys.
McMahon<3d Av RR.
Bernstein<NY Rys.
Wallace<NY Cons RR
Blanchard<Wilson.
Horn<Saberski.
S Rosensky<Taylor.
J Rosensky<same.
Sinica<NY Rys.
Eintracht<Satz.
Phillips<NY Cent RR.
Heiman<Kiddle.
Novak<Vogel.
Sacks<CNY.
Bernunn<United El Lt & Power Co. (2.)
Corn<Steimer.
Like<Saredny.
Goldman<Lanigan Bros, Inc.
Bytovetzski<Edward L. Wilson Co.
Berric<Willys Utility Truck Co.
Flaeschel<Kreutzer Quartette Club.
Tricomi<Int R T.
Quinn<Phoenix Amus.
Cahill<Union Ry.
Wittman<CNY.
Fontanella<N Y C & H R RR.
Dillon<Int R T.
Walsh<Hanifin.
Siciliano<Thetis.
Murphy<B H RR.
Applegate<Hartfield, Solari & Co.
Same<R Lawrence Smith.
S Sessler<Strauss.
I Sessler<same.
Barnes<Vogel.
Kelly<Sorcho.
Brennan<Hart.
Lindsay<Constantidini.
Jenks<CNY.
Pavlowski<Greene.
Green<Great Boar Spring Co.
Grossman<Schayer.
Smith<Edison Elec Ill Co.
Robertson.
Royston Rity Co< Man-Onx Estate Co.
German Bank<Sam.
Flammer<250 W 103d St Co.
Wacker<Wacker.
Re Ames Surety Co< Colgan.
Pawtoski<N Y, Ont & West Ry.
Fowler<Fowler.
Hatch<Heinze.
Re Schalkenstein.
Spraderman<Spraderman.
Re Curtin, (Hittinger.)
Guggenheim<Werner.
Same<Guggenheim.
Miller<Miller.
Schneider<Geller.
Christy<Wells.
Westcott Expr<CNY.
Mid-City Trust & Sav Bk<Assets Real Co.
Re Well.
Eimer & Amend< Weiswanger.
American Metal Co< Loewenthal Co.
Kotala<Kotala.
Foreman<CNY.
Glentzaplegel<Goldstein.
Zieger<Zieger.
Moers<Fay.
Johnson, Jr<Glendinn Amusment Co.
Stiebel<Stiebel.
Kirschstein<Lipshitz.
Rykiznski<Blank.
Dime Sav Bk<Bastine
Banister<Gibbons.
McDevitt<NY Sav Bk.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bk<Prudent'l R E.
Yellman<Union Ry.
Meremisky<8d Av Ry
Guaranty Trust Co< 2d Av RR.
Ballas<Ballas.
Montague<Curtis.
Re Wolf<O'Brien.
Aron<Feiss.
Gillie<Mutual Life Ins
Berger<Schaller.
Trowbridge<McCarthy
Murphy<Woodruff.
Walman<Leh Val RR.
Murphy<Woodruff.
Sampe<Wartels.
Neely<Kernochan.
Cerea<Cerea.
Congress Brew Co< Humboldt Ice&Coal.
Highest number reached on the regular call 821.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Cropsey, J.; Part II., Callaghan, J.; Part III., Fawcett, J.; Part IV., Kelby, J.; Part V., Kapper, J.

Oconopoulo<Oppenheimer.
Salkind<Osher.
Vesolle<Felix.
Lundell<Kappardaki.
Winter<Clyde SS Co.
Kananack<Fashion Store.
McKinney<NY C RR.
Bernstein<Washburne.
Margolies<Elias.
Kripaltis<Bender & ano.
Piper<B H RR.
Knudsen<B Un Gas.
Gershon<B, Q Co & S RR.
Rush<Nassau RR.
O'Keefe<C I & B RR.
Shelby<Kennedy.
Buechner<Hagstrom.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day, down for a day upon this call:

Chernes<Rose.
Springfield Nat Bank< Breitung et al.
Jensen<So Bkl Ry.
Darnoska<Rich L & RR.
Cranford<CNY.
Emmens<NY Mun Ry & ano.
Faust<Univ Bus Inst.
Slonimsky<Nassau RR.
Thomas<Nas RR & ano
Bechstein<Baker & Co
Geller<CNY.
Cohen<NY Con RR.
Katz<NY & S Ry.
Donlon<Baeszler et al.
Stoller<Palatnik.
David<Underwood & Underwood.
Blain<Reiss et al.
Nichols<B H RR.
Galli<Carpenter, Boxley & Herrick.
Miller<Nassau RR.
Balsam<Kaufmann.
O'Brien<CNY & ano.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4576.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Margaret Reddy.
G R Williams.
Katharine Daub.
Bridget McOnerty.
Lena Muller.
Kate Cute.
John Stark.
Martha Mallarkey.
Margaret McGuire.
Clemente Rosenfeld.
John J Jeffrey.

Administration of:
Hannah Wadsworth.
Ilario Massnesi.

Accounting of:
William L Libby.
Elijah Taft.
A Ramppen.
Marie E Lade.
William E Adamson.
William Slattery.
Geldt Guiken.
Louise Doerfler.

Estates of:
Ellen McGauley.
Edward Cragen.
Haft Infants.
Mildred McGuire.

County Court.

PART V.—Roy, J.

Christiano<Griffenstein.
Dolan<Nassau El RR.
Boehm<same.
McCloskey<Henderson.
Geifer<C I & B RR.
Cohen<N Y Cons RR.
Meivin<Star Wood-turning Co.

Highest number reached, 778.

Ackerman<N Y Tel.
Stone<Baldo.
Schwarz<Great Wet Wash Laundry Co.
Buzzone<Nas El RR.
Premiani<same.
Marchetti<Mosher.
Yeoman<B H RR.
Popee<C I & B RR.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Ward, Rogers, Hough, and Manton, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg. Motion calendar:

Re Soloman,
Re Stringer.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

US<Tug W. H. Taylor & Scow M No. 43.
Same<Tug W. H. Taylor and Scow M. No. 45.
Same<Tug W. H. Taylor and Scow M. No. 50.
Same<Tug M. J. Wilcox and Scow B. B. No. 18.
Same<Tug Kate Jones and Scow B. B. No. 17.
Same<Tug Kate Jones and Scow B. B. No. 19. (2.)
Same<Tug P. J. T. Co. No. 7 and Scow M. T. & T. No. 22.
Same<Tug Imperial and Scow No. 11 S.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 2:30 P. M.—Admiralty. Re Lusitania.

DISTRICT COURT—L. Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges.

Isidor Brown,
E P Rowland,
A J Crawford & Co,
David Probstein,
Isaac Blanck,
Berger Metal Mfg Co,
Norfolk Mills,
Aaron Sachs,
William Cahill,
Anna Straub,
John E Harrigan,
Rene Leon.
Morris Tobias,
H & W Fishel,
Eugene J Driscoll,
James Prior.
Herman Jacoby.
Kimball & Roosa,
Lizzie Crimmins,
Morris & Porter.

Under objections:
Samuel Epstein,
Elias Resnek,
Raphael Kurzrok.
Otto C Wuestenhoefer
B Geist & Co,
I & M Sabsevitz,
A & N Silverman.

Adjourned cases:
Jacob Marks,
Max Psaty.
Feuer & Solomon.
Heininger & Baker.
Motion.
Frank & Belons,
Samuel B Newman,
Solomon Schonwetter,
Max Zelenko.
Sonsin Holding Corp,
Gerald A Langh,
Bron P Convert,
Jacob Sherr.
Wm J Meyer,
Samuel Simon.
James W Elliott,
Valiant Bros,
Edgar Allen,
A J Colaizzi,
Jewett Bros, (7,)
Falabisy, Inc,
2d Av Dev Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Criminal calendar.

For trial:
US<Bleicher.
Same<Maiitz et al.
Same<Carpinone.
Same<Anderson.

For call:
US<Tietjen.
Same<Imbralle.
Same<Beirne.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—At 10 A. M., Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—Common law calendar.

Wunder<Latham Lith & Print Co.

Criminal calendar, at 10:30 A. M.:
US<Viros.
Same<Thompson.
Same<Harkin, (for sentence.)
Re Hopper.
People ex rel Union Rental Co< Byrnes.
Re Ihrig.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

People<Kohler.
Re Dittfass<Horsely.
Re Heaton.
Re McGowan.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Bjork<Sterne.
Botts<Mercantile.
Re CNY, (Westchester Av.)
Re Dreno.
Ackerman<Chase.
Re Municipal Liens Co, (Olmstead.)
Municipal Liens Co< Williams.
Bell<Bell.
Josephthal<Festetics.
People ex rel Northwestern Dispensary< Robertson.
Royston Rity Co< Man-Onx Estate Co.
German Bank<Sam.
Flammer<250 W 103d St Co.
Wacker<Wacker.
Re Ames Surety Co< Colgan.
Pawtoski<N Y, Ont & West Ry.
Fowler<Fowler.
Hatch<Heinze.
Re Schalkenstein.
Spraderman<Spraderman.
Re Curtin, (Hittinger.)
Guggenheim<Werner.
Same<Guggenheim.
Miller<Miller.
Schneider<Geller.
Christy<Wells.
Westcott Expr<CNY.
Mid-City Trust & Sav Bk<Assets Real Co.
Re Well.
Eimer & Amend< Weiswanger.
American Metal Co< Loewenthal Co.
Kotala<Kotala.
Foreman<CNY.
Glentzaplegel<Goldstein.
Zieger<Zieger.
Moers<Fay.
Johnson, Jr<Glendinn Amusment Co.
Stiebel<Stiebel.
Kirschstein<Lipshitz.
Rykiznski<Blank.
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Buzzone<Nas El RR.
Premiani<same.
Marchetti<Mosher.
Yeoman<B H RR.
Popee<C I & B RR.

Michelow<Runetz.
Silver King of Ariz Mining Co<Masson.
Grozcky<Rabbino.
Robinson<Hyath.
Cohen<Katz.
Sprocessig<Sprocessig.
Clark<Levy.
Friedman<Friedman.
Preston<Rice.
Harper<Cenci.
Marquardt<Wilkinson Bros & Co.
Williston Mills Co< Pierce.
Noon<Noon.
Rhein<Peese.
Negrin<Negrin.
Victoria Bldg & Const Co<O'Connor.
Zobel<O'Conner.

PART IV.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Bonnard Specialty Co< Gaisbrhead.
Mero Bank of Amer, Inc<Gordon.
Piersons<Duden.
Wing Mfg Co<Gaylord
Engs<Engs.
Wilson<Israel.
Luneschloss, Inc<Berman Bros Co.

PART III.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

Horowitz<Sun P & P.
Same<Star Co.
Guenther<Ridgway Co
Consalve<Reid Palmer Can Co.
Battista<De Stefano.
Wilkie<Lemmon.
Edelherts<Fifth Av Coach Co.
Hilgen<Doelger.
Brewing Co.
Weiss<Lifshitz.
Lawrence Son & Gerrich, Inc<CNY.
Polakoff<Cohen.
Maths<CNY.
McKiernan<Drenco Machine Co.
Appell<Friedman.
Rosenberg<Muslin.
Sytovits<NY Rys.
McMahon<3d Av RR.
Bernstein<NY Rys.
Wallace<NY Cons RR
Blanchard<Wilson.
Horn<Saberski.
S Rosensky<Taylor.
J Rosensky<same.
Sinica<NY Rys.
Eintracht<Satz.
Phillips<NY Cent RR.
Heiman<Kiddle.
Novak<Vogel.
Sacks<CNY.
Bernunn<United El Lt & Power Co. (2.)
Corn<Steimer.
Like<Saredny.
Goldman<Lanigan Bros, Inc.
Bytovetzski<Edward L. Wilson Co.
Berric<Willys Utility Truck Co.
Flaeschel<Kreutzer Quartette Club.
Tricomi<Int R T.
Quinn<Phoenix Amus.
Cahill<Union Ry.
Wittman<CNY.
Fontanella<N Y C & H R RR.
Dillon<Int R T.
Walsh<Hanifin.
Siciliano<Thetis.
Murphy<B H RR.
Applegate<Hartfield, Solari & Co.
Same<R Lawrence Smith.
S Sessler<Strauss.
I Sessler<same.
Barnes<Vogel.
Kelly<Sorcho.
Brennan<Hart.
Lindsay<Constantidini.
Jenks<CNY.
Pavlowski<Greene.
Green<Great Boar Spring Co.
Grossman<Schayer.
Smith<Edison Elec Ill Co.
Robertson.
Royston Rity Co< Man-Onx Estate Co.
German Bank<Sam.
Flamm

You Hear Some Men Say, "What does this Government expect, anyway? It's piling taxes on us, hampering our business, taking our profits, and asking us to buy bonds, bonds, and still more bonds. When is this thing going to end?"

When you hear anybody talking in that strain, give him this to think about:

"It isn't a question of what the Government wants. It's a question of what YOU want—what YOU expect.

"Do you expect to have any business, any home, any family, any country, after the war?

"Do you think the Government ought to coddle you and consider your feelings and interests, or get busy and whip the Germans as quickly as possible?

"Over in Belgium and France there are thousands of men who can't even find the place where their business was located—who don't know where their families are. Over there men are dying for the sacred cause of liberty and justice, and asking no reward but a hero's grave.

"Don't you think that the first and only duty of our Government is to stop this frightful slaughter, this waste of blood and treasure?

"What do your temporary interests amount to as against the victory of our army, the permanent safety of American business, the preservation of human liberty and civilization?"

All true Americans should answer these questions honestly.

We must all put self behind us and back our Government, our soldiers and sailors with all the dollars we can possibly get together UNTIL WE WIN THE WAR.

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE
Second Federal Reserve District
120 Broadway - New York

This Space Contributed by
Spencer Trask & Co.
The National City Company
Harris, Forbes & Co.
Electric Bond & Share Co.
Spitzer, Rorick & Co.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Stocks Recover on Better War News

A marked change for the better was manifested in the security markets last week. It was a direct response to the manner in which the weakened points of the British line in Flanders were built up at a critical moment with the aid of the French. At no time has the financial district been convinced by the successes which attended the German drive that it could be maintained until the real objectives were gained. There were anxious days when it seemed that all calculations as to the relative strength of the Allies and the enemy had been based upon false premises; when the German troops took vantage points that had come to be regarded as invulnerable, and massed armies that far outweighed the numbers opposed to them, but the stock market never broke as it must have had the conviction been widely held that the French and British divisions could be separated by the huge wedge that the Germans drove forward. The situation is still uncomfortable and is causing grave concern, but each day that passes with the defense holding fast lessens the enemy's chance of ultimate victory. The Allies are much better off in point of time. They can well afford to fight on the lines the Kaiser has chosen, with the severe losses entailed upon both sides, for whereas their casualties can be made good through the stream of American troops which has been going forward in increasing numbers, Germany and Austria have no reserves of man power to draw upon to replace the awful wastage of the last month. The feeling in Wall Street is that the war will end sooner than seemed possible at the opening of the year, and that the Allies will dictate and enforce the terms of peace.

Nearly every issue on the Stock Exchange gained ground last week, although the advances in the industrial section were much more pronounced than those in the rails and utilities. Business in the United States continues to gain momentum, and while there are many disturbing problems which are far from being settled—the most serious at the moment being the insufficient production of coal—the difficulties anticipated as a result of the policy of price fixing and the heavy additional burdens laid upon industry by new taxes have been largely surmounted. The producers of steel and iron are far better off than they expected to be at this season. The leading steel companies have almost recovered from the depression into which they were thrown by the shortage of fuel and transportation when the weather blocked the railroads last Winter, and recent statements by Chairman Gary of the Steel Corporation and President Topping of the Republic Iron and Steel Company have been optimistic. The appointment of Charles M. Schwab to be Director General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation is expected to result in the launching of ships sooner than seemed possible a few weeks ago, when such a clamor was being raised over alleged lack of co-ordination between Federal authorities and the heads of shipbuilding enterprises. Mr. Schwab has undertaken no easy task, but his record is one of performance despite difficulties. The crucial difficulty lately has been the inability to get the necessary steel, and that he can handle as a man conversant with the problems of production. The submarines are being destroyed in such numbers that the prospect of keeping an adequate fleet of cargo vessels afloat during the remainder of the war is greatly improved.

The first two weeks of the campaign to sell $3,000,000,000 of Liberty Loan bonds of the third issue were rounded out Friday night, and now, with the allotted selling period half used up, more than half of the minimum amount of bonds that must be placed remains unsold. This is not a sufficient cause for discouragement; it is only a repetition of the conditions which existed after the first burst of enthusiasm in each of the two predecessors of this campaign, and of course both of those issues accumulated so much momentum in the closing days of the drive that they went across the goal with a big margin to spare. Yet it would be very much better for its moral effect abroad and for its economic consequences at home if the loan could have been largely sold in the first two weeks. On the first point it need only be said that busy German propagandists are spreading reports which can be supported by cable dispatches to the effect that, despite the greatest efforts that can be brought to bear upon the American public, subscriptions are coming in slowly. As for the other point, experience has shown that when a large proportion of the subscriptions are made in the closing days they are not distributed as they should be. With the expiration of the campaign in sight and a large share of the offering still unsold, banks and corporations patriotically come forward with larger applications than they can afford. Where they cannot use the excess for dividends or in filling subscriptions which they have taken it means that such bonds have been sold but not lodged, that the subscriber must sell on the open market at the earliest opportunity to lighten his load. It should not take a full month for anybody to make up his mind that he can and should lend his country all of the resources at his command, but because a month is allowed, a month the average citizen will take, just as he delays paying his life insurance bill until thirty days after notification. It is the person of some means who has proved hardest to sell Liberty bonds to, so far, in the current campaign.

Liquidation of the extreme bullish

SEE AID TO CREDIT IN EASY TAX PAYMENTS

Bankers' Association Receives Replies from Clearing Houses of Twenty-five Cities.

ALL FAVOR POMERENE BILL

Measure Calls for Settlement of War Levies in Six Separate Installments.

About twenty-five of the Clearing Houses of the country have already replied to the letter of C. A. Hinsch, President of the American Bankers' Association, suggesting that efforts be made to obtain the passage of the Pomerene bill which provides for the payment of Federal income and excess profits taxes on the installment plan instead of by single payment on June 15. With only one or two exceptions the Clearing Houses have advised Mr. Hinsch that they approve the proposal, and that they have either adopted resolutions to that effect or else have sent letters to their Representatives urging them to do everything in their power to obtain the passage of the legislation.

The following resolution, adopted by the Atlanta Clearing House Association of Atlanta, Ga., is typical of those passed by the various Clearing Houses:

Whereas, It is generally believed that the income and excess profits tax will produce far more revenue than had been anticipated, and that in order to provide funds to pay this entire amount upon the date originally fixed by law a very considerable amount of money would have to be withdrawn from regular trade purposes;

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this association does not desire in any way to urge the passage of any measure that would hinder or delay the Government in the prosecution of the present war to a speedy and successful termination; but, if entirely consistent, be it

Resolved, That the Atlanta Clearing House Association requests its Senators and Representative to support and urge the passage of the Pomerene bill—Senate 3968; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Hon. William G. McAdoo, Senator Pomerene, and our Senators and Representatives.

The Cedar Rapids Clearing House Association of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has sent a telegram to its Senators reading as follows:

Payment of income and excess profits tax in one payment is liable to bring about an unnecessary and undesirable contraction of credit, and will work a hardship on both corporations and individuals. We urge passage of bill permitting payment of such taxes in instalments.

The Dallas Clearing House Association of Dallas, Texas, has forwarded the following letter to Senator Sheppard and Congressman Sumners:

There has been brought to the attention of the Dallas Clearing House Association banks a bill in the Senate, introduced by Senator Pomerene, calculated to cause the income tax to be paid in six equal monthly instalments instead of at one time.

After due consideration the Dallas banks have instructed me to write you that it is their unanimous opinion that this law, or any other law to the same effect, should be passed, if not absolutely incompatible with the best interests of the United States in its prosecution of the war.

The estimated returns from income tax sources is somewhere around $5,000,000,000, which is an enormous amount to be provided for on any one day.

On account of slow shipping facilities and lack of bottoms for transporting cotton, the banks in Texas have carried, and for some time to come will continue to carry, a large part of the cotton of this State, which, together with financing the planting of a new crop, subscribing to United States Treasury certificates, and making payments for bond subscriptions, is putting an enormous load on them, and should the income tax payments be thrown on them at one time a condition fraught with grave possibilities might confront them.

We trust that in giving consideration to the aforementioned bill you will bear in mind the points that we have brought out.

Clearing House Associations located in the following cities have already reported having adopted resolutions or sent letters in support of the Pomerene bill: Aberdeen, S. D.; Bismarck, N. D.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Chester, Penn.; Columbus, Ga.; Flint, Mich.; Guthrie, Okla.; Hammond, Ind.; Holyoke, Mass.; Houston, Texas; Lancaster, Penn.; Lawrence, Kan.; New Orleans, La.; Oshkosh, Wis.; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Spokane, Wash.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Waterloo, Iowa, and Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED APRIL 20, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,350,744	37,739,553
Same period a year ago	3,095,985	58,922,375

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	68.78	66.68	70.95	64.12
Same period a year ago	82.18	79.62	90.46	77.24

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
300	ADAMS EXPRESS	66⅝	65	65	− 1½
500	Advance Rumely	13¼	12⅞	13	− ⅛
700	Advance Rumely pf	31	30	30⅞	+ 1⅞
100	Ajax Rubber	58	58	58	..
1,180	Alaska Gold Mines	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
400	Alaska Juneau	1⅞	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
16,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	25½	23	25½	+ 2⅝
500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. pf	80	76	80	+ 1
100	Am. Bank Note	31½	31½	31½	− ½
8,400	Am. Beet Sugar	74¼	70	74¼	+ 2¼
104,600	Am. Can	45¼	41¼	44⅞	+ 4⅜
100	Am. Can pf	96	96	96	..
28,250	Am. Car & Foundry	79⅝	75⅞	79⅝	+ 2¾
200	Am. Car & Foundry pf	110½	110	110	− ½
1,200	Am. Cotton Oil	32½	31½	32½	− ⅝
200	Am. Express	88	85	88	+ 8
1,700	Am. Hide & Leather	13¼	12⅛	13⅛	+ 1⅛
2,200	Am. Hide & Leather pf	59½	56⅛	58⅝	+ 1⅞
22,157	Am. Ice	26¾	19⅝	25⅝	+ 6⅛
1,000	Am. Ice pf	47⅞	46½	47½	+ 2⅞
3,900	Am. International	54½	53	53	− ½
20,200	Am. Linseed	34¼	31¼	33⅞	+ 2⅝
700	Am. Linseed pf	73½	71½	73½	+ 1½
25,700	Am. Locomotive	65¼	61½	65¼	+ 3⅝
110	Am. Locomotive pf	99	99	99	+ 1
2,350	Am. Malting	10¼	9	9⅞	− ⅛
1,300	Am. Malting 1st pf	48	44½	*48	+ 1½
100	Am. Shipbuilding	112	112	112	..
18,310	Am. Smelting & Refining	79	75⅞	78⅞	+ 3⅝
100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	105	105	105	+ ⅝
300	Am. Smelters' Sec. pf. A	91	91	91	+ 1
100	Am. Snuff	93½	93½	93½	+ 2
1,190	Am. Steel Foundries	65	63	64⅞	+ 2
6,100	Am. Sugar Refining	106	101	106	+ 5
15,100	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	98	94¼	97¼	+ 3⅝
100	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf	90	90	90	− ¼
3	Am. Tel. & Cable	51	51	51	..
8,200	Am. Tel. & Tel	101⅝	99¾	101⅝	+ ⅝
1,018	Am. Tobacco	168	160	167	+ 7¼
205	Am. Tobacco pf., new	95	95	95	..
6,000	Am. Woolen	53¾	51½	53	+ 1½
100	Am. Woolen pf.	93	93	93	..
3,175	Am. Writing Paper pf	25½	24	24½	+ 4¼
50	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	13	13	13	..
405	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	47	47	47	+ 2
47,350	Anaconda Copper	66	63¾	*64⅛	+ 2¼
300	Associated Oil	54½	54	54	− 3
4,000	Atchison, Top. & S. F.	84½	82⅞	84	+ 1½
570	Atchison, T. & S. F.	82	81¼	82	+ 1⅝
400	Atlantic Coast Line	90	89½	89⅞	+ ⅜
7,600	Atlantic, Gulf & W. I.	110¾	108	110¼	+ 3¼
10	Atlantic, G. & W. I. pf.	61	61	61	..
163,200	BALDWIN LOCO.	82½	74⅞	81⅝	+ 8½
4,700	Baltimore & Ohio	52⅝	51½	51⅝	+ ⅜
440	Baltimore & Ohio pf	54¼	53⅝	53⅝	+ ⅜
800	Barrett Co.	85¼	83½	85	+ 2⅜
400	Barrett Co. pf	105	100⅜	101	+ ⅛
1,100	Bopillas Mining	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
73,900	Bethlehem Steel, Class B	80¼	76¼	79⅞	+ 3⅝
2,100	Bethlehem S., 8 p. c. pf.	104⅜	102⅝	104⅜	+ 2⅝
1,400	Booth Fisheries	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
2,900	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	41	38⅝	41	+ 2
150	Bruns. Term. & Ry. Sec.	6½	6½	6½	− ⅛
5,600	Burns Brothers	132	122¾	131¾	+11¾
200	Butte Copper & Zinc	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
1,200	Butte & Superior	20¼	18⅝	20¼	+ 1
800	CAL. PACKING	42⅝	42¼	42⅝	+ ⅜
2,800	Cal. Petroleum	18½	17	17½	− ½
1,640	Cal. Petroleum pf	49	47½	48	− ½
200	Calumet & Arizona	67	67	67	− ½
7,900	Canadian Pacific	139¼	136⅜	139¼	+ 3
1,800	Central Foundry	40	37½	39½	+ 1⅝
2,700	Central Foundry pf	52½	48¾	52	+ 1
22,900	Central Leather Co.	69	65	69	+ 5
350	Central Leather Co. pf	102⅞	102½	102⅝	− ⅛
3,075	Cerro de Pasco Copper	32½	31⅜	32¼	+ ⅜
1,100	Chandler Motor	83	80½	82¾	+ 3½
2,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	55¼	54¼	55¼	− 1
100	Chi. & Alton	7	6	6	..
49	Chi. Great Western	6	6	6	..
47	Chi. Great Western pf	18½	18½	18½	..
3,100	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	39¼	38½	38½	..
3,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	69	68¾	68¾	− ¼
526	Chi. & Northwestern	91	91	91	+ 1
4,550	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	19¼	18½	18⅝	+ ⅝
1,600	Chi., R.I.& Pac.7 p.c.pf.	67	65	67	+ 2
1,500	Chi., R.I.& Pac.6 p.c.pf.	58¾	55	56¾	+ 2¼
9,700	Chile Copper	16⅞	15⅝	16⅞	+ 1⅜
2,950	Chino Copper	41⅞	40¾	41⅞	+ 1⅜
100	Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
100	Cluett, Peabody	56	56	56	+ 1
1,300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	40	38¼	40	+ 3⅝
100	Colorado Southern	18¾	18¾	18¾	− 2⅛
3,500	Columbia Gas & Elec.	34⅝	32	34⅛	+ 2⅝
65,400	Corn Products Refining	37⅝	35¾	37⅜	+ 2¼
2,220	Corn Products Ref. pf.	97½	96½	97	+ 1
100	Crex Carpet	40	40	40	..
35,100	Crucible Steel	65¼	61	65¼	+ 4⅛
100	Crucible Steel pf.	89	89	89	..
16,600	Cuba Cane Sugar	30⅞	27½	30¾	+ 2⅝
1,300	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	80½	79	80⅛	+ 1⅛
100	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf.	95	95	95	+ 4
600	DEERE & CO. pf.	95½	95	95	− ⅞
815	Del. & Hudson	106	104	106	+ 4
200	Del., Lack. & Western	160	160	160	+ 7½
300	Den. & Rio Grande	4	3½	3½	− 2⅛
500	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	7½	6¾	6¾	− 1⅜
141,150	Distillers Securities	48⅞	45¾	47½	+ 2⅝
1,900	Dome Mines	8⅝	8	8¼	+ ⅛
300	ELK HORN COAL	26¼	26	26	− ⅞
4,100	Erie	14⅞	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
4,200	Erie 1st pf.	28⅝	27¼	28⅜	+ ⅝
400	Erie 2d pf.	20	19⅜	19⅜	− ⅛
100	FEDERAL M. & S.	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
507	Federal M. & S. pf.	31	30	31	+ ⅛
10	Fisher Body pf.	81½	81½	81½	..
1,200	GASTON, WM. & W.	34	33½	34	+ ⅜
100	General Cigar	42	42	42	− 2⅞
3,100	General Electric	143	139	148	+ 5⅜
18,900	General Motors	123½	116	*122⅞	+ 6⅞
400	General Motors pf.	79⅝	79	*79	− ½
6,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	47⅝	42	47	+ 4⅝
200	Granby Consol.	78	76	*76	+ ⅛
1,500	Great Northern pf.	89½	88¼	89	+ 1⅛
18,400	Great Northern Certs. for Ore Properties	29⅝	28¾	29⅜	+ 2⅞
980	Greene-Cananea Copper	43	42	43	+ ⅛
400	Gulf States Steel	95	94	94¼	− 6¼
100	Gulf, Mobile & Nor. pf.	27	27	27	− ½
6,200	HASKELL & BARKER	40	37	40	+ 2½
200	Homestake Mining	76	73½	*75½	− 4½
20	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	95	95	95	..
28,550	Inspiration Copper	49¾	46¼	49¾	+ 3½
800	Interborough Consol.	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
1,200	Interboro Consol. pf.	42¼	41	42¼	+ ⅝
100	Inter. Agricultural	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ 1¼
350	Inter. Agricultural pf.	45½	43½	45	+ 3
800	Inter. Harvester, N. J.	122	118	121	+ 5
200	Inter. Harvester Corp.	60⅜	59	60⅜	+ 2⅜
100	Inter. Harv. Corp. pf.	98½	98½	98½	+ ½
13,400	Inter. Mer. Marine	25¼	24½	24⅝	+ ⅜
64,100	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	94⅜	89¼	*89⅝	+ 2⅝
5,125	Inter. Nickel	28⅞	27⅝	28½	+ 1
87,800	Inter. Paper	39¼	30⅛	38	+ 9
5,400	Inter. Paper pf., st'ped.	64½	59	63	+ 3
100	Jewel Tea pf.	90⅜	90¼	90¼	− 1¼
100	K. C., FT. S. & M. pf.	65	65	65	..
800	Kansas City Southern	15½	15½	15½	..
100	Kansas City Southern pf	48	48	48	..
700	Kelly Springfield Tire	45	43	44⅛	+ 1⅛
9,200	Kennecott Copper	32½	31¼	32¼	+ 1⅜
200	Kress (S. H.) Co. pf.	102⅜	102¼	102¼	+ 2¼
10,000	LACK. STEEL	82	77½	82	+ 4½
110	Lake Erie & Western	9	9	9	− ¼
1,100	Lehigh Valley	59	57½	58¾	+ 1½
13	Liggett & Myers	165	165	165	..
112	Liggett & Myers pf.	108¾	108¾	108¾	+ 1¼
200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	19	17⅝	19	+ ¼
700	Louisville & Nashville	112½	111¾	112	+ 1
100	MACKAY COS. pf.	63	63	63	+ ½
200	Manhattan Beach	⅝	⅝	⅝	− ⅛
220	Manhattan Elevated	94	94	94	..
600	Maxwell Motors	29½	27½	29½	+ 3
500	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	55	52¾	55	+ 2⅜
500	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	22	21⅜	22	+ 1½
450	May Department Stores	54¼	50¾	51¼	− 1⅜
57,400	Mexican Petroleum	90¼	92¼	95⅜	+ 3⅞
100	Mexican Petroleum pf.	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	+ 2⅛
4,500	Miami Copper	29½	28¼	28¾	− ⅝
21,750	Midvale Steel	46⅜	44¾	*46¾	+ 1½
700	Minn. & St. Louis, new	8¼	7½	8¼	+ ⅛
100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅜
200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	7½	7¼	7¼	− 1¼
9,400	Mo. Pacific	21½	20	21½	+ 1
700	Mo. Pacific pf.	50¼	50¼	52	+ 1¼
25	Moline Plow 1st pf.	95	95	95	..
100	Montana Power	69	69	69	..
100	NATIONAL ACME	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
92	National Biscuit	92½	92	92	..
138	National Biscuit pf.	110½	109⅝	110½	..
9,300	National Conduit & C.	18⅝	13⅝	18⅝	+ 4¼
8,800	National Enam. & S.	51½	50¼	51	+ 1
300	National Lead	58	58	58	+ 1
100	National Lead pf.	105	105	105	..
500	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	6¼	4½	6¼	− ⅛
3,900	Nevada Con. Copper	19⅜	18½	19	+ ⅛
100	New Orleans, Tex. & M.	18½	18½	18½	+ 1½
1,085	New York Air Brake	126	122	125	+ 3
3,325	New York Central	69¼	67⅞	69	+ 1
100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	42	42	42	+ 1
975	N. Y., N. H. & H.	28¾	28	28½	+ 1¼
400	N. Y., Ont. & West	19½	19	19½	..
200	Norfolk Southern	17	17	17	..
600	Norfolk & Western	104¼	103½	104¼	+ 1⅛
100	Norfolk & Western pf.	76	76	76	− 2
300	North American	45	43	44	− 1
2,600	Northern Pacific	84½	82⅞	84	+ 1
120	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	59	59	59	− 1
7,800	OHIO CITIES GAS	38	36¾	37¾	+ 1⅝
12,500	Ontario Mining	10¼	9½	10	+ ⅜
100	Owens Bottle Machine	59	59	59	+ 2
8,300	PACIFIC MAIL	32⅝	30¼	32¼	+ 2
100	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf.	91½	91¼	91⅛	+ 1⅛
6,800	Pennsylvania Railroad	44⅛	43⅞	44	+ ⅛
1,300	People's Gas, Chicago	43	41½	42⅜	+ 1⅝
900	Peoria & Eastern	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
1,100	Pere Marquette	10½	10	10⅜	+ ⅜
400	Pere Marquette prior pf.	56	56	56	+ 3½
200	Philadelphia Co.	21½	21	21⅛	− ⅛
800	Pierce-Arrow	38¼	37⅜	*38¼	+ ⅛
200	Pierce-Arrow pf.	93	93	*93	− 1½
5,800	Pitts. Coal	54	50⅝	54	− 1⅝
15	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chi.	127	127	127	..
2,500	Pitts. & West Va.	27½	26	27¼	+ 1⅜
500	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	69	66	69	+ 2
100	Pond Creek Coal	18	18	18	− 1⅜
6,420	Pressed Steel Car	59	58	58	..
200	Pressed Steel Car pf.	94¾	93½	93¾	− 1⅜
300	Public Service, N. J.	99	98	98	− 2
650	Pullman Co.	117	115	115⅞	− 2⅞
10,705	RY. STEEL SPRING	56¾	51¼	56¼	+ 5
202	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	+ 1¼
5,700	Ray Consol. Copper	24⅞	24	24⅞	+ 1
55,300	Reading	81⅝	79½	*81⅛	+ 3⅝
43,600	Republic Iron & Steel	84½	78¾	84¼	+ 6¼
800	Republic Iron & Steel pf.	98	97¾	98	+ ⅛
620	Royal Dutch tr. receipts	77¼	75¼	77¼	+ 2
1,300	ST. L.-SAN FRAN.	10⅝	9⅝	10⅜	+ ⅝
100	St. L. Southwestern pf.	40½	40¾	40¼	+ 3½
300	Savage Arms	67½	65¼	67½	+ 2½
800	Saxon Motor	7⅛	6¼	7⅛	+ ⅛
1,800	Seaboard Air Line	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅛
1,800	Seaboard Air Line pf.	16½	13½	15¾	− 1⅝
200	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	142¼	141½	141½	+ ½
200	Shattuck-Arizona	16¾	15⅞	16⅜	− ½
22,500	Sinclair Oil Refining	29⅜	28½	29	+ 3
3,100	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	59½	51	59½	+ 9
100	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf.	87	87	87	..
4,340	Southern Pacific	83⅜	82¼	83⅜	+ ⅞
9,300	Southern Railway	21⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅜
600	Southern Railway pf.	58½	57½	58½	+ ½
38,430	Studebaker Co.	40	37⅜	38⅞	+ ½
37	Studebaker Co. pf.	85	85	85	..
1,100	Stutz Motor	46¾	43	46¾	− ¼
1,600	Superior Steel	37½	33	37¼	+ 1½
2,800	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	17½	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
10,500	Texas Co.	148¼	142	147½	+ 5½
300	Texas & Pacific	16	15	16	+ 1
240	Third Avenue	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	− ⅜
24,200	Tobacco Products	55⅞	53¾	54⅞	+ 1⅜
200	Transue & Williams	40	40	40	+ ¼
100	Twin City Rapid Transit	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ¼
500	UNION BAG & PAPER	75	68¾	75	+ 7
7,900	Union Pacific	120¾	117⅞	120	+ 2
700	Union Pacific pf.	71	70⅝	71	..
300	United Alloy Steel	40	39⅝	40	+ 1
8,100	United Cigar Stores	90¼	87¼	90¼	+ 3¼
1	United Drug	69½	69½	69½	..
1,500	United Fruit	123	119¼	120	− 3
100	U. S. Express	14½	14½	14½	− 1⅜
300	U. S. Railway Invest.	5⅛	5	5	− ⅛
670	U. S. Ry. Invest. pf.	11	10¼	11	+ ½
925	U. S. Cast Iron P. & F.	14½	13	14	+ 1½
200	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf.	43¾	42⅞	43¾	+ 1¼
46,100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	127¼	122	125½	+ 3¾
100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf.	97	97	97	..
500	U. S. Realty & Imp.	17	12¼	17	+ 7
28,300	U. S. Rubber	58¼	52¼	57⅜	+ 5⅜
494	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	104	102½	*104	+ 1⅜
1,400	U. S. Smelt., Ref. & M.	38½	37½	38	+ 1½
513,000	U. S. Steel	98	89⅝	96	+ 6½
2,775	U. S. Steel pf.	110⅝	106⅜	110⅝	+ 1⅞
12,000	Utah Copper	80¼	78	80¼	+ 2
200	Utah Securities	13½	12¼	13¼	+ 1½
900	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	43	42	43	+ 2
110	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	104	104	104	+ 1⅜
100	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	68	68	68	+ 1½
150	Vulcan Detinning pf.	32	32	32	+ 6¾
1,400	WABASH	7¼	7¼	7¼	− ⅜
1,800	Wabash pf. A	40½	39¼	40	+ ½
1,000	Wabash pf. B	22½	22	22½	+ ½
100	Wells Fargo Express	73	73	73	− 3
1,800	Western Maryland	14½	13¾	14¼	+ ½
1,000	Western Pacific	15¼	13¾	14	+ 1
2,300	Western Union Tel.	96⅝	93¾	94¾	+ ¼
7,100	Westinghouse E. & M.	41	39½	41	+ 1½
50	Westinghouse 1st pf.	64	64	64	..
300	Wheeling & Lake Erie	8½	8½	8¼	− ⅛
200	Wheel. & Lake Erie pf.	17½	17½	17½	− ½
500	White Motors	42⅝	41⅝	42⅝	..
1,000	Wilson & Co.	55½	53	55	+ 1
8,400	Willys-Overland	17⅞	16⅞	*17½	+ ½
600	Willys-Overland pf.	80¾	80	80	..
100	Woolworth (F. W.) Co.	112	112	112	+ 1⅜
1,100	Worthington Pump	43¼	41	43⅜	+ 1¼
800	Worth. Pump pf. A	90½	90	90	..
300	Worth. Pump pf. B	64¼	64	64	+ 1⅜

*Ex dividend.

ARGUES FOR POWER TO INCREASE RATES

Service Board, Commissioner Whitney Says, Should Be Able to Meet High Costs.

PLAN TO AMEND THE LAW

Commission's Policy, He Asserts, Should Assure the Development of Public Utility Enterprises.

To answer questions asked by many investors in public utilities, and to inform investors generally, as to the restrictions placed upon the earning power of public service corporations, and the scope of the Public Service Commission's authority over them, Commissioner Whitney has prepared a statement describing the commission's administrative, judicial, and legislative functions.

Some of the cor

Set Your House In Order

to meet the country's present crisis. The nation is at war, and every family has its part to play.

We must **save** — on food, on clothing, on all the little luxuries that in peace times we learned to accept as a matter of course. Only so can our armies be properly fed and clothed and cared for.

And we must **invest** these savings with the Government. Only so can we provide the money for ships and shells, for aeroplanes and cruisers, for hospitals and medicines and ambulances, for all the materials that mean VICTORY to our American army in the field.

Set YOUR house in order, to meet the country's crisis. Keep the Star Spangled Banner in your heart, and Liberty Bonds in your home—paid for, and being paid for, from the daily savings you achieve.

Only in this way can you help your country to meet its crisis to-day; only in this way can you avoid the possible crisis in your own affairs in later years.

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE
Second Federal Reserve District
120 Broadway, New York City

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ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
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BANS MORE IMPORTS TO RELEASE SHIPS

New List of War Trade Board Is Expected to Free 157,000 Tons for War Purposes.

GOES INTO EFFECT MAY 13

Further Restrictions Forecast with Idea of Diverting 1,000,000 Tons of Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—A further illustration of the extreme measures to which the Government has resorted in order to obtain tonnage for the rapid shipment of troops and supplies to France was shown today by a second list of restricted imports which was issued by the War Trade Board.

The first list, published a few weeks ago, made it possible to divert approximately 350,000 tons dead weight of shipping to meet the emergency developed by the German drive on the western front. List No. 2 will add 157,000 tons of shipping to this fleet, bringing the total obtained by import restriction for essential war purposes to 507,000 tons.

The restrictions announced today will become effective on May 13, and importers are directed to adjust their business to the new situation by that time. It is probable that additional lists will be published in the near future, as it is proposed, if possible, to free at least 1,000,000 tons of shipping by this process before the program is completed.

Among the commodities in the list issued today are eggs, fish, meat products, and preserved meats and tobacco leaf. Where shipments can be made overland imports will be permitted.

By the restrictions placed upon eggs and meat products it is believed that much-needed cold storage space for the transportation of supplies to France can be conserved. Obtaining ships with sufficient cold storage space has been one of the big problems which has confronted the army.

The restrictions will not operate to cut off entirely imports in the commodities included in the list, and mention of a commodity does not necessarily entail any appreciable shortage of the commodity in question. This is due to the fact that only small quantities of certain listed commodities are imported by sea, while of others we have adequate supplies available in this country or which can be imported from adjacent countries, or under the backhaul privilege from convenient European ports. Of some of the commodities—such as condensed milk, for example—we have even an exportable surplus.

Big Saving in Tan Wood.

The largest individual item on the list of savings is quebracho wood—about 28,000 tons. This wood, used in tanning, can still be imported when carried as deckload, or in vessels unfit for essential imports. This will enable ships to bring in a large proportion of the 1917 imports while setting free cargo space for essential purposes. (Quebracho extract is not on the list.)

A large saving—24,000 tons—is also effected in paper, crude paper stock, and manufactures of paper, although wood pulp, books, and other printed matter are excepted. The "long haul" here plays a considerable rôle, as a large part of the paper stock was brought from East India.

In the general category of minerals a saving of about 35,000 tons is effected. Total imports of the minerals specified amounted in 1917 to 265,000 tons, large amounts of which, particularly of lead, are not affected by the restriction, coming as they do from sources to which the prohibitions do not apply. Among the edible substances mentioned are fish, dairy products, dried and frozen eggs, meat products and preserved meats, including sausages, bacon, ham, &c.; tea waste, and edible substances of minor importance which do not receive special classification under the tariff lists.

Other commodities are glass and glassware, although precautions are taken to insure the country's supply of glass for optical purposes; cork and manufactures thereof, though the largest part of the cork comes under permitted imports from Mediterranean and Channel ports; licorice root, in which a saving of 10,000 tons is effected, and bones, hoofs, and horns, in which the restriction saves 16,000 deadweight tons of shipping.

Here is the official announcement of the War Trade Board:

LIST OF RESTRICTED IMPORTS NO. 2.

No import licenses for shipments made after May 13, 1918, will be granted for articles on this list, except as specifically herein provided. These provisions authorize the importation of the specified articles only when the goods originate in one of the countries designated in the particular provisions covering such article, and do not permit the importation of goods originating in other countries but coming through such designated countries.

Licenses for the following articles may be granted only for shipments coming from Canada:

Lime, talc and soapstone.

Licenses for the following article may be granted only for shipments coming from Canada and Newfoundland:

Shellfish. (Does not include crabmeat from Japan.)

Licenses for the following article may be granted only for shipments coming from Canada and Mexico:

Molybdenum.

Licenses for the following article may be granted only for shipments coming from Cuba and the West Indies:

Tobacco leaf.

License for the following articles may be granted only for shipments coming from Canada, Mexico, Newfoundland, and Scandinavia:

Fish, fresh, cured or preserved.

Licenses for the following articles will not be granted for shipments from European countries, but may be granted for shipment from all other countries:

Animal oils.

Licenses for the following articles will be granted only for shipments coming overland or by lake from Canada or coming overland from Mexico:

Alkalies and boro-carbone, borax, cement for building purposes, chloride of lime, cyanide of soda, dairy products, ferromanganese and spiegeleisen, lead, magnesite, meat products and preserved meats, paraffin, pumice, starch, stone and manufactures thereof.

Licenses for the following articles will be granted only for shipments coming, (a,) overland or by lake from Canada; (b,) overland from Mexico; (c,) as return cargo from European countries, and then only when shipped from a convenient port and when loaded without undue delay:

Argols or wine lees, bones, hoofs, and horns, unmanufactured; baskets of wood, bamboo, straw, or compositions of wood; corks unmanufactured, and manufactures thereof; edible substances not specifically provided for in the tariff schedules; eggs, dried frozen, prepared or preserved and yolks of eggs; fans, fuller's earth, furniture, furs and manufactures thereof, (does not include fur skins, raw furs, and skins prepared for hatter's use, nor raw seal skins from Uruguay); glass and glassware, (does not include lenses, opera and field glasses, optical instruments, spectacles, eyeglasses, goggles, surveying instruments, telescopes, microscopes, and plates or discs for use in the manufacture of optical goods); glue and glue size, glue stock and raw hide cuttings, hair, human and manufactures thereof; horsehair, artifical, and manufactures thereof; indigo, synthetic; ivory, animal and manufactures thereof; licorice root, moss and seaweed, paper and manufactures thereof. Does not include books and other printed matter; paper stock, crude (does not include wood-pulp); straw and grass, unmanufactured and manufactures thereof; tea waste, siftings or sweepings; vanilla beans.

Licenses for the following article may be granted from any country, but only for shipments coming as deck cargo or coming on vessels unfit for essential imports: Quebracho wood.

All outstanding licenses to import the above articles from any country from which, under the above announcement, licenses for such article will not be granted, shall expire and become void unless ocean shipment thereunder is made on or before May 13, 1918.

Also, all outstanding licenses to import from European countries articles covered by above items numbered 122 to 145 inclusive, and all outstanding licenses for quebracho wood shall expire and become void unless ocean shipment thereunder is made on or before May 13, 1918. As to these, new applications may be made for shipments after May 13, 1918.

VANCE McCORMICK, Chairman.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

	—May.—		—June.—		—July.—	
CORN.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
April 15	1.27⅛	1.26⅛	1.50⅛	1.49½	1.50⅛	1.48¼
April 16	1.27⅛	1.26⅝	1.48	1.47½	1.49¼	1.47
April 17	1.27	1.26⅜	1.47⅛	1.45⅝	1.47⅛	1.45
April 18	1.27⅛	1.27	1.47	1.45	1.47⅝	1.45⅝
April 19	1.27¼	1.26⅝			1.44⅝	1.42⅛
April 20	1.27⅛	1.27	1.46⅝	1.46¼	1.45⅞	1.45
Wk.'s rge.	1.27½	1.26⅜	1.50½	1.43	1.50½	1.42¼

	—April.—		—May.—		—July.—	
OATS.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
April 15	89¼	87¼	84⅞	83½	..	..
April 16	88⅝	87⅛	84⅛	83¼	..	..
April 17	89¼	87⅛	84	83¼	74½	72
April 18	88⅞	86¾	84⅜	82⅝	74⅛	73
April 19	87¼	86	83¼	81⅝	74⅛	72¾
April 20	88	88	83⅞	83	74⅞	73⅝
Wk's. rge.	89¼	86	84⅞	81¼	74⅞	72

Provisions.

	—May.—		—July.—	
LARD.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
April 15	26.70	26.55	26.05	25.85
April 16	25.62	25.55	25.97	25.85
April 17	25.70	25.37	26.05	25.62
April 18	25.40	25.12	25.70	25.37
April 19	25.15	25.00	25.45	25.30
April 20	25.20	24.87	25.47	25.15
Week's range	25.70	24.87	26.05	25.15

	—May.—		—July.—	
RIBS.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
April 15	24.12	23.87	24.80	24.45
April 16	24.05	23.90	24.65	24.45
April 17	24.15	23.72	24.62	24.10
April 18	23.75	23.27	24.17	23.75
April 19	23.40	23.22	23.87	23.67
April 20	23.35	23.02	23.87	23.50
Week's range	24.12	23.02	24.62	23.50

	—May.—	
PORK.	High.	Low.
April 15	48.05	47.82
April 16	47.90	47.80
April 17	48.07	47.40
April 18	47.50	47.25
April 19	47.60	47.25
April 20	47.50	47.20
Week's range	48.05	47.20

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	—May.—		—July.—		—Aug.—	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
April 15	31.15	28.93	30.75	28.59	29.60	28.52
April 16	29.25	27.02	28.90	27.40	..	..
April 17	30.10	28.70	29.65	28.41	29.25	28.35
April 18	30.80	28.30	29.85	28.00	28.70	27.65
April 19	28.84	28.30	28.30	28.03	27.85	27.85
April 20	29.30	28.80	29.00	28.40	28.71	28.65
Wk's rge.	31.15	28.30	30.75	27.40	29.60	27.65

	—Oct.—		—Dec.—		—Jan.—	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
April 15	29.27	27.40	28.90	27.07	28.88	27.00
April 16	27.75	26.00	27.40	26.35	27.35	26.10
April 17	28.50	27.88	28.20	27.08	28.02	26.95
April 18	28.60	26.75	28.15	26.60	28.05	26.70
April 19	27.53	26.60	27.23	26.50	27.08	26.84
April 20	28.00	27.40	27.69	27.17	27.54	27.10
Wk's rge.	29.27	26.00	28.90	26.35	28.68	26.10

COAL PRODUCTION MAKES A BIG JUMP

Bituminous Increase 1,630,000 Tons for Week of April 13 Over Previous Week.

MR. GARFIELD ENCOURAGED

Emphasizes Need of Keeping Up the Pace—Again Urges Early Ordering of Next Winter's Supply.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Reports from the principal bituminous coal mines of the nation show that production increased about 1,630,000 tons for the week of April 13 over the previous week. Every effort is being put forth to obtain an even greater production.

The jump brings production to approximately 100,000 tons above the week ended March 30. It made up that amount of the severe loss for the week ended April 6, a loss which, Fuel Administrator Garfield said, threatened another coal famine.

The Fuel Administration accepted the increase as a hopeful sign, but emphasized the fact that the most determined methods must be adopted to accomplish a steady increase, if needs are to be met. It is believed that the plans now being prepared to take away from the railroads the power to obtain cheap coal from certain mines in return for 100 per cent. car supply and to substitute a more equitable distribution of the cars will prove a big factor in solving the problem.

Reports received since the decision to reform the railroad methods which have caused disturbance of labor at the mines indicated that the situation was much more favorable for increased production. It is probable that the new plan will be put into effect within a few days.

The Geological Survey gave these figures to show the state of production of bituminous coal: Week ended March 30, 10,888,000 tons; week ended April 6, 9,317,000 tons; week ended April 13, 10,947,000 tons. This comment was attached:

"Production of bituminous coal increased 1,600,000 net tons, or over 17 per cent., during the week ended April 13, compared with the preceding week. The total production of bituminous coal, (including lignite and coal made into coke,) is estimated at 10,947,000 net tons, an average production per working day of 1,824,000 net tons, compared with an average of 1,777,000 tons for the past year, and 1,680,000 tons in April, 1917."

The Fuel Administration announced that it was greatly encouraged by reports from many parts of the country concerning the progress of its campaign for the early ordering of next Winter's coal by both domestic and industrial consumers, particularly in the East, including New York City and other large municipalities.

"A flood of orders for next Winter's coal supply is reported," a statement read. "Both coal producers and retailers report orders filed vastly in excess of the supply available for immediate delivery.

"With millions of tons ordered, of course it has been impossible to effect complete deliveries. This has given rise to some complaints among those who are patriotically responding to the requests of the Fuel Administration and have sought to lay in their Winter's supply. It will be readily appreciated, however, that the mines cannot produce and the railroads cannot deliver the whole annual coal supply of the country within a few weeks. The Fuel Administration, however, will exert every effort to expedite deliveries and to effect the distribution of a maximum amount of coal during the Summer months.

"With the country's coal supply largely ordered ahead, the Administration will be in a position to act promptly and facilitate the movement of an adequate supply of coal to meet the demand. The railroads will be enabled to judge of the traffic facilities which must be made available for aiding coal production and for distributing the supply.

"The fact that consumers cannot secure immediate delivery should not deter them from placing their orders at once. These early orders, once on the books, become the basis for the determined drive to secure adequate production and prompt distribution.

"Promptness in ordering and patience in awaiting deliveries are needed as a basis for the co-operation of the whole country with the Fuel Administration in its effort to do its share of the nation's war work."

EARLY COPY REQUIRED.

To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times copy must be in the Times Building 8 P. M. day previous to that on which publication is desired.—Advt.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED APRIL 20, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$27,824,500	$391,791,500
Same period last year	20,198,500	352,027,800

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds.	76.16	75.91	77.43	75.77
Same period a year ago.	85.06	84.83	89.48	84.83

Range, 1918. High.	Low.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
26	19	4	ALASKA G. cv. 6s,B	20	19	19	..
95½	91	32	Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s.	92¼	92	92	..
100	96¼	6	Am. Hide & L. 6s	100	100	100	..
89¼	88½	42	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s..	88	87	88	+ 1
83½	80¾	16	A. T. & T. col. 4s...	80⅝	80¼	80½	— ⅝
95½	90	66	A. T. & T. col. tr. 5s	92¼	92	92¼	+ ¼
91½	86	5½	A. T. & T. cv. 4½s..	86	86	86	..
87	79	3	Am. Writing P. 5s..	84	83	84	+ 1
87	82⅝	33	Armour & Co. 4½s...	84¾	83⅝	84⅜	..
83⅜	80	20½	A., T. & S. F. gen.4s.	81¾	80⅜	81¾	+ ⅜
80	80	20	A., T. & S.F.g.4s,reg	80	80	80	— 3
78	70⅝	2½	A., T.& S.F.ad).4s,sta	73½	73½	73½	+ ¼
86	81½	3	A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,'55	83⅜	81½	83⅜	+ 1½
86	82	6	A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,'60	83¼	82	83¼	— ⅜
84⅜	81⅜	14	At. Coast L. 1st 4s.	83⅞	81⅜	83⅛	+ 1⅜
73½	70	12	At. C. L., L. & N. col. 4s	71	70½	70¾	— ⅜
95	91	7	A. & C., A. L. 1st 5s.	92¾	92½	92½	— ½
89½	85⅜	16	BALT.& O.pr.1.3½s	86	85⅝	85⅝	— ⅛
78	76	16	Balt. & O. gold 4s..	77	76⅜	77	+ ½
83½	80	8	Balt. & O. ref. 5s....	80⅝	80	80½	— ⅛
79½	76½	22	Balt. & O. cv. 4½s.	78	77⅛	78	..
82	82	5	B. & O. P.J.& E.3½s	82	82	82	— 6
81¾	78½	32	Beth. Steel p. m. 5s	85½	84	85	+ ⅛
93½	87	3	Beth. St. 1st ref. 5s	91	91	91	— 1
99	95½	1	Beth. Steel ext. 5s..	95¾	95¾	95¾	— ⅝
93	89⅞	4	Borden Copper 6s...	91½	91½	91½	— 1½
97¼	92¼	76	B. R. T. 5s, 1918....	97	95⅝	97	+ 1
83¾	79⅞	2	B. R. T. g. 5s.....	81	81	81	+ 1
79	74	5	Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s.	75¼	75	73½	— ⅜
97½	93	25	CENT.LEATHER 5s	95½	94½	94½	— ½
99½	93½	1	Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s..	98½	98½	98½	..
82	77⅝	2	Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s..	78	78	78	+ ⅛
90	87⅜	2	Cent.of Ga. cons. 5s	88½	88½	88½	+ ⅜
104	102	3	C. of N. J. gen. 5s..	103½	103½	103½	..
107½	103	31	Cerro de Pas. Co. 6s.	106½	105½	106	— ⅜
100½	95½	2	Ches. & O. con. 5s..	96	95½	95½	..
77	72	9	Ches. & O. gen. 4½s.	76⅞	76½	76½	— ⅛
81½	76	88½	Ches. & O. cv. 5s..	79⅜	78½	77½	+ ½
73	65½	28	Ches. & O. cv. 4½s.	73	72⅛	73	..
52	50	1	Chi. & Alton 3s....	52	52	52	+ 1⅜
47½	35½	3	Chic. & Alton 3½s..	36½	35¼	35¼	— 2¼
84½	80	5	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s.	83	81	83	+ 3
94⅜	92	200	C., B. & Q. ref. 4s..	93⅞	92⅜	92⅜	— ⅛
93½	91⅜	11	C., B. & Q. jt.4s,reg.	92½	92⅜	92½	+ ⅛
75½	73	2	C.,B. & Q. Ill. D.3½s	73½	73	73	— ⅛
87½	82	4	C.,B. & Q. Ill.Div.4s	86	85	85¼	+ ⅛
92½	91¼	9	C., B. & Q. Nb.ext.4s	92¼	92¼	92¼	— ⅛
93	87⅜	2	Chicago & Eric 1st 5s	88	87⅜	88	..
60⅛	54	84	Chi. Gt. West. 4s....	59½	54⅝	56	+ 1
100½	98	1	Chi., I. & L. ref. 6s.	100½	100½	100½	+ 1⅞
80½	76½	2	C., M. & St. P.4s,'25	78½	78½	78½	..
70	64⅜	17	C., M. & St.P.ref.4½s	68½	67	67⅜	— ⅛
75½	71¼	72	C., M. & S. P.cv.4½s	73⅜	72½	73⅜	+ 1¼
79	74⅞	4	C., M. & S.P. gen.4s.	75	74½	75	— 2
80	76¼	9	C., M. & S.P.cv. 5s..	77½	76½	76¼	— 2¼
73¼	70	1	Chi. & N. W. 8½s....	70	70	70	..
95½	85⅛	8	Chi. Railways 5s....	83½	82	82	— 1⅞
68½	62½	65	C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s.	64	64	64½	+ ⅛
90	86¼	1	Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s...	87½	87½	87½	..
67	64	6	Chi. & W. I. con. 4s.	66¼	65½	65½	— ⅝
107½	102⅝	28	Chile Copper 7s.....	104⅛	103½	104	+ ¼
80½	73	68	Chile C. 6s, part pd..	78	77⅛	78	+ 1
90	83½	3	Cin. Gas ref. 5s.....	90	90	90	+ 1½
88	79	6	Cleve. St. Ry. 5s....	85	85	85	..
63¼	59	4	C.,C.,C.&St.L.gen.4s.	60	60	60	..
66	63	2	C., C., C. & St. L. St. L. Div. 4s.....	63¾	63½	63¾	+ ⅜
76	73	6	Col. Industrials 5s...	74	74	74	— ½
88½	82¾	4	Col. South. 1st 4s....	84	83½	83½	..
73	63	15	Col. & So. ref. 4½s..	70½	70	70¼	+ 1
85	85	2	Conn. Ry. & L. 1st 4½s, sta.....	85	85	85	—15½
102	99¼	31	Con. Gas conv. 6s...	99½	99¼	99⅜	— ⅛
98	95	2	Corn P. Ref.s.f.5s,'34	97½	97½	97½	..
93½	90	2	Cumberland Tel. 5s.	91¼	91	91¼	+ ¼
88	80½	6	DEL. & HUD.Ref.4s	82¼	80½	82¼	— 3½
90	86	14	Del. & Hud. cv. 5s..	86	86	86	..
69	60½	9	D. R. & G. cv. 4s...	63⅞	63	63½	— ⅜
51½	48¼	12	D.&R.G.1st & ref.5s.	49¾	49¼	49¾	+ ⅛
76½	75¾	1	Det. Riv. Tun. 4½s.	75¾	75¾	75¾	— ⅛
72½	62	2	Detroit United 4½s.	72¼	72½	72¼	+ ¼
86¾	75	153	Distillers secur. 5s.	86¾	84	86⅝	+ 2⅝
97½	94	1	E. T.,V.& Ga.con.5s.	94	94	94	— 1
57¼	49½	16	Erie gen. 4s.....	53	52¼	52¾	+ ⅜
69	65	12	Erie 1st con. 4s.....	69	67¼	69	+ 2
56	48¼	24	Erie cv. 4s, Series D	49⅞	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
49	42¼	2	Erie cv. 4s, Series B	45	44⅜	45	..
79	75¼	21	Erie, Pa., col. 4s....	79	77	79	+ 3
99½	98¼	1	Erie & Jersey 6s....	98½	98¼	98¼	— 4½
105	105	1	FRE.,ELK.& M.V.6s.	105	105	105	+ 4
97	96	1	Ft. W. & D. C. 6s..	97	97	97	+ ⅛
97	91	9	GRANBY CON. cv. 6s, Series A.....	95	95	95	— 1½
89	86½	1	Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s..	86½	86½	86½	..
83	76½	1	Gulf & Ship I. 5s...	76½	76½	76½	— 1½
91	87	1	H. & T. C. gen. 4s..	91	91	91	+ ¼
78	75¼	7	HOCK.Val. 1st 4½s	76	76	76	..
61	45⅛	113	Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	58	54	54¼	— 1¼
19¾	14⅜	1	Hur. & Man. adj. 5s	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅜
78¾	74	1	ILL. CENT. 4s, '52.	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	— 1⅛
83	79	5	Ill. Cent. ref. 4s....	80	80	80	..
85½	81	5	Illinois Steel 4½s...	83¾	83¾	83¾	— ⅛
97	95	4	Indiana Steel 5s.....	95	95	95	— ⅛
57½	51⅞	19	Inter.-Met. 4½s.....	53	52	53	+ 1
73⅜	68½	3	Int. Agricul. 5s.....	71⅜	71	71	+ 1
85	79	33	Int. Rap. Tran. 5s..	82	80½	82	+ 2
95	90	38	Int. Mer. Mar. 6s..	91½	90	91½	+ ⅛
46¼	40½	17	Iowa Cent. ref. 4s...	42	40½	40½	— 1½
81	75⅜	3	Iowa Cent. 1st 5s....	81	81	81	+ 3
69	65	4	K.C., FT.S. & M.'4s	65	65	65	— ¼
77¼	73⅜	12	Kan. City So. 5s....	77¼	76	77¼	+ ⅜
61½	58	5	Kan. City So. 3s....	60	59	59	— 1
78	74½	9	Kan. City Term 4s..	75½	74½	74½	..
98¼	97¼	1	LAC. GAS 1st 5s....	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ⅜
90¼	88	21	Lack. Steel 5s, '50..	89¾	89½	89⅞	..
99½	94¾	3	Lack Steel 5s, '28..	96	95¼	96	..
86⅝	82	2	Lake Shore 4s, '28..	82⅞	82¼	82¾	— ⅜
86½	81⅜	6	Lake Shore 4s, '31..	82½	81⅜	82½	+ ⅛
78	78	3	L. V. of P. con. 4s..	78	78	78	— 2
96	91⅜	5	Lex. & East. 5s.....	96	93	93	..
95	86	12	Liggett & Myers 5s.	92	91⅜	91½	+ ⅜
95	91¾	1	Long Isl. con. 5s...	95	95	95	..
70½	73	1	Long Isl. ref. 4s...	73	73	73	— 0½
93	85	10	Lorillard 5s.....	92	91¾	92	+ 2
87	87	1	Louis., C. & L. 4½s.	87	87	87	..
88½	83	26	Louis. & N. unif. 4s.	83¾	83⅞	83⅜	+ ⅛
100¾	100¾	3	Mahon. & Y. gen. 6s.	109	109	109	..
80¼	76	1	MANHAT'N cons. 4s	76	76	76	— 4½
85⅝	80½	52	Midvale Steel 5s....	84¾	84	84¾	+ ⅜
80½	73½	2	Mich. Cent. deb. 4s.	74	74	74	..
88½	86¾	2	Mich. State Tel. 5s..	88½	88	88½	+ ⅛
73⅜	73¾	1	M.,St.P. & N.W.1st4s	73¾	73¾	73⅝	—12⅞
46	46	2	M. & St. L. 1st 4s..	46	46	46	+ 4
74¼	74	4	M. & St. L. cons. 5s	74¼	74	74	..
46	41	2	M. & St.L.1st & ref.4s	43	42¾	42¾	— ¼
63	60¼	81	M., K. & T. 1st 4s...	60⅝	60¼	60¾	..
32¾	27½	19	M., K. & T. 2d 4s....	28¼	28¼	28½	— ⅛
37	36	2	M., K. & T. 2d tr. r.	27¼	27¼	27½	— ¼
37	36	10	M., K. & E. 1st 5s..	37	36	36	— 2½
53¾	49	18	M., K. & T. of T. 5s	50¼	50¼	50¼	..
59⅜	55½	116	Mo. Pac. gen. 4s.....	58	57½	57	— ⅞
86	79	6	Mo. P. 1st ref. 5s,'65	81	80⅝	81	..
99½	98¼	7	Mo. Pac. cons. 6s....	99	99	99	— ¼
92	90	5	Mo. P. 1st ref. 5s,'28	90¼	90¼	90¼	+ ¼
92	86¾	34	Mon. Pow. 5s, Ser.A	88	88¾	88½	+ ⅛
75½	73½	1	Morris & E. ref. 3½s	75½	75½	75½	+ 2
94¼	92	8	N. O., TEX. & M. 6s	94	94	94	+ 1
100	99	2	N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	98¾	98¾	98¾	— ¼
84	70½	21	N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	70¾	70¼	70¾	+ ¼
94½	91¼	106	N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s..	93¾	93	93¾	+ ¼
79	74⅜	14	N. Y. Cent. 4s, '34..	77	75	77	+ 1⅝
84½	80	7	N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	81¾	81¼	81¾	..
64⅝	61	2	N. Y. C.,L.S.col.3½s	64⅛	64¼	64⅛	..
74⅜	71½	4	N. Y. Cent. cons. 4s.	72	71½	72	+ ⅛
82	75½	3	N. Y. C.&St.L.1st 4s	78⅜	78½	78⅝	+ 3⅛
73	69	1	N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.&P.4s	69	69	69	..
89¾	87½	2	N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.&P.5s	88½	88½	88½	+ 1
98	95⅞	1	N.Y.,L.& W.const.5s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	..
86¾	83⅜	3	N.Y.,N.H. & H.deb.6s	85	85	85	— 1
56½	52	10	N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. 4s, '56.....	56½	56½	56½	+ 1
50½	50¼	3	N. Y., N. H. & H. non-conv. 3½s, '54.	50½	50¼	50¼	— 2
68½	64	3	N. O., O. & W.ref.4s	66½	64

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UNITED, the iron men in our splendid national armies and the "iron men" in our national pocketbook will win this war. If they go over the top together, they will be invincible. Enlist **your** dollars today in the cause of Liberty.

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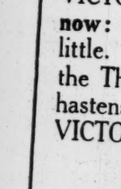

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Second Federal Reserve District
120 Broadway, New York.

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WANT TAX DROPPED ON PHILANTHROPY

Congress Requested to Exempt Public Bequests from the Federal Estate Levy.

UNIVERSITIES HIT BY WAR

Prof. Lindsay Points Out Danger of Drying Up Revenue, Never More Needed Than Now.

Professor Samuel McCune Lindsay, Chairman of the Committee on War Charity and Social Work, made public yesterday an appeal which he had addressed to Congress for the Hollis-Rainey bill, which provides for the exemption of bequests for charitable, religious, educational, or public purposes from the Federal estate tax.

Mr. Lindsay points out that many institutions founded and maintained by private benefactions have been going into debt since the war began. Nearly all the universities have been deprived of certain definite sources of revenue and support in proportion as they have patriotically view with one another in urging their students and Faculty alike to give themselves freely to the service of their country.

"Whatever loss the exemption would cost the Government," says Dr. Lindsay, "can be more than made good by additional taxes which may fall directly or indirectly upon the persons or property of the very persons who benefit by the exemption. The exemption is not only necessary to give educational, charitable and religious institutions the support which the Government can give them by this means, but is based on sound public policy.

"The rates of the estate tax might be raised sufficiently to meet all of the loss incurred by the exemption and the higher rates would be accepted by the public all the more cheerfully because of a feeling that the Government had recognized fundamental justice in refraining from taking by compulsion any part of that which an individual had already contributed to a public use. The flow of benefactions to public uses would not be half so likely to be discouraged or dried up if the exemption was granted and the rates of the estate tax again substantially increased in amount.

"If it were proposed to abandon our traditional policy of leaving to private benevolence the chief support of higher education, the main reliance of hospitals and charitable institutions, and the only hope for the encouragement of art, and for the Government to assume these obligations, then there might be something said in favor of refusing exemption of bequests for educational, charitable, religious and public uses."

The policy proposed is consistent with that followed by the Legislatures of thirty-four States and one territorial possession, which have inheritance tax laws. Five States and the District of Columbia and Alaska have no inheritance tax laws and only nine States do not make the exemption which is requested.

Pointing out that Congress had recognized the justice of the proposed exemption in respect to the income tax in the revenue laws of 1916 and 1917, Mr. Lindsay cites the following discussion of the subject by Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University:

"It would be indeed disastrous if the many and far-reaching changes that are to accompany the war and the new forms of taxation which the war will compel, took such a form as to imperil the effectiveness and even the existence of the great philanthropic and educational institutions of the country. It is the well-established tradition of American life that all possible encouragement shall be given to those individuals and groups of individuals who labor to aid the spiritual and intellectual life of the nation or to relieve suffering and want, by building up and maintaining institutions of religion, of philanthropy and of education.

"As a result of this wise and far-sighted policy, there have been built up in the United States, without public tax, a great group of religious, philantropic, and educational undertakings that are the glory of the country and the envy of other nations.

"To institutions of this kind there has been for nearly a century past a constant flow of private benefactions. Legacies and bequests made to them are, as a rule, free from the usual transfer and inheritance taxes, on the principle that these legacies and bequests represent private moneys transferred to public uses. If the effect of taxing gifts, legacies, and bequests of this kind were to dry up the streams of benefaction by which so much of all that is best in the United States has heretofore been fertilized and strengthened, the result would be lamentable in the extreme."

ROMANS OBSERVE FOUNDING

Prince Colonna Denounces Acts of the "New Barbarians."

ROME, April 21.—The founding of Rome in the year 753 before the birth of Christ was celebrated today, one of the features being an address by the Mayor, Prince Colonna, from the Capitol, before all the civic authorities, the diplomatic representatives, and a vast concourse of people, on "The War in the Light of the Ideals of the Civilization of Ancient Rome."

He denounced "the outrages inflicted by the new barbarians on right and justice, the cruel devastations, and the irreparable ruin wrought by the ferocious war on peaceful peoples." The enemy, he said, had employed force on land and sea in such a way as to offend unpardonably mankind, the law, and faith and moral conscience of the world.

"No peace," said the Mayor, "is possible without the restoration of right and liberty for all peoples and the elimination of the causes which permitted the present awful crime. Any other peace would be treason, as Germany today is the cynical destroyer of the national independence of others, the implacable enemy of the rights of man and civilized nations."

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
April 15	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.76⅝	4.76⅝	4.76⅝
April 16	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.76⅝	4.76⅝	4.76⅝
April 17	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.76⅝	4.76⅝	4.76⅝
April 18	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.76⅝	4.76⅝	4.76⅝
April 19	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.76⅝	4.76⅝	4.76⅝
April 20	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.76⅝	4.76⅝	4.76⅝
Week's range—						
High			4.75½			4.76⅝
Low			4.75½			4.76⅝
Same week last year—						
High			4.7570			4.7650
Low			4.7565			4.7643⅝
Year to date—						
High			4.7550			4.7650
Low			4.75½			4.76½
Same period last year—						
High			4.7590			4.77
Low			4.75			4.7643⅝

PARIS.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
April 15	5.72¼	5.72¼	5.72¼	5.70⅝	5.70⅝	5.70⅝
April 16	5.72⅜	5.72⅜	5.72⅜	5.70⅞	5.70⅞	5.70⅞
April 17	5.72⅜	5.72⅜	5.72⅜	5.70⅞	5.70⅞	5.70⅞
April 18	5.72⅜	5.72⅜	5.72⅜	5.70⅞	5.70⅞	5.70⅞
April 19	5.72⅜	5.72⅜	5.72⅜	5.70⅞	5.70⅞	5.70⅞
April 20	5.72	5.72	5.72	5.70⅛	5.70⅛	5.70⅛
Week's range—						
High			5.72			5.70⅛
Low			5.72⅜			5.70⅞
Same week last year—						
High			5.71⅛			5.70⅛
Low			5.71¼			5.70⅛
Year to date—						
High			5.70⅞			5.68¼
Low			5.73⅛			5.71⅜
Same period last year—						
High			5.68¼			5.67⅛
Low			5.85⅝			5.84⅜

	Switzerland. Dem. Cables.	Holland. Dem. Cables.	Italy. Dem. Cables.
Apr. 15	4.30¼ 4.26	46.875 47.25	8.88⅜ 8.87½
Apr. 16	4.28 4.23	47.25 47.25	8.88¼ 8.87
Apr. 17	4.28 4.23	47.25 47.75	8.88½ 8.88
Apr. 18	4.28⅜ 4.23⅛	47.50 47.50	8.91 8.89⅛
Apr. 19	4.28¼ 4.23¼	47.125 47.625	8.90 8.89
Apr. 20	4.28⅛ 4.23⅛	47.375 47.875	8.91 8.89
Week's range—			
High	4.28¼ 4.28	47.375 47.875	8.88½ 8.87
Low	4.30¼ 4.26	46.875 47.25	8.91⅛ 8.90
Same week last year—			
High	5.08¾ 5.07¾	41.25 41.31¼	6.92½ 6.91¼
Low	5.14 5.13	50.75 40.87½	7.11⅛ 7.11
Year to date—			
High	4.27 4.23	47.50 48.00	7.27 8.25
Low	4.33 4.31⅛	42.87½ 43.25	8.96⅛ 8.94
Same period last year—			
High	5.00¾ 4.99	41.75 42.00	6.88⅝ 6.87⅜
Low	5.14 5.13	40.75 40.87½	7.11⅛ 7.11

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem.	Copenhagen. Cables.	Stockholm. Dem.	Stockholm. Cables.
April 15	30.50	31.00	33.625	34.125
April 16	30.50	31.00	33.375	33.875
April 17	30.625	31.125	33.375	33.875
April 18	30.75	31.25	33.50	34.00
April 19	30.75	31.25	33.50	34.00
April 20	30.875	31.375	33.625	34.125
Week's range—				
High	30.875	31.375	33.625	34.125
Low	30.50	31.00	33.375	33.875
Same week last year—				
High	28.60	28.70	30.35	30.50
Low	28.20	28.45	29.25	29.40
Year to date—				
High	31.50	32.00	34.125	34.625
Low	29.75	30.37½	31.50	32.00
Same period last year—				
High	29.00	29.20	30.35	30.50
Low	27.05	27.12	29.35	29.45

	Christiania. Dem.	Christiania. Cables.
April 15	31.25	31.75
April 16	31.25	31.75
April 17	31.375	31.875
April 18	31.50	32.00
April 19	31.375	31.875
April 20	31.375	31.875
Week's range—		
High	31.50	32.00
Low	31.25	31.75

Same week last year—

	Dem.	Cables.
High	29.70	29.80
Low	29.20	29.40
Year to date—		
High	32.75	33.25
Low	30.00	30.50
Same period last year—		
High	29.75	29.85
Low	27.50	27.90

	Greece. Dem.	Greece. Cables.	Russia. Dem.	Russia. Cables.
April 15	19.40	19.45	12.65	12.75
April 16	19.40	19.45	13.25	13.50
April 17	19.40	19.45	12.80	13.25
April 18	19.40	19.45	12.25	12.50
April 19	19.40	19.45	12.25	12.50
April 20	19.40	19.45	12.25	12.50
Week's range—				
High	19.40	19.45	13.25	13.50
Low	19.40	19.45	12.25	12.50
Same week last year—				
High	20.00	20.05	28.70	28.80
Low	20.00	20.05	28.50	28.60
Year to date—				
High	19.40	19.45	14.25	14.75
Low	19.40	19.45	11.00	11.25
Same period last year—				
High	20.05	20.05	29.90	29.95
Low	19.70	19.75	27.80	27.80

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem.	Hongkong. Cables.	Peking. Dem.	Peking. Cables.	Shanghai. Dem.	Shanghai. Cables.
Week's range—						
High	77.00	77.25	115.50	115.75	108.50	108.75
Low	75.00	75.25	113.00	113.25	106.00	106.25
Same week last year—						
High	56.45	56.55	89.75	90.00	84.00	84.12½
Low	56.45	56.55	89.75	89.87½	83.75	83.87½
Year to date—						
High	77.00	77.25	115.50	115.75	108.50	108.75
Low	71.25	71.50	109.50	109.75	102.50	102.75
Same period last year—						
High	58.00	58.10	94.00	94.12½	89.00	89.12½
Low	55.00	55.10	85.50	85.62½	80.00	80.12½

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

	Manila. Dem.	Manila. Cables.
Week's range—		
High	49.875	50.00
Low	49.875	50.00
Same week last year—		
High	36.86	36.96
Low	36.86	36.96
Same week last year—		
High	32.25	32.87½
Low	32.25	32.87½
Year to date—		
High	36.50	36.75
Low	34.50	34.75
Same period last year—		
High	32.25	32.375
Low	32.25	32.375

—INDIA.—

	Bombay. Dem.	Bombay. Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem.	Calcutta. Cab's.	Manilla. Dem.	Manilla. Cables.
Week's range—						
High	36.50	36.75	36.50	36.75	49.875	50.00
Low	35.75	36.25	35.75	36.25	49.875	50.00
Same week last year—						
High	32.25	32.87½	32.25	32.87½	50.12½	50.25
Low	32.25	32.87½	32.25	32.87½	50.12½	50.25
Year to date—						
High	36.50	36.75	36.50	36.75	50.00	50.125
Low	34.50	34.75	34.50	34.75	49.875	50.00
Same period last year—						
High	32.25	32.375	32.25	32.375	50.125	50.25
Low	32.25	32.375	32.25	32.375	50.125	50.25

—SPAIN.—

	Dem.	Cab's.	Dem.	Cab's.	Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range—						
High	29.25	29.50	51.75		51.875	51.75 51.875
Low	26.25	26.50	51.75		51.875	51.75 51.875
Same week last year—						
High	21.60	21.70	50.75		50.87½	50.75 50.87½
Low	21.30	21.40	50.75		50.87½	50.75 50.87½
Year to date—						
High	26.30	26.50	51.75	52.60	51.75	52.60
Low	24.05	24.15	51.50	51.65	51.50	51.65
Same period last year—						
High	21.80	21.90	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Low	21.05	21.15	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½

—SOUTH AMERICA.—

	Buenos Aires.— Demand.	Buenos Aires.— Cables.	Rio.— Demand.	Rio.— Cables.
Week's range—				
High	45.03	45.13	25.54	25.64
Low	44.62	44.72	25.41	25.51
Same week last year—				
High	48.00	48.12½	23.75	23.87½
Low	48.00	48.12½	23.75	23.87½
Year to date—				
High	46.21	46.31	27.04	27.14
Low	43.72	43.82	25.41	25.51
Same period last year—				
High	44.75	44.87½	23.75	23.87½
Low	43.00	43.12½	23.50	23.60

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	28,250	127,370	81,690	$74,000
Tuesday	28,325	154,835	161,925	82,000
Wednesday	22,525	174,368	145,760	58,000
Thursday	59,570	245,965	124,325	35,000
Friday	54,350	179,475	146,975	122,000
Saturday	44,275	124,030	88,475	19,200
Total	237,275	1,006,038	749,150	$390,200

INDUSTRIALS

Range, 1918. High.	Low.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.	Net
9⅝	6¼	11,500	*Aetna Explosives.	8⅝	8	8⅛	+	⅝
8¼	7	400	*Air Reduction	72	70	72		
8⅜	2	1,500	*Am. Writing Pap.	8	2¼	2¼	—	⅛
18	14¼	100	Br.-Am. Tob., reg.	15	15	15	+	⅛
15	14⅜	2,200	Br.-Am. T. coupon.	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+	⅛
29¼	19	49,100	*Burns Bros. Ice..	29¼	21⅞	28⅝	+	7
63	51	40	*Burns Bros. 2d pf	63	63	63	+	6
8¼	2	800	*Car. Light & P....	2¼	2¼	2¼	—	¼
9⅛	8½	1,000	Carwen Steel	9	9	9	+	⅛
135	100	8,100	Chev. M. C., w.	1.125	118	125	+	8
41¼	25	700	Curtiss Aero	31¼	29	31¼	+	3
4	1	3,900	*Electric Gun	2	2	2	—	⅛
4⅜	2	800	Emerson Phon	2¼	2¼	2¼		
3⅝	3⅜	100	*Empire T. & R..	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—	⅛
4½	1¼	4,600	*Int. Trading Cp..	¼	¼	¼		
18⅝	12⅜	1,375	Keystone T. & R..	18⅛	17⅜	18⅛	+	1¼
17⅜	17	325	*Key. T. & R. pf.	17¼	17	17¼	+	⅜
⅝	⅜	700	*Man. Transit	½	½	½		
3⅝	3⅜	2,350	Marconi of Am	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+	⅛
1	⅞	50,000	*Maxim Munitions	⅞	⅞	⅞		
19	14	400	N. Y. Transp.	16	15½	16	—	⅛
8¼	2¼	1,100	Nor. A. P. & P.	2¾	2½	2¾	+	⅛
15⅞	10	800	*Poulsen Wireless	11¼	10	10¾	+	⅛
17⅝	14¾	500	*St. Joseph Lead.	15½	15¼	15¼	+	⅛
38	38	100	St. L. R. Mt. & P.	38	38	38	+	3
6⅝	6½	350	*Security Drug ..	6½	6½	6½		
2⅝	1	31,010	Smith Motor Tr..	2⅜	2½	2⅝	+	⅛
13½	8¼	400	*Standard Motor..	12¾	12	12¼	+	⅛
14½	11⅜	7,700	Submarine Boat..	14¼	11¼	13⅜	+	1⅛
5	4	6,700	*Thio. Co. of Am.	4¼	4¼	4¼		
⅛	⅛	1,800	Triangle Film Co.	⅛	⅛	⅛		
30⅝	19⅞	5,900	*United Motors ..	26½	25¼	26½	+	1
1⅝	⅜	4,125	*U. S. L. & H....	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+	⅛
5½	4¼	6,100	U. S. Steamship Co.	5¼	5¼	5½	+	⅛
8½	6⅛	34,800	*Wright-Mar. Air.	8⅞	7¼	8⅛	+	1⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

17⅝	11¼	1,400	Angio-Am. Oil...	12¼	12	12¼	—	¼
100	93	20	Buckeye Pipe Line	96	95	95	+	1¼
145	133	128	Galena Sig. Oil...	135	135	135	—	3
192	180	30	Ill. Pipe Line....	187	186	187	+	2
365	300	260	Ohio Oil	324	324	328	+	3
500	418	85	Prairie Oil & Gas	480	485	480	+	3
277	214	10	Stand. Oil of Cal.	218	218	218	+	3
579	510	40	Stand. Oil of N. J.	555	550	555	—	3
285	214	45	Stand Oil of N. Y.	266	260	266	+	6

OTHER OIL STOCKS

16	6	10,900	*A. Vent. Oil.....	12	8	10	—	1
1⅛	½	27,700	*Barn. O. & G....					
33	20	21,000	*Boston-Wyo. Oil..	22	20	22	+	1
8⅝	6	4,630	*Cosden Oil	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+	⅛
1⅞	⅞	18,800	*Crown Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞		
10¾	10⅛	2,100	*Dixie Gas	10⅝	10⅛	10¼		
7	6¼	1,000	*Elk Basin Pet....	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+	⅛
⅛	⅛	15,200	*Elk. O. & G.	⅛	⅛	⅛		
16	9	21,29C	*Esmeralda Oil Co.	10	9	10		
4	2½	5,900	*Federal Oil	3¼	2⅞	3	+	⅛
5	2⅝	12,100	*Glenrock Oil	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	—	⅛
7½	3	3,450	*Hanover O. & G.	5⅜	4¾	5¼	+	⅛
53¼	39¼	1,250	*Houston Oil	43½	42	42¾	—	2½
14⅝	12⅜	8,600	*Internat. Petrol.	14¼	14	14½	+	⅛
5½	1⅜	17,000	Island Oil & Tr..	4	3⅝	3⅝	—	⅛
⅛	⅛	22,950	Kanova Oil					
1	⅞	1,000	Kinney Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞	+	⅛
24½	17¼	4,700	*Merritt Oil	19½	18¾	19⅜	+	1
124	87	47,000	*Midwest Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞	+	⅛
1⅜	1	3,700	*Midwest Oil pf..	1⅜	1	1⅛	+	⅛
115	97	4,810	*Midwest Ref.	108	102	107½	+6	½
2½	1⅝	2,900	*Min. Wells P....	2½	2½	2⅝	+	⅛
⅝	⅜	8,000	*N. Y.-Okla. Oil..	½	½	½	—	
43	39	9,500	*N. Y. Chine Oil.	43	39	43		
89	56	15,000	*Northwest Oil..	65	61	62	+	1
16	8	24,100	*Oklahoma Oil	5	3½	4		
7⅛	6⅜	2,100	*Okla. Oil pf	8½	8	8½	—	1⅛
11½	2⅛	5,200	Okm. P. & R....	6⅜	6⅜	6¾	+	⅜
40	21	30,200	Okmulgee P. & R.	8¼	7¼	8¼	+	⅜
53	47	17,500	Omar Oil & Gas.	31	21	22	—	9
5⅜	5	70	*Pan-Amer. Pet..	50	49	49	+	1
56	17	2,880	*Penn.-Ky. Oil....	5½	5½	5½		
½	⅛	15,800	*Queen Oil	30	22	25		
1⅜	⅞	29,500	*Rice Oil					
10	8	6,600	*Royal Oil	1	⅞	⅞	—	⅛
9⅜	7½	3,550	*Sapulpa O. & R.	8½	8½	8½	—	⅛
1⅜	⅝	100	Savoy Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞		
23½	15	21,900	Sequoyah O. & R.	1	1	1	—	⅛
2½	1⅜	1,000	*Sinclair Gulf....	17	18	16	+	⅛
10	9⅝	13,000	*Stanton Oil	2	1⅞	2		
22	5½	200	Stock Oil	10	10	10	—	
87	78	400,000	*Tuxpam	7	5½	6	—	⅛
⅛	⅛	102,200	*Texana Oil & R.	87	78	85		
1	⅞	11,400	*United West. Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞		
19	14	5,300	*Un. W. Oil, new	2	1⅝	1⅞	+	⅛
6⅜	3½	3,950	*Victoria Oil, new	4½	4	4½		

MINING STOCKS.

Range, 1918. High.	Low.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.	Net
⅞	⅞	8,000	Alas.-Br. Col. M..	⅞	⅞	⅞	—	⅛
53	50	3,800	*American Mines.	53	53	53		
13	8½	10,500	*Atlanta	10	10	10½	—	1
5⅝	2½	4,000	*Aurora Silver M.	5⅜	4⅞	5⅜	+	⅛
1⅛	⅞	24,900	Big Ledge Copper.	1	⅞	⅞	—	⅛
6	3	2,000	*Booth	⅛	5	6	—	⅛
57	41	66,000	Boston Montana.	55	50	55	+	3
1⅝	⅞	6,925	*Bradshaw Cop.	⅞	⅞	⅞		
⅞	½	8,000	Butte-Detroit	½	½	½	—	
1⅝	⅛	500	Butte-New York.	⅛	⅛	⅛		
56	40	9,600	*Caledonia Min.	43	41	42		
1½	1	5,900	*Calumet & Jer.	1½	1½	1½	+	⅛
1⅜	⅞	1,000	Canada Copper	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+	⅛
19	8½	15,450	Cashbox	10	9	10	+	½
1½	⅞	4,900	Cerbat Sil. M.	⅞	⅞	⅞		
2½	1⅝	1,350	*Coco River Min.	2¼	2	2¼	+	⅛
2⅛	1⅝	7,500	Con. Ariz. Smelt.	2	1⅞	2	+	⅛
7	6	1,350	Con. Copper Min.	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+	⅛
⅝	½22	4,700	*Con. Homestead	½	½	½	—	⅛
5⅝	4¼	3,650	*Copper Valley	4¾	4¾	4¾	—	⅛
½68	½55	1,700	Cresson Gold	½	½	½	+	⅛
		12,200	El Salvador Silver.	68	65	68	+12	
		29,550	*Emma Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞		
		9,070	*Eureka Croes. M.	1⅛	1	1	—	⅛
		2,000	*Globe Dom. Cop.	⅛	⅛	⅛		
		3,800	*Golden Rule M..	⅛	⅛	⅛	+	⅛
		5,580	Goldfield Con.	½	½	½	+	⅛
		9,000	Gold Merger	⅛	⅛	⅛	+	⅛
		5,000	*Great Bend	⅛	⅛	⅛	+	⅛
		4,000	*Green Monster M	½	½	½	—	⅛
		4,026	Hecla Mining	43½	42	43	+	⅛
		49,400	*Int. Mines	⅛	⅛	⅛		
		2,000	Iron Blossom	⅛	⅛	⅛	+	⅛
		5,425	*Jer. Prescott Cop.	9¼	8	8¼	+	1¼
		8,625	*Jim Butler	⅛70	67	68	+	3
		15,500	Joseyig-Kennecott.	⅝	⅝	⅝		
		3,900	Jumbo Ext.	⅛13	11	11	—	2
		2,600	La Rose Consol.	⅛	⅛	⅛		
		25,300	*Lampazos Silver.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+	⅛
		4,100	Liberty Silver	⅛34	32	33	+	1
		2,000	*Lone Star Con.	2½	2½	2½	—	1
		1,300	Louisiana Cons.	⅛	⅛	⅛		
		7,600	*Magma Chief.	⅛	⅛	⅛		
		900	Magma Copper	36	35	36	+	1
		8,200	*Marsh Mining	⅛64	55	56	+	1
		250	Mason Valley	4½	4½	4½	—	⅛
		6,500	Mogul Mining	⅛18	15	15	+	5
		48,300	*Monster Chief	⅛15	9	10	—	5
		45,800	*Mother Lode	⅛42	33	42	+	7
		39,000	*Natl. Leasing	⅛5½	5

WHERE WAR PINCHES MOST IN GERMANY

Abnormal Industrial Conditions Threaten to Wipe Out Middle Classes in Empire.

SMALL FACTORIES DOOMED

Element That Has Been the Chief Bulwark Against Socialism Soon to Become Proletariat.

That the German middle class is the greatest sufferer under the strain of industrial conditions resulting from the war, because its members, in general, are unable to compensate themselves for the enormous increase in the cost of living, either through obtaining higher wages, like the organized workers, or through making large war profits, like the big industrialists and agrarians, has frequently been pointed out in reports on the situation in Germany.

Copies of German newspapers just received here show that industrial concentration is proceeding so fast in the Kaisers empire that the middle class is likely soon to have an end put to its sufferings through the simple process of being wiped out. Some few of its more favored members are climbing into the circles of the wealthy classes, but the great majority see themselves on the point of being forced into the ranks of the proletariat. On March 13 and 14 some of the representatives of the middle class in the Reichstag demanded to know what the Imperial Government intended to do toward looking after the interests of their constituants during the transition period following the war, but they received slight satisfaction, as is evidenced by the following editorial printed on March 18 by Germania, the organ of the "moderate" middle class faction of the Centre Party:

"One will not be able to say that the answer given from the Government table will be particularly gratifying to the middle class. For what was properly expected here, a definitely outlined program going into more details and embracing positive measures, was missing. The remarks of the State Secretary of the Imperial Ministry of Economics about shutting down the smaller industrial establishments, about procuring and disposing of raw materials, about the organization of co-operatives in small industry, as well as about the arranging and providing of credit, were all more within the limits of general observations and lines of action rather than tangible expositions of a program.

"The State Secretary himself seemed to be fully aware of the pecularity of his position when he declared at the end of his talk: These observations of mine are not meant to be a program, but they shall suffice to show you that the Imperial administration is carefully following the problem of the middle class, takes into consideration what has happened, and looks forward to what is to come, convinced of the importance of preserving for the nation a healthy, industrious, and happy middle class, and determined to use words and actions to heal the wounds which the war that is still raging inflicts upon the people's strength."

Got Little Satisfaction.

"Under these circumstances the middle class has greatly missed an answer to the suggestion of the introducer of the interpellation, Deputy Iri, the representative of the middle class, that a special sub-division be created for problems concerning the middle class in the Imperial Ministry of Economics in charge of a practical man, as has already been done for labor problems. For we are unable to see why that which was regarded also by the Government as necessary for the workers should not be found fitting for the middle class; particularly as the middle class is on principle a no less valuable factor of our society for the work of social reconstruction after the war than is, perhaps, the working class, and as the middle class probably has outdone all the other classes in order to help hold out."

Germania concluded by reminding the Government that a strong middle class largely controlling its own instruments of production and distribution was an important factor in combating socialism of all kinds, including "war socialism" and the semi-socialistic State foreseen by Dr. Walther Rathenau, the head of the General Electric Company of Berlin, in his recent book on the reconstruction of society after the war.

How the steady consolidation of German industry and the growth of trusts, both "war" trusts and the ordinary kind, is crowding the smaller industrialists and tradesmen to the wall is summarized by The Morning Post of London of April 8 in an article reading, in part, as follows:

"A few weeks ago the Reichstag Committee for Commerce and Industry discussed this 'ruthless consolidation,' as one speaker called it, carried out by the National Civilian Service Ministry. Closing-down powers have now been transferred from that body to the Imperial Economic Board, with which, in a recent shuffle of departments, has been affiliated the Imperial Commission for the Transition. The 'transition,' in present-day discussions in Germany, is that period immediately following peace when she recognizes more clearly than she admits that her commerce and industries may expect a very bad passage. The Imperial Commission for the Transition is engaged in collecting statistics about supplies of raw material and in making estimates of the requirements in these by German industries, and in particular it has to tackle the problem of their freightage. The Imperial Economy Board, with the commission affiliated, is now the body concerned with the industrial consolidation and fusion at present in progress and evidently watched in Germany itself with many heart-burnings.

"The Reichstag Commerce and Industry Committee in January accepted a resolution which requested the Imperial Chancellor to see that establishments were not closed down or industries consolidated except in cases of urgent necessity, for war purposes, and that no action of the kind should be taken until after consultation with the Federal State authorities. Showing where the shoe pinches, the resolution also requested that smaller undertakings should not be prejudiced as compared with the larger; that when procedure was initiated all parties concerned, workers and employers, should be represented; and that there should be appeal tribunals for settling compensation.

Gives Them No Assurance.

"Besides the protection of the present, the resolution asked that during the transition owners of closed down businesses should be assisted to recommence operations without delay by being, for example, allotted raw material and factory plant and preferentially supplied at the lowest possible prices with such raw materials and factory plants as might still be in the possession of the military authorities at the end of the war. Though the Government accepted the resolution and promised a balancing of the advantages and disadvantages of such consolidations, no assurance could be given, as Vorwarts pointed out, that the closing down of factories would stop, nor has it.

"German newspapers supply plantiful illustrations of this development. It is even shared in by the State of Saxony, which earlier purchased coalfields near Eckartsberg, and more recently has acquired most of the shares in the Pirna Electricity Works. The Anhalt Coal Company's absorption of the Zechau-Krebitsch coal works has involved the raising of new capital to the amount of $1,000,000. For the amalgamation of the Hirsch Copper Works with the Hönningen Chemical Factory the joint capital will be raised to $7,500,000. The Hirsch concern has trebled its capital since 191, and the Hönningen Company is bringing into the amalgamation $5,000,000 of free capital to be used probably in the mining of raw materials. On the initiative of the Baden Aniline and Soda Company a union of lignite works for supplying large-scale undertakings, formed of eleven lignite mining works, has been founded at Halle.

"These cases might be numerously added to. Amalgamations have been announced among firms engaged in metal-working and engineering, textiles, leather, brewing, the chemical industry (the Aschersleben Potash Works, for example, getting the control of the Hattorf Potash Company, and raising its capital from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000,) rolling stock, asphalt, and many more, and others are projected. To take one, a group, which includes banking firms in Leipzic, Bremen, Bavaria, and Württemberg, and the whole of the German cotton millowners represented in the Alsatian Textile Committee, have obtained an option to purchase ten Alsatian textile undertakings. Again, private bankers in close relation with the Deutsche Bank are founding a Universumfilm Company with a share capital of $6,250,000. The German herring fishery companies have completely fused.

"At Essen the boot and shoe factories, of which there are some 1,600 normally, now number 400, and the local branch of the Amalgamated Boot and Shoe Association at a recent meeting roundly condemned the results of this consolidation as showing increased expense and delayed deliveries, as well as a failure in dieping substitutes.

"As the Frankfurter Zeitung's criticism of this question in the Palatinate throws fresh light on the whole matter. it may be worth quoting some parts of it. 'The skill of the small manufacturer,' it says, 'which might have been of great service in the discovery of substitute materials, has been entirely left out of account. Labor power has been released—not for war work, however, but solely for the taking of relief subsidies. The compensation paid to closed-down firms has been in some cases for five and one-half months, the lordly sum of not quite $50, as compared with the big receipts of concerns still working. The system of voting is characteristic: thus every 7,000 marks ($1,666) worth of turnover, reckoned on the business year 1913-14, means one vote for owners both of concerns still working and of concerns closed down. Thus a small manufacturer who had then a turnover of 70,000 marks has ten votes today, and a big manufacturer with a turnover of 7,000,000 marks 1,000 votes.'"

UNITED STATES TO GET 66 JAPANESE SHIPS

First Lot of 24 to Be Delivered at Once and All Within a Year, Tokio Reports.

TOKIO, Monday, April 15, (Associated Press.)—Negotiations which have been in progress for some time between Roland S. Morris, the American Ambassador to Japan, and the Japanese Government and shipbuilders have been concluded. Sixty-six steamers, aggregating 514,000 tons dead weight, will be turned over to the United States for use in the war. Both the Government officials and the shipbuilders have manifested a spirit of co-operation throughout the pourparlers.

Deliveries of the vessels will begin in April of this year and will continue until June, 1919. The ships have been placed in three categories, as follows:

First—Twenty-four ships, 150,000 tons, will be chartered through the Government to the United States Shipping Board for a period of six months. Deliveries will be made in April and May. The difference between the interallied charter rates and the rates paid by America—about 18,000,000 yen—will be paid by the Japanese Government.

Second—Fifteen ships, aggregating 130,000 tons, new or partially built, for which the United States will release one ton of steel for one ton of shipping. The United States will buy the ships at a price which will vary according to delivery, which has been fixed at May to December.

Third—Twenty-seven ships, of 234,000 tons, to be built in Japan between January and June of next year. The United States is to buy these ships, paying $175 per ton, and releasing one ton for two tons of shipping. The new vessels will average 8,000 tons each.

MISSING ON FLORENCE H.

Brooklyn Relatives Await Tidings of Four of the Men.

The relatives of four of the men who were on board the Florence H., the American cargo vessel which was blown up by an internal explosion in a French harbor on April 17, were located yesterday. None of the families of the missing men had heard anything definite in regard to their safety.

John Beams, who was listed as an officer, lived at 67 Linden Avenue, Brooklyn, with his wife before his enlistment in the Naval Reserve last February. Mr. Beams was 50 years old, and had been a merchant officer for many years. His last voyage before his enlistment in the Naval Reserve was to Archangel, Russia. He was shipwrecked once in the Arctic Ocean and had lived for many days upon a deserted island until he was rescued by a Russian steamer which was bound for America. Upon this steamer Mr. Beams met Miss Aleandria Gussia, a Russian, whom he married upon his return to America.

Russell Overington, second mate on the Florence H., lived with his wife at 174 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Overington said that Mr. Overington was a graduate of the marine training school maintained by the city. He joined the Naval Reserve upon the declaration of war, was assigned to the steamship New York as a navigating cadet and afterward transferred to the Florence H. Mr. Overington was 25 years old.

James B. Watson, chief engineer, lived with his wife and two children at 656 Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Watson said he had been an engineer on one of the ships of the Porto Rico Steamship Company. He was 35 years old and enlisted upon the declaration of war in the Naval Reserve.

Newlyn Stickland, first assistant engineer, lived with his wife and daughter at 529 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn. He had been a marine engineer for many years, and had served on the steamship Mariana of the Porto Rico Steamship Company before his enlistment in the Naval Reserve a year ago. He was 39 years old.

Auctions.

ORIENTAL RUGS and CARPETS.

CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, will sell Tuesday, April 23, 1918, at 1:00 P. M., at 539 Broadway, N. Y. City, very fine Oriental Rugs and Carpets, such as

Kurdistan Beloochistan, Chinese, Camel's Hair, Kermanshah, Sarook, Iramshah, Sarak, Persian, and Circassian.

Wholesalers, Jobbers, Retailers! IMPORTANT TRADE SALE.
VAN PRAAG & CO. Auctioneers, Sell To-morrow, Tuesday, April 23 AT 10:30 A. M., AT OUR SALESROOMS, 537 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY, $50,000.00 Wholesale and Retail Stock GENTS' FURNISHINGS

A class of merchandise that is scarce in today's market. Large, staple lines in original boxes. Underwear, Hosiery, Dress and Work Shirts, Overalls and Jumpers, Sweaters, Neckwear, etc.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash, better grade suits, coats, waists, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

APPAREL Wanted.—High grade suits, coats, dresses for cash. Gottdiener, Franklin 4133.

BROADCLOTH Wanted. — Also serges and velours; any quantity. S. Hyman Co., 199 Greene St. Spring 8876.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Stevens 50 or 54 inch; all colors; also 6234, 7614, 1855; will pay cash. Farragut 9076.

BROADCLOTH Wanted. — Serges, velours, kerseys. H. L. Bunin, 348 4th Av. Madison Square 656.

BROADCLOTH Wanted. — Velours, poplins, serges, gabardines. J. Bernstein, 63 West 36th St.

BROADCLOTH wanted, also velours, kerseys, &c., any style, for cash. Gramercy 5941.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—450 pieces, all colors; quick buyer. Madison Square 4550.

BUNTINGS Wanted.—Cotton, good quality, for cash. Hand Embroidery Co., 101 5th Av. Stuyvesant 2770.

CHIFFON VELVETS Wanted. — Black and colors. Madison Square 3561.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—¾ goods cheviots; 6/4 velours in all shades; 7301 serge. Farragut 5886.

CLOTHING Wanted.—Boys' suits and overcoats, jobs, for cash. Hutner, 48 W. 25th.

COATINGS Wanted.—¾ goods or mixtures, also heavy coating, odd pieces. Irving Finkelstein, 30 West 33d.

COATINGS Wanted.—Thibets, velours, and other Fall weights, for cash. Farragut 3877.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking all week at samples of pile fabric and cloth coats of the better grade. 11 East 31st, first floor. Madison Square 2491.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall novelty coats; better grade only; bring samples. 15 East 17th, first floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade Fall coats; bring samples. Seventh floor, 120 West 36th.

COATS Wanted.—Prominent and exclusive jobber looking at Fall coats. Third floor, 26 West 32d St.

COATS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber placing orders on cloth and pile fabric coats. First floor, 48 West 22d.

COATS Wanted.—Infants' and children's Fall. Call, with samples, S. J. S. Co., 6 West 18th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber now placing orders on snappy Fall coats. 32 West 27th, tenth floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobbers looking at Fall plush and cloth coats. I. C., 30 W. 32d St.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at Fall cloth coats. Seventh floor, 122 West 26th.

COATS Wanted.—Snappy plia fabric coats. 13 West 20th, second floor.

CORDUROY Wanted.—2,000 yards or more drab black, blue, brown, thirty inches or wider, remnants or full pieces, workingmen's fabrics. Mayflower, Mad. Sq. 9380.

CORDUROY Wanted. — Golfine, 36 or 32 inches wide; any color. Madison Square 2178.

COTTON Jersey napped fabrics wanted for fur coat linings, skirts, women's and children's wear; gloves; black, navy, khaki, brown, slate. Mayflower, Mad. Sq. 9380.

CUTTING MACHINES Wanted. — Round knife, 10-inch blade; alternating current. Sunset 4800.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders serges and silk dresses for Fall; call all week. 116 East 59th, 10th floor.

DRESSES wanted in taffeta and satin; popular prices. Between 9 and 11 A. M., 4th floor, 134 West 29th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Job of serge dresses, cash. Mayer, 571 8th Av.

GABARDINE Wanted.—Wool, 54-inch, in all colors. Exporters' Dry Goods Exchange, 21 Pearl St. 'Phone Broad 1439.

GABARDINES AND PIQUE Wanted.—At a price, small or large quantities. 87 5th Av., 7th floor.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Chambrays and percales; standards only. R 3 Times.

GOLD POPLIN Wanted.—Velours and B. C. wanted; will pay cash. Farragut 2322.

MESSALINES Wanted.—Black; also 22-inch colored velveteens. Franklin 1774.

MILLINERY Wanted.—Job Spring; also looking at Fall samples. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

NECKWEAR (Men's) Wanted.—Jobs only, for cash. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

OXFORDS Wanted.—Will pay cash, all styles. 1826 Madison Square.

PANAMA Wanted.—Open for Whitman 229 and B. P. N. L.; also French serges. Stuyvesant 8335.

PLUSHES Wanted.—All colors. Rashkind-Soloff, 244 5th Av. Madison Square 3564.

PLUSH Wanted.—Peco; will pay $3.60 net; any quantity. Cohen, Schuyler 2664.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Peco and Esquimettes; cash. Madison Square 8121.

PLUSH Wanted.—T10, peco, broadcloth; all shades. Chelsea 0955.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Any quality. Call Gramercy 1017.

POPLIN WANTED.— American, for cash, brown, green. Gramercy 4284.

POPLINS Wanted.—In high shades and black. Gramercy 1313.

POPLINS Wanted.—Pacific B. P. N. L., all colors. Chelsea 9807.

RIBBONS Wanted.—Quantity 5-inch, gold satin ribbon. South 7448.

SERGES Wanted.—0636 American, 1464 Andrews, 809 Botany, 104, 9, 99 Whitman and all other standard makes. Farragut 786.

SERGES Wanted.—Can use quantity of 7120 and other grades; also ginghams at a price. Balsam Dress Co., 19 West 21st.

SERGES AND POPLINS Wanted.—American, Whitman, Amoskeag; also pompom and velours for cash. Gramercy 1074.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay cash for serges, any style, any quantity; also overcoatings. Phone Stuyvesant 1372.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 54289, W F X 7008, any quantity, cash. American Costume, 118 West 29th St.

SERGE Wanted.—Manufacturer in the market for 2,000 yards Whitman's 87. Madison Square 8311.

SERGES Wanted.—Cotton warp S. B. G. L.; also three-quarter unions of all kinds. Stuyvesant 2676.

SERGES Wanted.—W. F. X. 54 to 89, other qualities for cash. Loeb & Nussbaum, 31 West 26th.

SERGES Wanted.—American 0936, also 6284, any shade, any quantity, for cash. R 4 Times.

SERGES Wanted.—11433, 54789, 7120, 6120, 519, 528, 47116, for spot cash. Gramercy 5941.

SERGES Wanted.—Storm and French standard makes only; spot cash. R 2 Times.

SERGE Wanted.—Hamilton 1855, all colors, any quantity, for cash. Farragut 9076.

SERGES Wanted.—Will buy Andrews 1464 or any other serges. Chelsea 9865.

SERGES Wanted.—54289, 7120, or similar quality cash. Gramercy 5847.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—25, 50, and all worsted, 54-inch width. Call Room 1613, 354 4th Av.

SILKS Wanted.—All classes of yarn-dyed goods, plain and fancy peau de cygnes and taffetas, at a price for spot cash. Call 21 East 32d St.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade wash skirts. 22 West 27th St., 7th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber now placing orders on smart Fall suits. 32 West 27th, tenth floor.

SUITS AND OVERCOATS (Men's) Wanted.—Jobs only, for cash. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

SUITS Wanted. — Velvet; jobber placing order; bring samples. Plager, 1,161 B'way.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—In Fall shades; will pay cash. Samuel Printz, 30 West 24th.

VELOURS Wanted.—Light and dark colors, American 0360, Stevens 4281, Joel 9700, Buchly & Cohen 715. Phone Farragut 786.

VELOURS Wanted.—American velours, 0359; also F. & H. duvet de laine; state price and colors. Z 321 Times Annex.

VELOURS Wanted.—Heavy weight coating; any quantity or quality, for cash. M. J. Bernstein Co., 118 West 27th.

VELOURS Wanted.—Stevens and Americans, Spring and Fall shades; cash. 2180 Madison Square.

VELOUR Wanted.—F. & H., all colors, Edward Cohen & Co., Madison Square 9364.

VELOURS Wanted.—High shades, any color, can be sponged; cash. Farragut 8857.

VELOUR DU NORD Wanted.—Salts, any quantity, for cash. Greeley 4297.

VELOURS Wanted.—544, 11060; also serges 6284, 7301. Call Gramercy 1077.

VELOURS Wanted.—Light weights, Spring shades, for cash. Farragut 9902.

VENETIANS Wanted.—All colors; spot cash. Globe, 41 West 17th. Chelsea 6083.

VENETIANS Wanted.—32 and 54 inch; black and colors, for cash. Spring 9265.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Velvets and velveteens, black and colors; spot cash. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 696 B'way; 6311 Spring.

WASH SKIRTS Wanted.—Open for large quantities; call with samples. 87 5th Av., 7th floor.

WOOLENS Wanted. — All descriptions disposed; service $10 yearly; no commission. Piece Goods Service Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 5686.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted.—All colors, for cash; best cash prices. Madison Sq. 1873.

WOOL PLAIDS Wanted. Madison Square 5465.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

YARNS Wanted.—Either worsted or wool, all colors. Grant S. Kelly, 35e Fourth Av., New York.

Business Locations Wanted.

LOFT Wanted.—To contain about 12,000 square feet, with sewing machines, cutting tables, fixtures, &c., for immediate possession. Telephone Stuyvesant 5826.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

ARMY BLANKETS.—3,600 U. S. regulation olive drab; all wool; 3½ pounds; one seam; $4.75 net. Schaap, 394 Broadway.

BROCADED SATEENS.—Gray and green, 36 inch. S. Hyman Co., 199 Green St.

CAMBRICS, Nainsooks.—Plaids, checks, stripes. U. S. Textile Co., 200 5th Av. Gramercy 4356.

CHAMBRAYS, CAMBRICS.—All qualities, reasonable. Mad. Square 1627.

CHIFFONS, crepes, voiles; large lots; below market prices. Reasenberg, 874 Broadway.

CLOTH.—Gera, serge 6597, poplin 10382, silvertone wool jersey, Mallison khakikool. Far. 2840.

COATEES and Stoles.—Plush, beaver, karami, and also fur effects; we are headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

COATINGS.—Velours, pike, kersey, B. D. serges, 104-268 ¾ melton. Gramercy 4409.

COATS and SUITS.—1,000 poplins, velours, assorted shades; must go this week; will sell below cost to make room for our Fall lines. Ljeberman & Dorf, 48 West 25th.

COATS AND SUITS.—1,000 to close out; must sell immediately to make room for Fall stock. T. Weinberg & Son, 38 West 26th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Closing out desirable Spring garments, poplins, velours, men's wear serges, &c. I. Frank, 48 West 22d.

COATS AND SUITS in silk jersey, satin and taffeta, to close out at sacrifice before inventory. J. Stoll & Co., 12 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Exceptional fine lot of silk and cloth suits to close out at reasonable prices. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Juniors', misses', and ladies' coats and suits to close out. Irving Finkelstein, 30 West 33d St.

COATS, velours, caracul, uralamb, metalam, thibets, plush, for Canada and export. P. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—1,000 Spring and Fall coats in stock to sell in job. Ulin Bros., 34 East 12th St. Stuyvesant 3046.

COATS and suits, dresses, waists, wash skirts, high grade; close out cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Infant's, children's, junior's: immediate delivery. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS.—Closing out latest models below cost. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

COATS.—Infants' and children's to close out. Lesser Bros., Inc., 30 West 33d.

COATS.—Big quantity of coats to close out. Fit Best Cloak Co., 143 West 29th.

COATS, SUITS.—Better kind; closing out; also silks. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Closing out, silk and satin coats. I Novick, 45 West 27th.

COATS.—Fall garments for jobbers. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

COATS, jobs in Spring and Fall, to close out. Dunn, 127 West 25th.

COTTON HOSIERY YARNS.—Frame spun cones, 200,000 pounds, 30s carded peeler; 25,000 pounds, 22s carded light silver; deliveries starting promptly. Becker, Amsterdam, New York.

COTTON SPINNING STOCK, white, about 40,000 pounds monthly, substitute for raw cotton, much cheaper for cotton napped fabrics, cottonades, Osnaburgs, cotton yarns. Becker, Amsterdam, N. Y.

CREPE.—3,000 yards silk and cotton. Heimlich, 15 West 20th.

DRESSES.—400 taffetas to sell at cost price; mourning dresses, all sizes, materials, always on hand; immediate delivery. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Wonderful values, taffetas, crepe de chine, $5.75 to $7.50; also jobs to close out. Loeb & Nussbaum, 31 West 26th.

DRESSES.—1,000 the latest novelty dresses to be closed out at a price. Kaufman Bros. & Ruchman, 122 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—1,000 silk; close out for price; ginghams, immediate delivery. Gross & Lieberwitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Desirable jobs, including road samples, at reductions. King & Applebaum, 29 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Job of silk Georgette party and graduation dresses to close out. Cohen & Polowan, 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Large variety, popular prices; immediate delivery. Jacob Holtzman, 134 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Silk and washable; high-class jobs to close out cheap. 1,123 Broadway, Room 408.

DRESSES.—Desirable jobs in silks, georgettes, and serges. Balsam Dress Co., 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Job of silk dresses to close out. Bronner Bros. & Hadra, 18 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—A big quantity of dresses to close out. Jacob Lubin, 143 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—Silk and cotton foulards, at sacrifice. Queen, 149 West 36th.

GEORGETTES, 40-inch, $1.10; all colors; immed. del. M. Marks Co., Mad. Sq. 9280.

GINGHAMS.—Plaids, checks, stripes. U. S. Textile Co., 200 5th Av. Gramercy 4356.

GINGHAMS. — Renfrew, Bates, latest Fall plaids. J. L. Fraites, Worth 248.

GINGHAMS, PLAIDS.—All kinds; below market price. 3341 Spring.

HOSIERY.—Underwear in quantities at right prices. S. Rothkopf & Sons, 155 Rivington St. Orchard 1664.

JERSEYS and Serges.—Reasonably priced. Farragut 9232.

KHAKI TAPES.—¾ inch, for delivery; also Wood's elastic webbing, 2 inch, 3 inch, and 6 inch, at price. H. Ehrenreich, 170 Broadway, Room 405. Madison Square 7974.

PIECE GOODS.—For sale, serges, velours, Poiret twill, tricotine, jerseys. Morris Waldman, 1,161 Broadway, Room 408.

PIQUE, 27 and 36 inch, white; 500 pieces. George Itzkowitz, 319 Church.

PLUSH, Hudson Bay seal, high pile, opening price. Farragut 2496.

PLUSHES.—Peerless and Lapinex for sale. Farragut 4078.

PLUSH.—Peerless R-12; reasonable. P 86 Times.

POPLINS, silk, 40-inch, for cloak, suit, and skirt trade; all colors; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 9380 Mad. Sq., 354 5th Av.

POPLINS.—King Beals, Amoskeag, Portland and Parker Wilder's, in Fall colors. Chelsea 9865.

RADIUM TAFFETA, 40-in., all colors, $1.25; immediate deliv. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

RADIUMS.—Printed 40 in. beautiful designs; $1.85. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

SATEENS AND LININGS in black and colors for sale. Telephone Stuyvesant 4289.

SERGES.—100 pieces each; 6120 at $2.20, 7120 at $2.40, 7614 at $2, 0936 at $2.75, M. F. L., $1.70. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 696 Broadway 6312-6311 Spring.

SERGE.—Whitman's 303, white coating, all worsted, 75 pieces, $1.75 per yard. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 696 Broadway. Spring 6311.

SERGES, 7120 W. S. X., 528 W. S., Gera 4022, Panama 228, 54,221. H. Wolfson, 401 4th Av.

SERGES.—100 pieces, Gera French serge; $2.25 net cash. 41 West 25th; 8th floor.

SERGES.—0936, 3850, 4016, 4014, 864, 11433. Jefferson Worsted, 440 4th Av.

SERGE.—Will sell Juilliard 54289 for net cash. Farragut 4963.

SERGE.—American 0936, navy and black. Phone Chelsea 7834.

SERGE.—Cotton, 54-inch; spot shipment. Barclay 3095.

SHIRTINGS.—Silk and cotton crepe, price attractive. Franklin 1774.

SILK SKIRTS, $2.75 to close out, cheap. Nivel, 161 West 36th.

SILVERTONE VELOURS, American velours, American poplins, American Delhi. Madison Square 8574.

SINGER MACHINES.— Union special double needle, Singer buttonhole. 42 East 10th.

SKIRTS.—Style leader in washable satins; all shades; economical price. Albert Skirt, 110 West 26th St.

SKIRTS, discarded wool samples to close at large reduction. Ford, 149 West 36th.

SKIRTS.—1,000, all wool American poplins, $3 in quantities. Ford, 149 West 36th.

SKIRTS. — Job, 100 samples, to close out cheap. S. A. Miller, 184 5th Av.

STRAW HATS for men, $6.50 to $7.50 per dozen, also suitable for export. C. A. Bornn Hat Co., 28 Waverley Place. Spring 8286.

SUITINGS.—McKenney's ¾; 1,000 pieces; immediate delivery; price 75c. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 696 Broadway. 6311 Spring.

SUITS AND COATS.—Very nice selection of suits and coats to close out. Branson Bros., 48 West 25th.

SUITS AND COATS.—Closing out our best styles; all latest colors and sizes. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d St.

SUITS AND COATS.—1,500 at greatly reduced prices. S. & S. Garment Company, 22 West 27th St.

SUITS and COATS.—Taffeta and poplin job to close out very reasonable. 1,123 Broadway, Room 408.

SUITS; cloth and silk suits of better grade; to close out. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 34.

SUITS.—High grade, closing out, cheap. Libowitz, Lipsky, 151 W. 28th, 4th floor.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SUITS, 200 better grade; reduced prices; also coats. Paramount, 1,182 Broadway.

SUITS.—250 to close out; better grade; new models. I. C., 30 West 32d St.

SWEATERS.—Pure silk high grade and fibre sweaters to close out as job. Palm Knitting Co., 140 West 22d. Farragut 475.

TAFFETAS and Crepe Meteor.—All colors, all grades; immediate delivery. K. Kanter, 110 East 23d. Gramercy 1240.

THIBET.—Best quality black. P 93 Times.

TRICOTINES.—Botany, navy, tan, 1 gray. Phone Chelsea 7834.

UNDERWEAR.—Web seam men's drawers, made of Pepperell jean, cheap. 42 East 10th.

VELOURS.—544, 13009, 1150, all colors. Phone Farragut 2187.

WASH DRESSES, 5000 ginghams and voils to close in quantities only; jobbers and department stores. Queen, 149 West 36th.

WASH SATINS, 36-in., ivory, flesh, $1.05; immed del. M. Marks Co., Mad. Sq. 9380.

WASH SKIRTS, immediate delivery; $9-$36 per dozen. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

WASH SKIRTS.—100 dozen assorted; cheap to cash buyers. 42 East 10th.

WOOL COATING.—Plaids and Mulfords, striped Palm Beach, below market price. Gramercy 8262.

YARN.—Fraupe spun cotton yarns for sale; 15,000 pounds Jaeger or silver 22s, cones; 200,000 pounds 30-1 carded peeler, cones; shipments commencing promptly; 12,000 pounds 36-1 carded peeler, cones; 5,000 pounds carded peeler, cops; 8,000 pounds 40-1 carded peeler, cops; prompt shipment. C. W. Becker, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Help Wanted.

AGENTS WANTED.—Profitable side line department store trade; small free samples; commission or purchase basis. Becker, Amsterdam, N. Y.

SALESMEN wanted, for cotton converting house, who have a following among the cloak, suit, dress, and waist manufacturers; salary and commission. By letter only; references. Friedman & Krieger, 225 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—Plush coat manufacturer needs good salesman, who can get orders with jobbers goods; salary, commission. 39 West 4th.

Situations Wanted.

CLOAK HOUSES, ATTENTION! Young man, six years' experience, wishes to connect with small growing cloak house; also has a system to increase sales; this is one of the greatest things for anybody interested. For further particulars, K 164 Times.

SALESMAN, (30,) married, number years' experience selling largest cloak houses, like connect with large cloth manufacturer. L 354 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—I am open for novelty line or notions to jobbers and department stores, with office in Chicago, for the Central West. G 182 Times.

STAFF DOCTORS JOIN ARMY.

More Than Half of Beth Israel Physicians in the Service.

One half of the members of the medical and surgical staffs of the Beth Israel Hospital at 70 Jefferson Street have volunteered for military service, according to an announcement made yesterday at the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Beth Israel Hospital Association, in the Central Jewish Institute, 125 East Eighty-fifth Street. The hospital laboratories and its other facilities are being used in part by the Government. The remaining members of the staffs are assisting in making X-ray and other examinations of patients for the Government.

Among the Beth Israel Hospital physicians who are in active service are Dr. S. J. Kopetzky, Lieutenant-Colonel; Dr. Charles Goodman, Major, in charge of a unit; Dr. L. B. Meyer, Captain in charge of Base Hospital No. 3, all in France; Dr. L. J. Ladinski, Captain at Camp Merritt; Dr. S. W. Schapira, Captain, conducting an army medical school; Dr. E. Altman, Captain, in charge of a military hospital for mental diseases, and Drs. I. Seff and Charles Gottlieb, commissioned Lieutenants and ready to go to France.

The report of the hospital says that the federation which was organized in 1904 to obtain financial support for the institution, has increased contributions each year. More than 116,000 patients were treated last year in the hospital and dispensary. The total expenses were $155,749, to which the federation contributed $76,425. Receipts from other sources were $62,872, leaving a deficit of $16,452. The building fund for the proposed new hospital, for which a site has been purchased on Livingston Place, has reached $207,076.55.

These officers were elected yesterday: President, Joseph H. Cohen; Vice Presidents, A. E. Rothstein and Harry Pischel; Secretary, Melville J. Scholle; Treasurer, Arnold Herrman; Superintendent, L. J. Frank; Directors re-elected for three years; N. Roggen, Edward Rubin, I. Cohen, I. L. Phillips, S. C. Lamport and A. Collier.

32,000 Soldiers Here on Week-End.

It was estimated by officers of the War Camp Community Service last night that 32,000 soldiers and sailors spent their week-end furloughs in New York City on Saturday and Sunday. At the headquarters of the service, in the Hotel Earlington, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, 1,000 men were cared for, and many other hotels devoted to men in service exclusively displayed capacity notices early on both nights.

ENGLISH VENETIANS

32 in. and 54 in. Marquise de Luxe Finish.

For immediate and future delivery.

SHIPLEY-HOLLINS Co. Inc.

Tel. Mad. Sq. 80. 44 East 25th St.

--VOILES--

We are open for a very large quantity of 40-inch voiles in white and colors for spot and future deliveries.

Exporters Dry Goods Exchange
21 Pearl Street. 'Phone Broad 1439.

WASH DRESSES Styled to the Minute $3.50 up I. & L. CHAUSER 45 West 27th St., N. Y.

'BEST BY TEST' U. S. CLOTH CUTTING MACHINE CO., INC., 414-416 W. B'way, N. Y. Phone 9296-9297 Spring.

ADVANCES ON MERCHANDISE WORMSER & CO. COMMERCIAL BANKERS, 95 Fifth Ave. 'Phone Stuyv. 3380.

LEVISON & CO. 141 FIFTH AVENUE | ACCOUNTS FINANCED

LIBERAL ADVANCES on accounts or merchandise; reasonable. Best Finance Co., 1,133 B'way, N. Y. C.

BLODGETT, ORDWAY & WEBBER, OF BOSTON, have dry goods to sell to approved credits. No one too large, none too small, and will promptly consider any offerings made them for purchase. Cash talks loudly these days.

Auctioneers.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc. 333-341 Fourth Avenue, at 25th St.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures. Van Praag & Co., 537 Broadway. Spring 2249.

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries 546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

GERMANS TRY TRADE TRICK.

Plan to Finish Dresden China in Denmark for Export.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—German interests, according to apparently authentic information obtained here, have purchased land on the Island of Amager, Copenhagen, Denmark, on which it is proposed to erect factories to finish Dresden china, with the intention of exporting it under the guise of Danish merchandise.

The export trade in German porcelain and pottery as such has been completely crippled by the trade control exercised by the allied Governments, and in addition the Dresden and Meissen porcelain manufacturers are no longer able to get the necessary gold used in the decoration of the china.

It is said that the German Government is anxious to obtain an improvement in German exchange; which might be realized if an export trade in this valuable merchandise were re-established under cover of apparently neutral origin. It is also believed that German china manufacturers, foreseeing unpopularity of goods of German origin after the war, are looking forward to launching their wares under this non-German camouflage.

While the Government cannot protest against the use of German capital in such a venture in neutral

5 P. M. Saturday

To be sure of publication, orders for want advertisements in the Sunday edition of The New York Times must be in the Times Building before 5 P. M. Saturday.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

An opportunity for decided bargain, midtown section Broadway, near 40th St.; seven-story store and office building, hundred-year leasehold, rented for eleven years; can be bought for half value. Sacrifice, F. O. Box 868, Manhattan.

Ideal estates, $5,000 to $50,000, which cost $7,000 to $100,000; terms or trade; limousine service. Donnell-Holmes, 43 Cedar. Tel. John 5928.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$225 and up for Jamaica building plots, in good street, with modern improvements; 25 minutes from New York; first-class electric train service; low commutation; ideal surroundings for home site; very easy terms. Call personally or address Opportunity, Box 40, Times Harlem.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

I have 35 lots in South Hampton Terrace, Long Island: I paid for them $3,000; I will sacrifice them for $1,500 cash, as I need the money; these lots are free and clear of all incumbrances and are insured by the United States Title Guaranty Company of New York. Call Columbus 5712.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

78 EAST 92ND ST., RENT $1,650.
54 EAST 87TH ST., RENT $1,650.
76 EAST 91ST ST., RENT $2,000.
All improvements. Apply on premises or to Markwin Realty Corporation, 29 West 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 5780.

321 WEST 139TH STREET,
Near Edgecombe Av.
Ten rooms and bath, in perfect order.
J. Romaine Brown Co., 299 Madison Av. Telephone 1481—Murray Hill.

808, (Near Drive.)—For rent, furnished, 3½-story dwelling, 11 rooms and 3 baths, to Oct. 1, $125 per month. Room 1004, 103 Park Av.

74TH, 108 EAST.—Sublet, private house, 9 rooms, 2 baths; electricity; present rent $1,600; will make concession.

Brooklyn.

Will sell house at sacrifice; all modern improvements, 11 rooms, 2 baths; garage for 2 cars, furnished or unfurnished; plot 50x100. Apply on premises, 240 Westminster Road, Flatbush, Brooklyn, near Beverly Road. Phone 1094 Flatbush.

For sale, house 580 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, 2-story and attic, 12 rooms, all improvements; $12,500. Dr. Dusseldorf, 580 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.

Queens.

16 minutes from Gimbel's; modern home, 7 rooms, every new improvement; all hardwood trim; select neighborhood; will sell for $1,500 cash, balance terms. H. Stephenson, 161 West 34th St. Greeley 4365.

AT KEW GARDENS, handsome Colonial house, 11 rooms, 2 baths; corner plot; 16 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; must sell at sacrifice. Bargain. J 93 Times.

Westchester.

SUBURBAN HOMES FOR SALE,
$4,000 to $50,000.
Some to rent,
$480 to $1,800.
Seen by appointment.
Make your requirements known to J. Romaine Brown & Co.,
498 South Broadway,
Yonkers, N. Y.

Bungalow, overlooking the Hudson, 740 Warburton Av., Yonkers; room for garage; $500 cash, balance monthly. Owner, Rose, 7 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 2729.

Long Island.

NEW HOUSES just completed; several sold; on plot 40x100 feet; on 28th St., between Crocheron and State Sts., Broadway, Flushing; 23 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; 4 minutes' walk from station; Hy-tex brick fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood finish, beamed ceilings, paneled walls, extra breakfast room with built-in Dutch table and benches; exceptional kitchen facilities; steam heat, tiled bath, large clothes presses and linen closet, open attic, small cash payment and $45 a month; monthly payment covers carrying charges and payment on the principal; telephone, call or write at once. H. D. LEWIS, 47 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 6896.

New Jersey.

Maplewood.—An 8-acre place, about ten minutes' walk from the Delaware, Lackawanna Station, on very high ground; house containing reception room, living room, dining room, billiard room, kitchen; 4 bedrooms and bath; stable and two garages; chicken and pigeon houses; tool house, greenhouse, cottage; electricity and gas; house is supplied by spring and city water; a large kitchen garden partly planted; fruit trees of every kind and grape vine. For further particulars consult Oakes, at Maplewood, N. J.

TELEPHONE ME NOW—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $300 and small monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-8c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity; surroundings near school, church and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. PHONE ME NOW John 5047.

Woodridge Heights, 30 minutes out Erie. 6 rooms and bath, bungalow, $2,900.00. 6 rooms, bath, modern home, $3,600.00. 8 rooms, bath, modern home, $4,200.00. All improvements, up-to-date houses, near station and trolley. Small payment, balance monthly. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

At Ridgewood—Modern dwelling, large plot; 9 homelike rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, open fireplace, glass-inclosed sun parlor; convenient station and school; terms to desirable home seeker; write for photo. Walter W. Wilsey, Ridgewood, N. J.

Rutherford, 192 Carmita Av.—Six rooms and bath; steam heat, electric light, hardwood floors, gas and coal ranges, screens; rent $40; price $4,750; easy terms. Owner, 2140 Woolworth Bldg., New York.

At Mountain Station, South Orange, 10-room house; all improvements; $8,500; rent $60. O. S. Thompson, 257 4th Av., N. Y. Tel. 3163 Gramercy.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

Sacrifice sale of 167-acre farm. Address Rev. G. J. Newton, Martindale Depot, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Attractively situated property; valuable 24-acre farm, Fairfield County, Conn.; commuting distance; excellent modern buildings, fruit trees, picturesque motoring from New York; intrinsic value $15,000; no trading; sale or rent. Apply Deacon, G 83 Times.

For sale, house and dairy farm, two large apple orchards; land in fine shape; milk route. C. D. Warner, Gen. Delivery, Putnam, Conn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

VANDERBILT AVENUE BUILDING

51 East 42nd St.
Large and small offices for rent.

OWNER MANAGEMENT

J. Clarence Davies,
51 East 42nd Street.
Tel. Murray Hill 2287.

3rd Ave. North East Cor. 57th St. Light Corner Store.
SPLENDID LOCATION
For Barber, Restaurant, Retail Clothing, Shoes, Etc.
An Opportunity for You to Step Into.
Size 20x65; all display windows. Over 16,000 pass this vicinity every day—
YOUR CUSTOMERS
Premises or
F. E. STURGIS, 14 Wall St. Rector 8575

2 LOFTS, 75 x 100 EACH.

Light manufacturing; steam heat, 2 elevators; 2 fireproof stairs; light on all sides; good location to get help. Apply on premises, 133 Mulberry St., near Grand St.

133 West 72d Street.
MODERN BUILDING FOR
Physicians and Dentists;
Single and double suites.
INQUIRE SUPERINTENDENT.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

179TH ST., 659 WEST.—Private house; fine location; $75 a month; bargain.

Long Island.

ATTRACTIVE residence, furnished; garage; half hour from New York; near golf and country club. For particulars phone Springfield 2192. Write Hazel Godwin, St. Albans, Long Island.

New Jersey.

FOR RENT, IN SUMMIT, N. J., FOR ONE YEAR, FURNISHED COTTAGE; EIGHT ROOMS AND BATH; FIREPLACE; SLEEPING AND DINING PORCHES; DESIRABLE CORNER LOCATION; SIX MINUTES' WALK FROM STATION. ADDRESS "REASONABLE," 74 BEECHWOOD ROAD, SUMMIT, N. J.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

Sheepshead Bay. — Twelve-room furnished house, for three months; rent $700, including garage. Telephone Coney Island 738.

New Jersey.

South Orange.—Furnished house to sublet for Summer, 9 rooms, 2 baths; garage; 3 minutes from mountain station, Lackawanna Railroad, 5 minutes from tennis and golf club. Phone Rector 6936. P 339 Times Downtown.

New England.

Large Colonial house, facing lake, New Hampshire; excellent fishing, boating, bathing; 16 acres; fine old trees, big porches; well furnished; open fireplaces, running water, 2 baths, toilets, telephone, garage, stable, boats. Telephone 3425 Morningside before 3 o'clock; write Room 701, 19 Liberty St.

COUNTRY PLACES FOR RENT.

Westchester County.

A modern cottage with four master bedrooms, one maid's, and one bath; all improvements; near Oakland Beach, Rye, N. Y.; rent $800 for season. Address Chas. S. Faulker, Rye, N. Y.

White Plains.—Seven-room country home, (garage,) all improvements; one acre ground, 40 peach trees, other fruit, chicken houses; sell reasonable or rent. Inquire Delveaux, 1,330 3d Av., (76th St.)

New Jersey.

At Ramsey, N. J.—Nine rooms, bath and laundry, all improvements, steam heat, electric light, barn and chicken house; ground 150 by 200; first class condition; rent $30; five minutes from Erie station; 55 minutes from New York. L. J. O'Brien, owner, 703 West 180th. St. Nicholas 9655.

River Edge, N. J.—Country home, 12 rooms, two baths; high grounds, all improvements; $600 per annum; 30 minutes. P 218 Times Downtown.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

FINE LIGHT LOFT FOR RENT;
Steam heat, sprinkler system, about 9,000 square feet on ground floor; electric wiring, light on all sides, fine shipping facilities with loading platform; good location; rent reasonable. Immediate possession. Apply W. J. Thompson Co., 615 West 43d St., or any broker.

BERKELEY BUILDING,
19 West 44th St.
Desirable private office, 750 square feet; exceptionally fine light.
Inquire Room 1000, 19 West 44th St.
Tel. Vanderbilt 4660.

All or part of unusually light rear parlor floor office in splendid location, furnished or unfurnished; suitable for studio, showroom, or office; to professional or refined business. 120 East 57th St.

Sublet.
ARCHITECTS' BUILDING;
Light, airy office, 900 square feet; southeast corner, 10th floor. Apply Room 1010, 101 Park Av.

THREE LIGHT LOFTS; 15,000 square feet, modern fireproof building, in Bronx; electric light, steam heat, freight elevator. C. Rieger's Sons, owners, 450 East 148th St. Telephone Melrose 70.

To sublet, part of elegantly furnished parlor, spacious workroom, suitable for ladies' tailor, milliner, furrier; desirable party only. 442 Madison Av. Ring J. Henri's bell.

Fourth floor, 35x75, 14-foot ceiling, light on three sides, for light manufacturing; steam heat; freight elevator only; rent $1,200. Ackley C. Schuyler, 331-335 West 36th St.

Broadway and 42d.—Private office in beautifully furnished suite, with or without stenographic service. Room 620, Longacre Building, 1,476 Broadway.

Store to let, s. w. corner Bank and Hudson Sts, 23x55 feet; rental $1,500; immediate possession; will divide. F. C. Scofield, 15 Wall.

Desk room or mailing privilege; beautifully equipped office, including stenographer, telephone service. Suite 201, 1,547 Broadway. 7745 Bryant.

Newly furnished private office; every facility; reasonable rent; also desk room, telephone, stenographer. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Office to sublet in Johnston Building, 1,170 Broadway; very reasonable. Inquire Room 704 after 10:30 A. M., or phone Madison Square 4897.

Two-story building, 35x100, centrally located on heavy traffic street; sell garage, or lease, suitable to almost any business. Lenox 7343 for particulars.

ARCHITECTS' BUILDING.—Private office or desk space; exceptional building and service. Room 402, 101 Park Av., block from Grand Central.

To sublet, light suite of offices, 700 feet; corner Nassau and Fulton Sts.; rent cheap. Apply Room 1514, 29 Broadway. Phone Whitehall 544.

Large or small space; attractive arrangement, furnished, unfurnished; publishers, advertising anything high grade. Tenth floor, 450 4th Av.

Loft to let, 35x100, with or without power; concrete building. Spindler & Deringer, Colgate and Mercer Sts., Jersey City, N. J.

Space for rent, suitable office or show room, 800 square feet on 5th Av., near corner 23d; very cheap. Apply 3d floor, 194 5th Av.

Rent, one or two desirable rooms, Woolworth Building. Apply Room 1762. Telephone 6758 Barclay.

Lofts to let, any kind manufacturing; plenty of light, ventilation, 100 ft. deep. 306 West 48th. Reasonable. P 95 Times.

Desk room orders attended, $10 per month. Room 322, 546 5th Av., corner 45th St. Opportunity insurance broker.

Small office, complete, with furniture; first-class building; low rent. Apply J. W. Taylor, Manager, 156 5th Av.

Fine showroom or office at an attractive rental; immediate possession. Apply Room 706, 366 5th Av.

MADISON AV., 253.—Parlor floor, high-class neighborhood; suitable physician or interior decorator.

52D, 57 WEST.—Parlors, parquet floors, electricity, high-class dressmaker; must be seen to appreciate; also front basement.

8th Av., 145, (17th St.)—Large store, $12,000 per annum. Mr. Morris. Columbus 2750.

46th, 12 West.—Large store, 22x90, sublease, reasonable rental; immediate possession.

Furnished offices and desk room; service. Suite 308, 51 East 42d St.

Desk room and desk in light office. 17 Battery Place, Room 302.

About 400 square feet of office space; $30 monthly. 228 West 36th; see janitor.

MADISON AV., 180.
Large, light room; ground floor; $45.

Brooklyn.

Corner building, containing 18,500 square feet, heating plant, elevator, good light; located near Williamsburg Bridge Plaza; rent 15 cents per square foot. Baffa & Dixon, 228 Broadway, Brooklyn. Phone Williamsburg 72.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

FOR OFFICE, 20-25 ROOMS WANTED IMMEDIATELY, TOTAL FLOOR SPACE ABOUT 10,000 FT., IN MODERN, AIRY BUILDING; LOCATION, 4TH-5TH AVS. AND ADJOINING STREETS, FROM 8TH TO 50TH; STATE TERMS AND PARTICULARS. G 73 TIMES.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

5TH AV., 56TH ST.—One room, bath, $150. Plaza 865. Apt. 401.

5TH AV., 311.—Studio apartment, 3 rooms, bath, artistically furnished. 7 minutes.

8TH ST., 14 EAST.—Two unusually attractive studio apartments, 2 rooms, with kitchen and bath; Italian garden in rear; May to October or longer. S. Marshall. Spring 3586.

17TH, 223 EAST.—To sublet, furnished, $125, or unfurnished, $95; Stuyvesant Park section; 8 rooms and bath, including servant's room and toilet; open fireplaces, electricity; until Oct. 1. Stuyvesant 1150.

31ST ST., 131 EAST.—Second floor and large kitchen in charming old house; private bath, open fire, porches and yard in rear; $85.

49TH, 11 EAST.—Two and three room modern elevator apartments, either furnished or unfurnished. Apply Superintendent.

54TH, 111 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Two rooms, kitchenette and bath, $70.

57TH, 21 EAST.—Sublet beautifully furnished apartment; 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette.

63D ST., EAST, near Park Av.; sublet until 1st October; nine rooms, three baths; $225 per month; concession desirable tenant; seen by appointment. Telephone Plaza 5303.

81ST, 75 EAST.—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; also six rooms, elegantly furnished, moderate.

86TH, EAST. — Handsomely furnished, 6 rooms, 2 baths; 10th floor; southern exposure; $225 month; immediate occupancy. Vanderbilt 1450.

90TH ST., 57 EAST.—Attractively furnished six-room apartment; will rent until October; desirable tenant, with references; $100 month. S. Levene.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east-west side, best buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION! — Apartments, furnished, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St., and Hotel Seaton, 35 East 27th St.

ATTRACTIVE TWO-ROOM APARTMENT or bachelor, in private house. Telephone Plaza 220.

Beautifully furnished four-room apartment; entire floor; very large rooms furnished three months ago by a decorator; mahogany throughout; leaving for France, will rent until October 1st, $126 per month or $575 entire period. Plaza 1357.

GRAMERCY SECTION.—Special until Oct. 8, 8 rooms, artistically furnished; comfort and convenience; housekeeper; by appointment. Stuyvesant 4426.

LEXINGTON AV., 872, near East 65th St.—Exceptional opportunity, artistically furnished, light, any 5-room apartment; $50. Phone Plaza 6404.

MADISON AV., 726.—To sublet, family apartment, 2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette; beautifully furnished; $125 per month.

MADISON AV., 780.—2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette. Phone 6958 Plaza.

PARK AV.—Duplex housekeeping apartment; Summer months or longer. Plaza 6958.

Park Av., Between 50th and 60th Sts.—Furnished apartment to let to Oct. 1 in modern restricted house; completely furnished; 8 rooms, 2 baths. Telephone 6298 Plaza.

PARK AV., 970.—Rent furnished June to October, corner apartment, 11 rooms, 3 baths; $400 month. Lenox 9280.

PARK AV, 35.—Floor consisting of two large rooms and bath.

Furnished—West Side.

5TH AV., 210—Very choice apartment, five large rooms. Phone; (after Sunday,) Madison Square 7381.

5TH AV., 77.—Pleasant front room; $25 monthly. Call Sunday, Monday, Hoke.

9TH, 42 WEST.—Seven rooms and bath; beautifully furnished, elevator, 4th floor; $125 per month. Stuyvesant 8744.

45TH, 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, completely furnished; 2, 3 rooms, bath; $80-$100, including service; modern building; elevator. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.

47TH, 8 WEST.—Elegantly furnished second floor, kitchenette, in private business house, for couple or professional; electric elevator.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Bachelor apartment to sub-lease; 3 rooms and bath; furnished or unfurnished. Inquire 6th floor.

48TH, 113 WEST.—Furnished apartment, two rooms and bath; all modern improvements; $10 to $12 week.

50TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.,
TWO ROOMS, KITCHENETTE, BATH;
newly decorated; light, airy, beautifully furnished apartment; kitchenette fully equipped.
A REAL HOME.
Restaurant in building. Summer rates. Phone Circle 4421, before 2, evenings.

51ST, (near 5th Av.)—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished, $80, or unfurnished, $60; electricity; references. Phone Circle 2883.

54TH, 29 WEST, (near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsome one and two room sunny suites, private baths.

56TH, 208 WEST.—Thorndyke Apartment Hotel; attractive suites, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rate.

57TH, 157 WEST.—Front apartment, four rooms; housekeeping; Steinway grand; handsomely furnished; June to October. Call or telephone Circle 3841.

58TH, 30 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; breakfast served. Phone 6958 Plaza.

59TH, 100 WEST.—Two-room apartment, furnished, kitchenette, bath, $150 a month. See Superintendent.

66TH ST., EAST.—Artistic, refined apartment, 5 rooms and bath; owner compelled to be in Washington; possession June 1. For particulars B. Wood, 140 West 58th St.

67TH, 15 WEST.—Three-room studio apartment, beautifully furnished; reasonable; top floor. 10 R. W.

69TH, 245 WEST.—$50-$80; 2-3 room apartments; kitchenette; completely furnished; latest improvements; references necessary.

71ST, 119 WEST.—Attractive 5 rooms, modern, elevator, piano, $100; immediate possession; till October. Columbus 6642, Apt. 5C.

72D, 344 WEST.—Handsomely furnished apt. 8 rooms, 2 baths; perfectly appointed; piano, linen, silver; view of Hudson; very cool; Summer months or longer; reasonable. Before; occupancy any time; $225 a month. Chatsworth, Apt. 6C. Col. 6650.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Studios, suites, housekeeping, pianos, 10 baths, service, $12-$80 weekly.

85TH, 170 WEST.—To sublet; 7-room corner apartment; 9 windows on street; victrola and player piano; private phone; to October or longer; $90. Driscoll.

85TH, 1 WEST.—Strictly high class four room apartment, quiet, ideal Summer home, unusual ventilation, excellent maid, rent reduced.

86TH, 340 WEST, (Near Drive.)—Sacrifice until October charmingly furnished apartment two outside rooms, kitchenette, bath; view. Mason.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Side light, telephone, elevator; references. 6E. Perham.

87TH ST., WEST, (Near Drive.)—From June 1 to Oct. 1, privilege further year, 10 large, all light rooms, 3 baths, unusual closet room, with high-class elevator apartment; sublet $350.

87TH ST., 251 WEST.—Seven rooms, southern exposure, unusually attractive; for season or longer; inspection by appointment. Phone Schuyler 5756.

87TH, 251 WEST.—Seven bright rooms, exceptionally attractive; by appointment. Phone Schuyler 5756.

91ST ST., 27 WEST.—1-2 room apartment; high class; furnished; latest improvements; maid service; $25-$75; references necessary.

92D ST., CORNER BROADWAY, (214 West).—Nicely furnished Apartment, May, October; 7 rooms all outside; desirable tenants rather than high rental. Afternoons Apartment 1B.

95TH, 145 WEST.—One, two, and three-room apartments, bath, kitchenette; elegantly furnished; electricity; block subway; telephone.

95TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—7 rooms, completely furnished, pianola, Victrola, until Oct. 1; seen by appointment. Riverside 9210.

97TH, 308 WEST.—Apartments ranging from 5 to 8 rooms, sunlight, elevator, furnished or unfurnished; $75 upward. Ernest Tribelhorn.

97TH, 9 WEST.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; exceptionally well furnished; southern exposure; 2 bedrooms, all light; reasonable to desirable tenant; new building. Apt. 51.

102D, 235 WEST.—Furnished six-room apartment; cool, attractive; linen, silver,, piano; $85. Wolf. Phone River 3500.

111TH, 603 WEST.—Attractively furnished, 7 room apartment, 2 baths, will rent until October 1st or longer, desirable tenant with references. Apt. 2 E, Sanders.

113TH, 517 WEST.—Wonderfully furnished apartments, 2, 4, and 5 rooms, carefully planned and executed, complete in every detail; high-class elevator apartment house. Inquire premises. Telephone 8240 Morningside.

113TH, 517 WEST.—Very attractive four-room apartment to sublet, furnished; all large, light rooms, splendid kitchen; liberal concession responsible party; May to October. Morningside 8240. Apart. 75. Baldwin.

114TH, 611 WEST.—8-ROOM APARTMENT, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, BABY GRAND PIANO AND LIBRARY; REASONABLE. MORNINGSIDE 2896, APT. 21.

116TH, 620 WEST.—Attractively furnished 5-room front apartment, near Riverside; $100 a month; May to October.

127TH, 601 WEST.—Three attractive rooms and kitchenette. $75; inspected 1-3. Apt. 52.

178TH, 612 WEST.—Furnished apartment, 4 rooms, Washington Heights section, for the Summer, for couple or two ladies. Call Sunday and Monday.

143D, 536 WEST.—Beautiful apartment of 5 rooms and bath, with silverware and cut glass, fully furnished for housekeeping; rent low; six months; reference required. Apartment 3 East, 1 flight up. Front.

157TH ST., between Broadway and Amsterdam.—Five rooms, bath; elevator service. F 191 Times.

161ST, 674 WEST, (Riverside,) Apartment 4G.—Beautiful furnished six-room, two-bath apartment, sublet from May 1 to Sept. 1.

Attractive and Exceptionally Clean Apts.,
THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
Three rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $55 up monthly; four rooms, 2 baths, and kitchenette, $85 monthly; 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette, $47.50 monthly; phone, elevator service, maid service optional; exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable or questionable tenants; near subway and elevated express stations, three car lines, 5th Av. bus, park, and drive; references absolutely essential.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

APARTMENTS handsomely FURNISHED. Special Reductions for Summer Leases. Four months—May, June, July, and August. 2 Rooms and bath.....$45.00 monthly
3 Rooms, bath, and kitchen.. 75.00 monthly
5 Rooms, bath, and kitchen..100.00 monthly
WITH OR WITHOUT KITCHENS.
Complete Hotel Service. No additional charges for maid, gas, or electric lighting service. Restaurant, Best Food, ½ regular Hotel Prices. Near Riverside Drive and Central Park; ½ block from bus lines, near 96th sub.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 98th St., Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

ATTRACTIVE Apartments. Hotel Conveniences. Apartment Rates. Inspection Invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease, or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

ATTRACTIVE apartments, furnished, 4 rooms; southern exposure; just off Riverside Drive, 79th St.; May to October. K 173 Times.

BROADWAY, 2,534, (95th St.)—2-3 rooms, bath; all latest improvements; maid service and linen; $65 to $80.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 327.—To sublet, well-furnished apartment; piano; 8 rooms and bath; May 1 to Oct. 1.

CLAREMONT AV., 25.—Sacrifice attractively furnished 8 rooms, 3 rooms overlooking Columbia; 116th, Broadway subway; piano. Ernst.

FOUR ROOMS, bath, elevator; $50 month; May-October. Morningside 8500. Apt. 2G.

GRANT COURT, (610 West 113th St., Near Riverside Drive.)—Five and six rooms, completely furnished; high class. Fisher.

LUXURIOUSLY furnished six-room apartment; airy, sunny rooms; view of Hudson; between Broadway and Drive; highest reference required; $85. Call Audubon 203. Apartment 55.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 640.—4-room front apartment, elegantly furnished; baby grand piano, Victrola, Oriental rugs, linens, &c.; superb view Palisades and Hudson; immediate possession; $140. Apt. 8F. Audubon 9100. Call 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (72d.) ("The Chatsworth.") Handsomely furnished 6-room apartment; all outside room, with view of river; southern exposure. Columbus 6650, Apartment 8G.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, (Corner 119th.)—Seven rooms, two baths, extra lavatory; three rooms facing Drive; completely furnished or unfurnished. Apt. 7I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 610. — Five-room apartment, well furnished throughout, May to September. Apartment 44. Telephone Audubon 4910.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 786.—Apartment, sublet May; 6 rooms, 2 baths; furnished, unfurnished.

SEVEN-ROOM housekeeping apartment, Hotel Ansonia; reasonable; hotel service. Phone 3616 Columbus.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 672.—Charming 8-room kitchenette apartment to sublet, furnished; reference, Karmel.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES.
73d, 269 West.—Handsomely furnished sublet apartments. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, Columbus 3974.

UNIVERSITY PLACE, 1.—Furnished apartment of one large room and bath to sublet to couple; overlooking Washington Square; $50 monthly.

WEST END AV., 324.—Elegant parlor floor, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, electricity. Columbus 9015.

6-room fireproof apartment, Riverside Drive, overlooking Hudson, beautifully furnished; rent, $150. Apply Nassoit & Lanning, 2,418 Broadway.

Westchester.

FOR RENT—To responsible adults, housekeeping apartment, three or four rooms, kitchenette, and bath, furnished or unfurnished; accomodation for automobile; located Warburton Av., Yonkers, overlooking Palisades; golf and boat clubs most convenient; five minutes to New York Central Station; 40 minutes to Grand Central Depot; monthly very choice for proper party. Further particulars write Owner, P. 620 Times Harlem, or phone Morningside 3483.

Pelham Manor.—Beautifully furnished six-room, two-bath apartment, restaurant, service, living room 32 ft.; large porch; $175 month. Particulars Vanderbilt 1450.

Unfurnished—East Side.

40'S, EAST.—Elegant apartment, four rooms, bath, $100. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

MADISON AV., 926, (73d.)—3 large rooms; all modern improvements; rental $75.

7 AND 8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS;
RENTS $65 UP.
Park Av., northeast corner 96th St.
"THE VAN CORTLANDT."
Modern Elevator Building.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
30 East 42d St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

10TH, 57 WEST.—2 and 3 rooms and bath, elevator, steam heat, telephone; rent $42.50 to $55 per month; apply on premises or A. A. Hageman, 67 West 38th St.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

25TH ST., 254 WEST.—High-class elevator apartments, to be artistically decorated; electric lights, hardwood floors; 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath, $42 up.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed 14-story building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, to 8 rooms; $1,500 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 22x30; restaurant. PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC., 9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 5800.

57TH ST., 157 WEST.—Unfurnished apartment, two rooms, bath, and kitchen.

71ST, 342 WEST.—6 and 8 all light rooms, 2 bathrooms, elevator. Superintendent.

80'S, WEST.—Apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; $110. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

84TH, 255 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, and kitchen, high-class apartment, to sublet. Apply superintendent.

87TH, 302 WEST, (Apt. A, Ground Floor.)—Four large rooms, with tiled bath, shower; modern elevator apartment; sublease to Oct. 1; can arrange with owner for longer lease; no increase in rental; price $1,200 per annum.

87TH, 176 WEST.—Five outside rooms and bath. Telephone Schuyler 2425.

90TH ST., 48 WEST.—One room, adjoining bath, $800; two rooms, bath, kitchenette, $1,200; three rooms, bath, kitchenette, $1,500 per annum, including maid service, light and heat.

90'S, WEST.—Handsome elevator apartment, 6 rooms, $90. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

90'S, WEST.—Apartment, two rooms, kitchen, bath, $65. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

93D, 37 WEST.—8 rooms, 2 baths; sunny; 4th floor; visit by appointment. Telephone 4988 River.

94TH, 138 EAST, (Skibo Hall.)—Corner elevator apartment, six rooms, bath, up to date, $60-$65; entire building just being renovated. See Superintendent.

605 WEST 111TH STREET
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Six rooms, $70 to $80 per month.
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
Apply on premises or
L. J. Phillips & Co., 148 West 72d St.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Can you walk upstairs? Apartment of 8 large, sunny rooms, top floor, to sublet until Oct. 1, 1919; $90; Columbia University section. King.

120TH, 434 WEST.—Four-room unfurnished apartment, Poinciana; available immediately. See Supt.

271 WEST 122D ST.
8 AND 4 ROOM APARTMENTS.
Electric lights, steam, open plumbing. All modern improvements; $27 to $34.

AUDUBON AV., 215, Corner 176th St., (The Brighton.)—Modern elevator apartment house, 8 rooms, $28; 7 rooms, $60.

BROADWAY, 3,440, (140th St.)—Beautiful corner apartment, 7 rooms, elevator, &c., overlooking Hudson; will rent furnished or unfurnished; long lease.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 452. — Elevator apartment, five rooms, bath, every improvement, $60.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—5 beautiful rooms, will rent at $75 per month, in strictly high-class, fireproof building; must be seen to be appreciated. A. J. O'Dell. Audubon 5400.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452, (Above 116th St.) —Apartment to rent, now to October; nine rooms, three baths; overlooking Riverside Drive; delightfully cool in Summer; $125 month. Phone Morningside 9080, 8B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—7 beautiful rooms, will rent for $1,200, in a strictly high-class, fireproof building; must be seen to be appreciated. A. J. O'Dell. Audubon 5400.

Sublet six-room elevator apartment to Oct. 1. Apt. 9, 439 West 123d.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

2 or 3 rooms and bath, vicinity of Grand Concourse, between 175th and 185th; exchange reference. R 5 Times.

WE rent your apartments, rooms, houses, or procure same for you. Established 30 years. Lelands, 1 West 34th.

Unfurnished.

Six or seven room apartment with two baths wanted in first class elevator house equipped with modern conveniences; location, between 50th and 60th Sts., near 5th or Park Av. Address Y 256 Times Annex.

TWO-ROOM and bath, kitchen or kitchenette apartment, May 1, west side; $30 to $40 per month. Z 262 Times Annex.

Five or six rooms, west side or Washington Heights, $45 to $55, by two adults. H 33 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

15TH ST., 108 EAST.—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED STUDIO FLOOR, TWO ROOMS AND BATH, HEAT, ELECTRICITY, PHONE, FIREPLACE; REFERENCES.

18TH, 114 EAST, (Gramercy.)—Sunny two-room suite, bath; other rooms; convenient; reasonable.

81ST, 130 EAST.—Several connecting rooms, light, newly furnished, in second-floor apartment.

81ST, 114 EAST.—Large, small; attractively, newly furnished; private bath; electricity, telephone.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Parlor floor, bachelor's apartment; two rooms, private bath; telephone, piano.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 640, (59th.)—Apartment 7D; high class apartment, two suites; single room.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Rooms with bath, running water; musical studios by day.

MADISON AV., 174 (33D.)—Furnished, unfurnished rooms; studio; references. Particulars at this office.

PARK AV., 70, (38th.)—Comfortable furnished rooms for gentlemen; elevator; $5, $7.

West Side.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Large, with alcove, front parlor, private bath, steam, electricity; references.

54TH, 158 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, homelike, running water, electricity, telephone. Greeley 700.

47TH, 8 WEST.—Third floor, large front and back rooms; completely furnished; baths, electrical elevator; service; for couple or professional people.

47TH, 8 WEST.—Third floor, large front and back rooms, baths, elegantly furnished, for couple or professional; electric elevator service.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Large sunny room, bath adjacent, all conveniences; gentlemen.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Large, sunny room; hot water, bath, toilet, kitchen; electricity; references.

51ST, 62 WEST.—Beautiful large and small connecting room, bath; $20 weekly.

51ST, 63 WEST.—Square, well-kept, quiet, third floor room; bath adjoining; $5.

52D, 254 WEST.—Large furnished room, very quiet; adjoining bath; reasonable.

53D, 62 WEST.—Pleasant large and small rooms; private bath; every convenience; best neighborhood.

55TH, 45 WEST.—Large room, private bath; single room; southern exposure; electricity, instantaneous hot water supply; telephone, references required.

59TH, 208 WEST.—Large and small rooms; beautifully furnished; opposite park.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Neatly furnished front room, adjoining bath, running water, telephone.

69TH, 143 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive front room, $7.50, or smaller, $4; private family; electricity, telephone, shower; subway express. Gilman.

69TH, 22 WEST.—Large and small sunny rooms; newly decorated; near park; investigate.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Desirable outside room, exclusive house, for gentlemen; electricity; breakfast; references.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Single or double room in exclusive bachelor home; owner's residence.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Three windows, front, second floor. Telephone; 253 Columbus.

71ST, 111 WEST.—Light room; southern exposure; clothes closet; bath adjacent.

71ST, 33 WEST.—Residential and transportational location par excellence, refined environment, and scrupulous cleanliness the magnet; large, airy rooms; all modern conveniences; southern exposure; moderate prices.

71ST, 143

Advertisements and subscriptions for The Times and other publications of The New York Times Company received at The Times Harlem office, 2109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street, also at:

Times Annex..43d St., west of Broadway
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Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
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Bronx.....3,914 Third Avenue
Washington Heights..3,528 Broadway
Brooklyn....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island..93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens..317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Elizabeth.....250 Morris Avenue
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Jersey City.....89 Montgomery Street
Paterson.....18 Park Avenue

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SALES AND OFFICE EXECUTIVE.—Ten years' wholesale, retail selling and advertising in auto accessory lines, principally electrical components; thorough mechanical knowledge; good correspondent; consider any business; highest references. Z 308 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, centrally located in Southern town, desirous of connecting with any mercantile house; have been in the general merchandise business and understand any line catering to a Southern merchant. T 298 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, AGGRESSIVE BUSINESS GETTER, 24, EXCELLENT RECORD, 5 YEARS' ROAD EXPERIENCE, EXEMPT, DESIRES CONNECTION RELIABLE MANUFACTURING CONCERN. P 668 TIMES HARLEM.

SALESMAN, eight years' experience, wishes to connect at once with reliable ladies' or men's ready-to-wear house; Southern territory preferred. Z 326 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, 30, married, number years' experience selling, largest cloak houses, like connection with large cloth manufacturer. L 354 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, married, desirous connecting with shoe house, covering the Southern territory; can give best of credentials. T 299 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—I am open for novelty line or notions to jobbers and department stores with office in Chicago for the Central West. G 182 Times.

SALESMAN, (29,) married man, desires position with reputable concern, inside or outside; hustler. S 340 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced, draft exempt, desires to represent reliable silk house for cutting-up trade in city. E 470 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wishes to connect with live concern; best of references. S 76 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper, office clerk, (19,) graduate high school, business college, highest credentials, 3 months' experience, wishes position where future is dependent upon results shown. E 348 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, French, desires a position with large house, where experience and expertness is valued; will start with reasonable salary; exempt from draft. S 382 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience, high class, rapid, accurate; excellent references. 111 West 83d St., Columbus 8486.

STENOGRAPHER, 20 years, fast, accurate; no previous experience; $14. A 262 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK, &c.—Young man desires position as stock clerk or assistant cashier with brokerage concern; six years' experience; excellent references. Irving Osterweil, 12 West 113th St.

VISITING VALET, Englishman, wants one or two more gentlemen. Longman, 171 East 60th St.

YOUNG MAN, 25, draft exempt, highest references, knowledge typewriting, correspondence, other qualifications, desires position, mercantile concern preferred, where ability will merit advancement. M 396 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, married, desires position with drug jobber or manufacturer in sales department; thoroughly experienced in selling and merchandising; at present employed. M 289 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) exempt; four years' real estate experience as collector and assistant to general manager, seeks position where initiative is appreciated. M 342 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, draft exempt, at present employed by a banking institution, desires position with a mercantile or financial establishment. P 301 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (25) desires position, clerical or other work, with reliable firm, where there is a chance for advancement. 1,676 Madison Av., Box 131.

YOUNG MAN, 21, sales office experience, desires position at selling end of manufacturing or wholesale concern. A 256 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, American, not in draft, good at figuring; at present employed at postal savings and money order; Gentile. A 201 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, (draft exempt,) seeks position with reliable firm; 7 years' business experience. Box 298 Times, 2 Rector St.

YOUNG MAN, 20, clerical, shipping, meat, packing house experience and practical office work, desires position. G 168 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires position packer and receiving clerk; three years' experience; $15. N. Schulman, 15 Suffolk St.

YOUNG MAN, 20, 2 years' high school education, wishes position at anything, with advancement. P 380 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, under draft age, neat, ambitious, willing to connect with concern where opportunity is offered. K 140 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, several years' clerical experience, desires position with chance for advancement. T 302 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, wishes position where he can train to sell or buy. Schindel, 963 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, capable doing shipping, receiving stock, clerical experience; references. K 69 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires position assistant bookkeeper or ledger clerk. T 277 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) fine penman, good education, desires position. M 398 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wishes connect woolen concern; three years' experience; $15. H 2 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, wishes position as assistant bookkeeper. M 341 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

COUPLES and other houseworkers. Lazare's Agency, 200 East 72d. Phone Rhinelander 4046.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSER to do fine script and engraving work on elaborate invitations; permanent position. Call or write National Marine League, 268 Pearl St.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, insurance office; good opportunity for right party; $12 to $15 per week. H 26 Times.

ASSISTANT.—Young woman to assist dentist; experience not essential. Z 365 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT FILE CLERK.—State salary wanted. P 85 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Fine, steady position, with advancement; must be thoroughly competent to draw trial balance and be familiar with office details; excellent opportunity for right party. Apply, writing only, stating full particulars and salary desired, Langdon Piano Co., 82 Brown Place.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, quick and accurate at figures; must be competent to handle large number customers' accounts; stenographer preferred; salary $18 to start; chance for advancement. H 27 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced manufacturing line preferred; to take charge of accounts, payable ledger, check customers' remittances, and assist head bookkeeper generally. K 25, 287 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Neat and quick; 3 years' experience; double entry; controlling accounts; good opportunity. Leacock & Co., 220 5th Av., Room 1311.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced; good position; trial balance. Algier Shoe Mfg. Co., 1738 Broadway, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—$26 to start; state experience. Machinery, 208 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, experienced, women's apparel. Apply Lorraine Dress Co., 41 West 25th.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; closed Saturday; half day Sunday. Call Intervale 4878.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; good salary. R 6 Times.

CASHIER AND ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, retail experience essential; steady. Avedon, 448 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS (white) wanted for Christian private family going to seashore for Summer; references required. Call before noon, Harrison, 704 St. Nicholas Av., above West 145th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A girl for light housework; must understand some sewing; private family; country in Summer; city reference required. 7 East 93d St.

CHAMBERMAID and waitress wanted; private residence; references required. Call 9 to 12, 52 West 69th.

COOK.—Young woman wanted, white, not over 35, as cook in employes' lunchroom for girls; lunchroom or tearoom experience; good working conditions; eight-hour day; no Sunday work; salary $10 a week to start. P 324 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Colored first-class plain cook for sixty people; recent references; good wages. Telephone Bronxville 237.

COOK wanted; small family; references. Call 9 to 11, Raunheim, 495 West End Av., corner 84th St.

CORRESPONDENT.
EXPERIENCED IN TRACING AND ADJUSTING CLAIMS AND DICTATING TACTFUL LETTERS; GENERAL KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING DESIRABLE, BUT NOT ESSENTIAL. AMERICAN DRUGGIST SYNDICATE, BORDEN AND VAN ALST AVS., LONG ISLAND CITY.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, $15-$20 weekly, immediately. Miss Kelly, 309 Broadway, Room 200.

DRAPERS and finishers wanted at once. 308 West 59th.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING
FOR
YOUNG WOMEN.

Automatic telegraphy is one of the most desirable occupations open to young women between 16 and 25 years of age. The work is not arduous, but demands intelligence and accuracy, backed by a good schooling. A three months' training period is required, during which the student is paid $40 to $45 per month. At the conclusion of the training period the wage schedule for satisfactory work is as follows:

FIRST YEAR.

Length of Service.	Day Hours.	Evening Hours.
1st and 2d months	$50	$60
3d and 4th months	55	65
5th and 6th months	60	70
7th and 8th months	60	70
9th and 10th months	65	75
11th and 12th months	65	75

Opportunities for promotion to supervisorship and further increases in pay to those who excel.

Apply in person
between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.,
ROOM 1102,
24 WALKER ST.,
One block west of Broadway,
Two blocks south of Canal.

THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, (white,) small family. Karpen, 214 Riverside Drive.

GIRLS
to do light messenger work; must be 16 years old; $8 start; advancement.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St. Six blocks south of 14th.

GIRL for office and clerical work; steady position; good opportunity for advancement; school graduate preferred. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. Station, 9th Av. L.

GIRLS.—SAMPLE GIRLS
for lace and handkerchief lines.
KROWER-TYNBERG CO.,
46 West 23d St.

GIRLS, BRIGHT, WANTED. LARGE WHOLESALE CONCERN; EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE PARTICULARS. P 22 TIMES.

GIRLS, 16 or over; light factory work; $9. 424 West 33d St., second floor.

GLASS WORKERS
Must be experienced in hand tubulating and hand sealing-in on incandescent lamp bulbs; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St. Six blocks south of 14th.

HOUSEHOLD ASSISTANT, no laundry, in small American family; salary $35; references required. Apply on Monday, before 8 o'clock, or in the evening, 536 West 156th St.

HOUSEWORKER including laundry for two ladies, competent girl, colored or white, good cook; references; call Monday, 9-12. Ferguson, 50 Morningside Drive, Apt. 62.

MESSENGER.—Young lady in office of a large insurance company, to act as messenger; salary, $9 weekly, with advancement in 3 months, if satisfactory; no experience necessary; minimum age 18. Messenger, P. O. Box 1425, New York City.

MOTHER'S HELPER wanted to take charge of boy 2½ years old; $30 a month. Apartment 709, 1 West 67th.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR.—State age, experience, if any, and salary wanted. M 395 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Baby 11 months and boy 4½ years; country; experienced; good wages. Call 63 Wall St., 9th floor, Room 1. Carfare paid.

NURSE.—Trained or experienced baby nurse for six months infant. Mrs. Quinn, 267 West 89th.

NURSE.—Practical baby's nurse. Call 11 to 1, Newwitter, 314 Riverside Drive.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, CAPABLE AND EXPERIENCED; MUST UNDERSTAND STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING. WRITE BOX 17, 1,606 ST. JAMES BUILDING.

SALESLADY.—Refined girl or woman; high-class personality; exceptional opportunity; experience unnecessary; $35-$50 week salary, commission permanent; excellent future. Suite 2338, 15 Park Row.

SALESLADY, commercial, stationery store experience; inside position; good salary; rapid advancement. Apply by mail or after 11 A. M. Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

SALESLADIES, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED ON WAISTS; STEADY POSITION. AVEDON, 448 5TH AV.

SALESLADIES, EXPERIENCED ON DRESSES; STEADY POSITION. AVEDON, 448 5TH AV.

SALESWOMEN for the news stands in the railroad stations; good salary with advancement. Employment Department, The Union News Co., 105 Reade St., New York. Call before 1 P. M.

SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, drapery sewer, experienced in table work; state pay wanted, give references, where last employed and how long, age, married or single, &c. George E. Nothnagle & Son, 1,149 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.

SECRETARY.—Physician's office; some chemistry required; excellent opportunity; $50 monthly and maintenance; state qualifications and experience. Z 306 Times Annex.

STATIONERY.—Girls, learn stationery trade; pleasant work; $8 start; advancement; bonus in short time; steady. Chas. E. Weyand & Co., 22 Howard St.

STENCIL PROOFREADERS.—Experienced; steady employment; $9 start. McCall, 236 West 37th.

STENOGRAPHER,
EXPERIENCED, ACCURATE, FOR SALES AND ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT AMERICAN DRUGGIST SYNDICATE, BORDEN AND VAN ALST AVES., LONG ISLAND CITY.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady of at least 3 years' experience to work in office of a large steel mill; salary according to ability. Apply personally, Phenix Tube Co., 182 North 11th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper, experienced; good permanent position; $18. City Real Estate Improvement Corporation, 347 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; steady employment. Room 200, 29 Vesey St.

STENOGRAPHER and biller wanted. E. J. Dunbar Co., Inc., 28 West 22d St.

TYPIST, with knowledge of stenography; clerical position; short hours; $13. S 360 Times Downtown.

TYPIST and office assistant wanted. 402 West St.

WAITRESS, willing to assist with light chamberwork, by week or month; city reference only. Apply between 1 and 3, 66 West 87th St.

YOUNG LADY
as assistant bookkeeper; neat appearing, experienced, and intelligent. B. N., 240 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY
for advertising stockroom; neat typist and intelligent. Colonial Works, 253 Norman Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG LADY, experienced, to take charge of a cleaning and dyeing office. Call Monday, A. M., Mme. Chery, 9 East 45th.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted, refined, strong, to assist in the care of an invalid; good country home in Virginia; references exchanged. Z 389 Times Annex.

Instruction.

FILE CLERKS can earn $12 to $30 weekly, according to ability; we secure these positions for our graduates, teaching them expert filing methods in six weeks; join the day or evening classes forming now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2261.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING,
PRATT SCHOOL, 84 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required; open all Summer.

$12
this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—Free Booklet 70, "Your English," enables you to test your knowledge and suggests method for overcoming defects. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

WOMEN trained in accounting procedures; can command high salaries; send for Bulletin 19, giving outline of evening instruction. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllabic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 367 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

GIRLS, LADIES, ATTENTION!
Learn telephone, switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, filing, dictaphone, bookkeeping, billing. Capt. O'Brien, 112 East 23d; 137 Decatur, Brooklyn.

GIRLS, LADIES, excellent opportunities in opera, concert, church, light opera; refined. Mme. Armond, 100 West 80th St. Schuyler 7480.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, numerous desirable positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, clerical, typists; excellent, prominent position. Lang Agency, 120 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS.—Immediately; free registration. Fulton Agency, 489 5th Av., 93 Nassau.

WANTED.—Servants, all nationalities; high wages; no charge for registering. L. E. Wild & Co., 306 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.
Experienced; draft exempt; good salary.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St.; 6 blocks south of 14th.

ACCOUNTANT.—Wall Street investment house wants an experienced accountant, familiar with the investment and banking business; over draft age and capable of growing with the business; must be high class in every respect and able to stand the closest investigation; give full particulars. P 334 Times Downtown.

ACETYLENE WELDERS. Experienced. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 44 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

ASSEMBLERS.
Several men on assembly work; good wages; steady work.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St.; 6 blocks south of 14th.

ASSISTANT CASHIER wanted in retail automobile company; state references and salary expected. M. M. F., Box 50 Times.

ASSISTANT MANAGER.—Young man, thoroughly experienced in dress house, to assist in managing. P 187 Times.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMAN.
REAL LIVE AUTOMOBILE SALESMAN, A MAN WITH RECORD; SALARY OR COMMISSION. APPLY MR. SCHANZ, CARE H. A. SANDERS MOTOR CORP., 1,876 BROADWAY.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS wanted, experienced men only. Apply to John Peyer, 4th floor, 226 West 56th St.

BILLING CLERK, able to operate Underwood machine; give experience and salary expected; rapid advancement. P 145 Times.

BOOKKEEPER—Fine steady position with advancement; must be thoroughly competent to draw trial balance and be familiar with office details; excellent opportunity for right party. Apply writing only, stating full particulars, salary desired, Langdon Piano Co., 82 Brown Place.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced in sales ledger; must be able to draw off trial balance correctly. Call The F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co., South 9th St. and Kent Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER AND CLERK, state age, experience and salary wanted. R. A. S., 347 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, First-class, wanted by piano manufacturer; state experience, salary expected. P 669 Times Harlem.

BOYS.
Must be 16 years or over; for messenger and mail service; $7-$8-$9-$10; good opportunity for advancement in electrical business.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St.; 6 blocks south of 14th.

BOYS.
LARGE INSURANCE CORPORATION has several permanent positions open to public school graduates; some high school education preferred; unusual opportunity for advancement and to learn business; experience not necessary, but must be of good address, bright and quick to learn; give age, nationality, education, and reference, if any. P 269 Times Downtown.

BOYS wanted between 16 and 19 years of age to start with old-established house offering commercial training in the steel line; experience not necessary, but must be ambitious and quick to learn; high school graduates preferred; moderate salary to start, but early advancement and excellent future; state age, education, salary expected; boys living in Jersey City preferred. P 294 Times Downtown.

BOYS wanted between 16 and 19 years of age to start with old-established house offering commercial training in the steel line; experience not necessary, but must be ambitious and quick to learn; high school graduates preferred; moderate salary to start, but early advancement and excellent future; state age, education, salary expected. P 294 Times Downtown.

BOY, by jewelry manufacturer, to run errands and assist in shipping department; excellent opportunity for advancement; salary $8 to start. Apply Fishel Nessler Co., 184 5th Av.

BOYS, 15 to 21, for stock work and shipping department in large mail order house; steady work, good opportunity for advancement. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

BOY,
16 or over, for errands; splendid opportunity for advancement. Loeb & Schoenfeld Co., 27-33 West 23d.

BOY, about 16, for office large manufacturing concern. Address, stating age, experience, if any, references, and salary desired, Box M 279 Times Downtown.

BOYS wanted by advertising and publishing house; good chance for advancement; $7 to start. Apply John M. O'Connor & Co., 281 6th Av., corner 30th.

BOYS.—OLD ESTABLISHED DRY GOODS HOUSE; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. CAHEN & BRO., 372 B'WAY.

BOY to run errands and be generally useful; chance to learn business; good salary for willing worker. Aplomo Cigar Co., 113 West 17th St.

BOYS to learn machine and tool making; must be well recommended. Wetter, 235 Classon Av., Brooklyn.

BOYS, stationery handle stock; $9 start; chance to learn trade; steady. Chas. E. Weyand & Co., 22 Howard St.

BOY.—Bright and willing, for office and errands; references; $10. T 300 Times Downtown.

BOYS to learn printing trade; $9 to start. 424 West 33d, second floor.

BRIGHT BOYS WANTED; LARGE WHOLESALE CONCERN; EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE PARTICULARS. P 23 Times.

BUTCHERS, three good men; steady employment; good pay. Call at 8 o'clock, G. Simonelli & Bros., 70 Spring St.

CABINET MAKERS.

FIRST-CLASS BENCH HANDS;
THOSE EXPERIENCED ON FINE GRADE CABINET WORK.
Apply
STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
Brunswick Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

CALL CLERK.
Experienced and reliable call clerk; chance for advancement.
KROWER-TYNBERG CO.,
46 West 23d St.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—All year round position to man who has city driving experience, understands operation of Stearns-Knight car, and who is capable of doing light repairs and will take interest in his work; good record, steady habits and first-class city refrences essential. Z 254 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR; one who understands Stearns car and is able to make own repairs; must have city references and come well recommended. Address, stating age, references, and salary expected, Z 360 Times Annex.

CLERICAL.—Young man in real estate office; must be under 21 years. Address K, Room 32, 55 Broadway.

CLERICAL.—Young man, 18, desires position reliable concern. Zuckerman, 767 Tinton Av.

CLERK.—Young man with some knowledge of typewriting to do general office work. Apply, stating age, references, and salary desired, to A. B. C., P. O. Box 2,024, New York, N. Y.

DRAFTSMAN,
MECHANICAL,
designer on light automatic machinery and light jigs and fixtures for manufacturing purposes; state age, nationality, education, and salary expected. S. A., 264 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, MECHANICAL.
Good opportunity; bonus.
COOPER HEWITT ELEC. CO.,
730 Grand St., Hoboken, N. J.

DRAFTSMEN and tracers, opportunity for advancement; send details. Cameron Engineering Co., East Stroudsburg, Penn.

HELP WANTED—Male.

DRAFTSMEN.—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS MEN TO DESIGN TOOLS AND GAUGES FOR HIGH-GRADE LIGHT MACHINERY; ALSO MEN EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGN AND DETAIL OF LIGHT AUTOMATIC MACHINERY; STATE AGE, NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY WANTED; POSITIONS FOR COMPETENT MEN PERMANENT. D. T. K., 145 TIMES.

DRAFTSMEN.
Those experienced on detailing machine parts, also first-class
BILL OF MATERIAL MEN.
Apply
STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORPORATION,
Brunswick Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

DRIVERS, CHAUFFEURS, HELPERS,
ADAMS EXPRESS CO.
WANTS YOUNG MEN;
GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE
PERMANENT POSITIONS.
APPLY WAGON SERVICE DEPT.,
30 TRINITY PLACE.

ELECTRICIANS.—Experienced; opportunity for advancement. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 44 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

ENGINEERING DRAFTSMEN AND TRACERS, experienced, at once; state kind of experience, education, age, nationality, and salary; location, New York, uptown. Z 244 Times Annex.

ENTRY CLERK.—LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN REQUIRES EXPERIENCED MAN TO TAKE CHARGES FROM CALL. WRITE MADISON SQUARE P. O. BOX 2, STATING SALARY EXPECTED.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.—Large department; Protestant institution; man between 31 and 40; good promoter, organizer, and executive; permanent position; salary $1,500 yearly; advancement. Reply, full particulars, own handwriting, J., 605 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

FEEDERS.—Job; make ready; $18. 424 West 33d, second floor.

GLASS WORKERS.
Men who have had experience at making chemical glass or similar work; good pay; 48 hours week.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

GROCERY ORDER FILLERS and PACKERS can find permanent positions with good salaries. Mr. Joyce, John S. Sills & Son, North River and 37th St.

HALL AND DOOR MEN.—High-class apartment house; wages, $70 per month, including quarterly bonus; only high class need appearing need reply. H. S. L., 113 Times.

HIGH-GRADE TRUCK SALESMAN.
EXPERIENCE IMPERATIVE; LIBERAL COMPENSATION. APPLY IN WRITING, ROOM 1507, 50 UNION SQUARE.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
First-class men only; highest rate in New York City; 48-hour week.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St.; 6 blocks south of 14th.

MACHINISTS WANTED.
GOOD WAGES
TO COMPETENT MEN WHO CAN WORK TO MICROMETERS AND READ PRINTS; WE WANT MECHANICS WHO DESIRE A PERMANENT POSITION WITH AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT.

ENGINE LATHE OPERATORS.
TURRET LATHE OPERATORS.
PLANER OPERATORS.
HORIZONTAL BORING MILL OPERATORS.
VERTICAL BORING MILL OPERATORS.
BULLARD BORING MILL OPERATORS.
RADIAL DRILL OPERATORS.
ERECTORS ON HEAVY WORK.
TOOL MAKERS.
REPAIRMEN.

NIGHT AND DAY WORK.

DESIRABLE HOUSES FOR OUR EMPLOYES WITHIN SHORT DISTANCE OF THE WORKS CAN BE SECURED THROUGH OUR EMPLOYMENT DEPT. ROOMS AND BOARDING HOUSES AT REASONABLE RATES. WE WILL SEE THAT YOU HAVE DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS. OUR RESTAURANT IS OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. MEALS AT COST.

APPLY EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
DE LAVAL STEAM TURBINE CO., TRENTON, N. J.

MACHINISTS, DRAFTSMEN, AND OTHER SKILLED HELP WANTED BY LARGE MACHINE SHOP ENGAGED UPON VERY ACCURATE WORK.
2 FIRST CLASS INSPECTORS,
6 FIRST CLASS PLATE STRAIGHTENERS,
4 FIRST CLASS DRAFTSMEN,
2 JUNIOR DRAFTSMEN,
6 FIRST CLASS LATHE HANDS,
6 FIRST CLASS PLANER HANDS,
10 FIRST CLASS BENCH HANDS,
6 FIRST CLASS MILLING MACHINE HANDS.
WE ARE WORKING TWO SHIFTS, DAY AND NIGHT AND PAY TIME AND A HALF FOR OVER EIGHT HOURS. EXTRA BONUS FOR NIGHT MEN. STEADY EMPLOYMENT AND HIGHEST WAGES TO GOOD WORKMEN. THIS IS AN ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING CONCERN, LOCATED IN A GOOD LIVE CITY. PLENTY OF GOOD BOARDING HOUSES. NO LABOR TROUBLES. AND ONLY FORTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM NEW YORK ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.
CALL OR WRITE, EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
WALTER SCOTT & CO.,
SOUTH AV., PLAINFIELD, N. J.

MACHINISTS.
JONES AND LAMSON
AND
ENGINE LATHE HANDS;
LARGE PLANER AND SLOTTER HANDS;
MILLING MACHINE OPERATOR
AND
CUTTER GRINDER HANDS;
MONITOR HANDS
ON BROWNE & SHARPE WIRE FEEDER;
MILLING HAND ON CINCINNATI NO. 5.
Must be accustomed to close micrometer work.
STEADY WORK TO COMPETENT MEN.
56 CENTS PER HOUR,
EIGHT HOURS,
TIME AND A HALF FOR OVERTIME.
MUST BE CITIZENS.
R. HOE & CO.,
2 SHERIFF ST., CORNER GRAND.

MACHINISTS.
Machine fitters and erectors.
Turret lathe hands, (chuck work.)
Planer and engine lathe hands.
10% for night work.
Good men who really want to do a fair day's work to help win this war have a chance in our plant. We cannot use incompetents or idlers, but men who know their jobs will like our plant. We treat them right.
NILES-BEMENT-POND CO.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
24 miles from New York on New Jersey Central R. R.

MACHINIST AND TOOLMAKERS.—We have good openings for ten all-around men on our night shift; steady work at high wages to competent mechanics. Metropolitan Engineering Co., 52d St. and 1st Av., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MACHINISTS.
First-class all-around machinists, bench and lathe hands; steady work with good working conditions.
Apply by letter or in person to Mr. McCully, 5th St. gate house, Edison Lamp Works of General Electric Co., Harrison, N. J.

MACHINISTS. MACHINISTS.
ENGINE LATHE HANDS
able to use micrometer; read blue prints.
MUST BE CITIZENS.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.
Men with board experience will get high pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
near West Street, 6 blocks south of 14th.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN WANTED, WITH EXPERIENCE ON AUTOMATIC AND GENERAL MACHINE WORK; VERY ATTRACTIVE POSITIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE RIGHT MEN. Y 298 TIMES ANNEX.

MECHANICS.
Also boilermakers, signal maintainers, airbrake repair men. Apply Employment Car, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 132d St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

OFFICE BOY in large publishing house; neat and willing; good chance for advancement; salary $7 per week to start. Call Buhre, 220 West 42d St., third floor.

OFFICE BOY.—In large corporation; state age, references, salary expected. P 639 Times Harlem.

OFFICE MAN experienced in cost work; an excellent opportunity for young man with the right training. Apply in person to Ward Baking Co., Southern Boulevard and East 143d St., Bronx, New York.

PACKER, EXPERIENCED IN PACKING DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS; MUST BE GOOD MARKER. CAMPBELL, METZGER & JACOBSON, 8 EAST 22D ST.

PORTERS wanted for bindery work; good salary and steady employment. P 89 Times.

REPAIRMAN wanted for Underwood typewriters; steady work and good future for man with brains and ability. Pittsburgh Typewriter Exchange, 339 5th Av., Pittsburgh, Penn.

REPORTER WANTED
On daily newspaper. Address, giving experience and salary expected, Statesman, Yonkers, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESMAN OF 80 PER CENT. MAGNESIA BOILER LAGGING AND PIPE COVERING; A KNOWLEDGE OF LOCOMOTIVE AND MARINE BOILER REQUIREMENTS ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENT DESIRED. K 176 TIMES.

SALESMEN, Spanish; wanted, 3 salesmen of character, personality, and self-confidence, to work in connection with a New York leading newspaper; to men that want to work in this new line we will give every possible assistance; special opportunity to men who speak Spanish or French. Call at Room 418, 371 Fulton St., Brooklyn, (Arbuckle Bldg.,) from 9 to 11 or after 3. Ask for Mr. De la Garza.

SALESMEN.—Help win the war by keeping the American people well informed. Something new; liberal commissions; to bookmen who know, it is a real virgin proposition; something that you have felt would soon appear. It is now ready to be launched. Look it over and see for yourself. It is a real moneymaker. Call Circulation Bureau, Inc., 218 West 42d St., New York City.

SALESMEN.—For a few clean cut, aggressive Americans, who can ultimately qualify as executives to be placed in charge of our stores; must have at least a high school education, some selling experience and A1 references; drawing account and commission. Encyclopaedia Britannica, 288 4th Av. Mr. Wagner.

SALESMAN for large sweater house, all territories; house has large following; applicant must be personally acquainted with buyers, otherwise will not be considered; exceptional opportunity for proper party, especially one having experience in this line; salary and commission. P 136 Times.

SALESMEN.—Two first-grade bond salesmen now employed and having acquaintance and standing with New York banks, either all or part time, to take up confidential matter of importance for the largest company of its kind in the country; commission basis. P 131 Times.

SALESMAN.
One having experience, pennant and pillow top line preferred; good opportunity for right man with one of largest concerns; can make big money; drawing account against commission. Illustrated Art Novelty Co., 137 East 25th St.

SALESMEN.—A large New York Corporation has openings for several young Americans with good education and pleasing personality; we will take good care of you if you are a live wire; your future is unlimited; drawing account and commission. W. G., 64 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced on flowers and feathers, above draft age; drawing account against commission; good opportunity for right party. Imperial Novelty Co., 84 West 4th St.

SALESMEN carry line of infants' (2 to 6) popular priced wash dresses for New England States, Eastern States, Pacific States, and South; commission basis. E. S., 252 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—High grade, with mechanical experience, wanted to cover territory in the Central West; salary or commission. The Patent Button Company, Waterbury, Conn.

SALESMAN, experienced automobile accessories; give full details as to territory, salary expected; excellent opportunity for right man. Box 4, 1,563 3d Av.

SALESMAN. — Plush coat manufacturer needs good salesman, who can get orders with jobbers' goods; salary, commission. 39 West 38th.

SALESMAN.—Commercial stationery store, experienced inside; good salary; rapid advancement; call after 11 A. M. Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

SALESMAN wanted to introduce imported cigars in New York and vicinity; state experience and salary desired. P 379 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Manufacturer of silk-knit sweaters delres experienced salesman; salary and commission. Z 292 Times Annex.

SECURITY SALESMEN at once; public service corporation repeating past successes of management; aiding in conservation of food; excellent opportunity for high-grade men to handle security that will sell; right now, some units paying 40 per cent. dividends; straight commission basis. P 121 Times.

SHIP CARPENTERS.
BOATSWAINS.
MARINE OILERS,
ABLE SEAMEN,
FIREMEN;
also coal passers and ordinary seamen, experienced, for foreign and coastwise trade; must show proof of previous experience; have passport and identification card. Apply U. S. SHIPPING BOARD, SHIPPING BUREAU, 5 Greenwich St., near Battery Place, New York City. Office open every day, including Sundays, from 7 A. M.

SHIPPING CLERK.
Experienced and reliable shipping clerk; excellent opportunity.
KROWER-TYNBERG CO.,
46 West 23d St.

SHIPPING CLERK.—MAN, STRONG, TO TAKE CHARGE IN SHIPPING AND RECEIVING IN PRINTING PLANT; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY. P 150 TIMES.

SHIPPING CLERK wanted by manufacturer of boys' and children's clothing; must be experienced; good opportunity; apply between 8 and 9 P. M. Monday or Tuesday. Waldman, 124 Bleecker St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, in advertising department, must be capable and willing; no pro-Ger nan; good salary. Reply by letter only, International Motor Company, Mr. Skinner, 232 West 64th St.

STOCK CLERK, EXPERIENCED HANDLING PAPER AND PAPER GOODS IN PRINTING PLANT; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY. P 160 TIMES.

STOCK CLERK ASSISTANT; one familiar with hardware and pipe fitting. Call at the Kny-Scheerer Corp., 404-410 West 27th.

SUPERVISOR.—Young man, age 20 to 30, capable of supervising loading of trucks at docks, checking shipments, &c., for large grocery concern. Address A. G. H., Dock 290, N. Y. City.

SUPERINTENDENT, executive ability, required to estimate on autom

50,000 ELIGIBLE FOR WOMAN ENEMY LIST

Department of Justice Has Investigated Activities of Many In and About New York.

DR. BUENZ STILL OUT OF JAIL

No Word as to When He Is to Go to Atlanta—Trial of Masses Editors Goes On Today.

A list of German women whose activities have been investigated by the Department of Justice will probably be submitted to William Wallace, Jr., Chief of the Enemy Alien Bureau, this morning by Charles W. De Woody, Chief of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation. While it is admitted that the list has been prepared, no word as to the number of names on it, or anything as to the identity of the women, has been disclosed. It is said that there are more than 50,000 women subjects of the Kaiser in New York City and vicinity.

Dr. Carl Buenz, the former German Minister to Mexico and subsequently head of the Hamburg-American Line in this country, has not yet departed for the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta. Dr. Buenz was convicted more than two years ago of conspiring to make New York a supply base for German raiders. Because of the alleged condition of his health the sentence of the court that he serve eighteen months in the penitentiary has never been executed.

Two weeks ago today Judge Harland B. Howe of the Federal District of Vermont concluded an inquiry to establish the true condition of Buenz and to determine whether or not he should be sent to Atlanta.

After an inquiry that lasted two days, during which some of the best known medical men in New York were questioned, Judge Howe submitted a report to Attorney General Gregory in which he recommended that the sentence of the court be carried into effect. Judge Howe ruled that Buenz's health was such that he could serve his sentence and he concluded his recommendation by a refusal to suggest a respite, commutation, or pardon.

"For several weeks," Judge Howe said in his report to the Attorney General, "the defendant has been accustomed to go automobiling about the city and through the parks once or twice almost daily, to walk about the streets to some extent with his valet, and to attend luncheon and dinner parties frequently."

Up to Saturday night the Federal authorities in New York had not been informed by the Attorney General as to his action on the recommendation made by Judge Howe.

"The matter is being handled in the usual manner," said District Attorney Caffey, "and a decision will be reached in due course of time. Owing to a change of phraseology in Judge Howe's recommendation it was delayed about three days in reaching the Attorney General."

The trial of Max Eastman, editor of The Masses, and other editors and contributors to that publication, which is no longer published, will be continued before Judge A. N. Hand in the Federal Court this morning. The defendants are charged with conspiracy to obstruct the military laws of the nation. The case may go to the jury on Wednesday.

GREGORY STILL DOUBTS AS TO BUENZ'S HEALTH

Ignores Judge Howe's Inquiry and Will Report as to Propriety of Sending Him to Atlanta.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Dr. Hugo Buenz, whose sentence to the Federal Prison at Atlanta for violation of the neutrality law was recently confirmed by the United States Court of Appeals, is at liberty, Attorney General Gregory said tonight, so that the Department of Justice may investigate his physical condition. Buenz is 70 years old, and, Mr. Gregory says, is reported to the Department of Justice as being in extremely frail health.

Dr. Buenz was sentenced for an offense, Mr. Gregory explained tonight, committed before the United States went into the war against Germany. After sentence had been confirmed by the United States Court of Appeals, Mr. Gregory said, it was represented to the Department of Justice that confinement in the Atlanta prison would result fatally to him. Upon this representation the Attorney General's office asked the Federal authorities in New York to withhold arresting Buenz and sending him to Atlanta until an investigation could be made to determine the exact condition of his health.

If clemency is to be given to Buenz it will come from the President, to whom the Attorney General will report. Mr. Gregory expects, he said tonight, to have this report ready for the President within two or three days.

"There is nothing unusual in this procedure," said Mr. Gregory tonight. "The Department of Justice takes such a course when representations are made that a convicted man is near death. This is what we are doing in Buenz's case. It is only a matter of a few days.

"I am unable to say that Buenz is so broken in health that he cannot serve his term. I have simply wanted to find out. We do not want to send a dying man to jail. If Buenz is found to be in fit physical condition to serve his term, he will be started on his way to Atlanta within a very few days.

"We have not insisted on his being arrested, preparatory to going to Atlanta, as we wanted the question of his health determined. It is only a matter of fair justice."

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Southern Pacific Company stock certificate No. 872410 for 10 shares, in the name "Andrew G. Orr." Notice is hereby given to show cause why a duplicate should not be issued. The Toronto General Trusts Corporation, corner Bay and Melinda Sts., Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

LOST—On Tuesday, April 16, 1918, in the evening, a circular platinum brooch, with alternate diamonds and pearls and black onyx setting. Reward if returned to E. T. Geer, 31 Nassau St. No questions asked.

LOST—Diamond platinum brooch, pentagon shape, between West 80th St. and Madison Av. and 86d on 86th St. cross-town or Madison Av. car; big reward. Mrs. Buerger, 1,312 Madison Av. Phone Lenox 4725.

LOST—On Tuesday, April 16, 1918, in the evening, a circular platinum brooch, with alternate diamonds and pearls and black onyx setting. Reward if returned to E. T. Geer, 31 Nassau St. No questions asked.

LOST—Thursday noon, platinum and diamond bar pin, en route by automobile from 605 West 115th St. to 29 Washington Square, or in front of house at either address; reward. Dow, 605 West 115th St.

LOST—Lady's monogram gold watch, gold and onyx fob, downtown platform Grand Central Station, Saturday, about 1 P. M.; reward. Return Miss E. C. Tillotson, 125 East 24th.

LOST—April 11, in taxicab, black brocaded silk bag, with silver top, containing checkbook; substantial reward. Return to H. R. Clark, 108 Park Av. Murray Hill 6827.

LOST—Skunk neckpiece, Saturday P. M., between 5 and 6, Times Square subway local toward Brooklyn, or on subway station, Grand Central. Phone 2768 Bushwick; reward.

LOST—On Saturday, a pair of tortoise shell rimmed eyeglasses, between Broadway and 50th St., 5th Av. and 40th St. Finder return to Belcher, 2,270 Broadway; reward.

LOST—Friday night, fox taupe scarf, on Columbus Av., between 81st St. elevated and 62 West 83d; liberal reward. 62 West 83d St.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, Saturday evening, April 20, in or near Greenwich Village Theatre. Suitable reward if returned to W. R. Innis, 525 Park Av.

LOST—Sunday evening between 7:30 and 8:30, from 140 West 55th to 50 East 58th, onyx and platinum bracelet; liberal reward. Hanes, 140 West 55th St.

LOST—Oval brooch, set in diamonds, centre large sapphire, in New Amsterdam Theatre or subway to 96th St.; cherished gift; liberal reward. 714 5th Av.

LOST—18-karat wedding ring, inscribed "For All Eternity"; liberal reward. P 378 Times Downtown.

LOST—Diamond tire, 36x4½, Kelsey rim, between Richmond Hill and Sunnybrook; reward. Phone 261 Richmond Hill, L. W. D.

LOST—Platinum bracelet, thin squares diamonds, sapphires, vicinity Broadway-45th. McCarty, 129 West 45th. Reward.

LOST—Diamond circle earring. Finder return to Carlton House office, 22 East 47th St., and receive reward.

LOST—Gold pin, on 57th St., 5th Av. bus, 42d St., Thursday; valuable as keepsake. Circle 3841. Reward.

LOST—Wallet containing note and registration card; reward. Kerschou, 246 West 124th St.

LOST — Gold open-work bar pin; reward. Mrs. Sanford, 18 Arthur St., Yonkers.

$350 REWARD, no questions asked, return diamond brooch, platinum setting, three large diamonds, many small diamonds, lost between Brooklyn and New York, April 19. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

REWARD—Fur piece, Crescent Theatre. Return to A. Forget, 7 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Brindle bull dog; answers to name "Tige." Liberal reward if returned promptly to 121 West 82d.

MARINE CORPS WANTS 40,000 MORE RECRUITS

General Barnett Issues a Call to American Boys 18 and Over Who Want to Fight.

By Telegraph to the Editor of The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—You have been more than kind in the past in carrying Marine Corps announcements, and I am going to appeal to you once more to assist us. The War Department has authorized an additional brigade of marines for duty in France, with its necessary replacement units, and 40,000 enlistments are urgently needed, 8,000 of whom are desired during the month of May.

The Marine Corps will not lower its standard. We want only young men of spirit, health and stamina.

There will probably be 1,800 additional commissioned officers in the Marine Corps, and every one of these commissions will be given to enlisted marines.

The Marine Corps is equipped to quickly and thoroughly train the new recruits. The corps has a glorious history, and inculcates a wonderful spirit. This is probably the last chance of those young Americans who have become of age since last June to choose their branch of the service. None wanted but American citizens of at least 18 years of age, and who have the fighting spirit.

Your co-operation is earnestly requested. I again thank you for your help in the past.

GEORGE BARNETT,
Major General, Commanding.

NEEDS 1,000 BOY RECRUITS.

Junior Naval Reserve Prepared to Train More Recruits.

Dr. William T. Hornaday in a statement issued last night calls for 1,000 more recruits for the New York City training station of the United States Junior Naval Reserve.

"We are now training about 300 boys from 12 to 14 years in the junior battalion, and 250 cadets from 15 to 18 years in the senior battalion at our armory in West Fifty-seventh Street," said Dr. Hornaday, "and, with additional drillmasters and 400 Ross rifles loaned by the Canadian Government, we are now prepared to train another thousand cadets. Every boy, by regular attendance and proficiency in drills, will have a chance to go to Camp Dewey this Summer.

"Our New York City service flag alone shows 325 stars. Nearly all these boys are in the navy, and about twenty-five are petty officers on battleships. After eight months' training our cadets are accepted as third mates in the merchant marine. While the Government is building thousands of ships very little has been done toward training officers for the merchant fleet. We have trained more than 9,000 boys in the last two years."

Camp Dewey, near New London, will open for the third season on June 20. At Camp Josephus Daniels, at West Palm Beach, Fla., more than 300 cadets are now in active training under Commandant Physioc. These lads are also helping Hoover by raising all the vegetables and catching all the fish they can eat.

SEES HOPE FOR RUSSIA

But Major Wrightman Says Germany Now Wields Evil Influence.

Major Orrin S. Wrightman, Deputy Commissioner of the American Red Cross to Russia and Rumania in War Time, delivered an address on these two countries, illustrated by lantern slides, last night in West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Avenue and 105th Street.

Major Wrightman, speaking of the confusion and disorder in Russia, expressed the opinion that the peasant class is no more ready or capable of understanding a democracy and living up to it than our negroes were immediately after the civil war, but he was equally emphatic in saying that in time they would find themselves and become a great nation. Major Wrightman emphasized the evil influence of Germany upon Russia and of the strong hold Germans and Germany had upon the country and its people for years before the war began. "The Russian peasants wanted land," he said, "and when the opportunity came they put the landed proprietors out and took the land, and now they do not know what to do with it."

SUES TO SAVE $40,000,000.

Corporation Wants Damage and Theft Proof Cases Used.

The question whether the railroads and express companies of the United States shall require shippers of package freight to use standard damage and theft-proof shipping cases with a view to conserving the fod supply and ending a yearly loss of $40,000,000 paid by them to settle claims is to be argued at 10 A. M. today before the Interstate Commerce Commission at 165 Broadway through its chief examining attorney, George T. Bell. The hearing is the result of a suit by the Penumatic Scale Corporation of Norfolk Downs, Mass., in which every railroad and express company in the country is made a defendant. The suit seeks to compel these to radically modify their classifications.

National interest attaches to the suit in view of the fact that every shipper in the country is directly interested in the outcome. For the railroads and the express companies it means a revolution in their shipping requirements for less than carload shipments. It is expected that several days will be required for the hearing. After taking testimony in this city the commission will adjourn to Chicago, where the hearing will be concluded.

SOLDIERS' PARENTS ORGANIZE FOR WAR

League for National Unity Calls Meeting to Form a Nation-Wide Body.

A SUCCESS IN WISCONSIN

"Political Army" Aims to Elect a "Win the War" Congress and Stamp Out Sedition.

The League for National Unity, of which Cardinal Gibbons is the honorary and Theodore N. Vail the active Chairman, has called a meeting of the representatives of organizations in all parts of the United States composed of the fathers, mothers, and other close kin of soldiers and sailors of the American services. It is pointed out that the "next of kin" organization in Wisconsin, which is known as the Loyalty Legion of Wisconsin, now has more than 100,000 members.

Mr. Vail is being assisted in arranging the conference by W. P. Bloodgood, the head of the Wisconsin Legion. It is the purpose of the National Unity League, which has been indorsed by President Wilson, to organize the parents and other close relatives of the fighting men of the country into a division of the organization, which, among other things, will co-operate with the "Win the War Congress," which is to be held next Fall.

"There are many things," said Ralph M. Easley, a director of the league, yesterday, "which the organized parents, having a living interest in the war, can do in the way of supplementing the work being done by the Government and by civilian agencies, as, for instance, co-operating with them in all matters relating to the welfare and education of our fighting boys both at the front in Europe and in the cantonments at home.

"A special reason for organizing the parents is that, in the stress and strain of the forthcoming Congressional campaign, which, as has been seen in Wisconsin recently, is in danger of degenerating into a bitter partisan struggle for the control of the next House and Senate, a million or more fathers and mothers—the latter now being entitled to vote in thirteen States—will be most potent material to develop into a fighting army for a 'Win-the-War Congress,' irrespective of political affiliations. There are no people so vitally interested in preventing the election to Congress of men who will obstruct and paralyze the arm of our Government in its crucial trial as the fathers and mothers of the boys who are offering their lives to their country.

Must Defeat Enemies at Home.

"One of the serious conditions now confronting us is that our sons across the seas, and in the training camps here and abroad, are not being satisfactorily instructed as to why we are at war. Sporadic attempts are being put forth to make this clear to English-speaking boys, but the foreign-born boys, 30,000 of whom do not understand the English language, cannot, it is asserted, be reached even by these efforts, and, in any case, these efforts are no match for the cunning of the enemy within our gates, who, with tireless persistency, is promoting an insidious propaganda with pacifist arguments, especially devoted to atacks on England.

"Recently a thoroughly American boy, just returned from an aviation camp with his commission as Second Lieutenant, answering the question: 'How do the boys feel about the war?' replied: 'Why, they are all against it, of course. Is any one for it?' When surprise was expressed at this response and he was asked why he made such a statement, he continued: 'We are not stirred up about a conflict between autocracy and democracy, or any other abstract proposition. Besides, we are not keen about pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for England.'

"Asked where he got this idea, he said: 'Well, we have been taught in our school books that England has always used other nations to do her fighting for her.' To this he added the regulation arguments put forth by German propagandists.

"Furthermore, such a body of patriotic men and women would be a most virile force in the nation to help stamp out the disloyal elements in all communities; for, as the struggle on the western front grows in intensity, so will the fomenters of sedition in the United States become more brazen.

"We have seen what German espionage accomplished in Italy and Russia, in France and England, and we know what it is doing in this country in the way of promoting dissensions among races, industrial disturbances, and pacifism. We know, too, that we are almost powerless to stop it, because of the physical impossibility of less than 1,000 Government agents in the Secret Service to cope with the many thousands of German agents. But 1,000,000 or more determined fathers and mothers could render valuable aid to the Government in this situation. Our boys have shown that they can take care of themselves when fighting the enemy in France; they cannot defend themselves from the traitorous foes who would strike them from the rear at home. That is for the fathers and mothers to do."

NINTH GOULD GRANDCHILD.

Daughter Born to Sergt.-Major and Mrs. Kingdon Gould.

The birth of a daughter on Saturday to Mr. and Mrs. Kingdon Gould at their home at 829 Park Avenue was announced yesterday to friends of the family. The child is to be named Silvia Annunziatta Gould, and is the ninth grandchild of George Jay Gould.

Before her marriage to Kingdon Gould, the eldest son of George Jay Gould, on July 2 last, Miss Annunziatta Camilla Maria Lucci had been a tutor to Miss Vivian Gould and had a studio in the Students' Art League. They were married in the rectory of St. Patrick's Cathedral by Mgr. Gherardi Ferrante, Vicar General for Italians of New York, after it had been ruled that Mr. Gould's membership in the Protestant Episcopal Church would prevent the ceremony before the altar. The only member of the Gould family present was Kingdon's brother, George Gould.

In August Kingdon Gould was drafted, and after he waived exemption was sent to Camp Dix as a private in the 311th Infantry. He was promoted through the noncommissioned ranks, and after he was made a Sergeant Major and attached to the Divisional Intelligence Staff refused to attend the officers' training school there.

DASHWOOD

How often does a collar come along as new, distinctive, and clever as this? Only once in a blue moon! 20c.

E&W
EARL & WILSON

STORAGE FOR FINE FURS
Skilled Service
Perfect Protection
Furs and Cloaks
Revillon Frères
5th Ave at 53rd St.
Telephone, Circle 360

FORM OFFICERS' SCHOOL.

Government Sanctions Reserve Training Corps at Columbia.

A Reserve Officers' Training Corps has been established at Columbia University. The organization of the training corps has been approved by President Wilson and the War Department. Major Gen. Peyton C. March, U. S. A., Chief of the General Staff, has issued an order, by direction of President Wilson, which states that the Columbia authorities have agreed "to establish and maintain a two years' compulsory course of military training as a minimum for its physically fit students," and that when a student enters upon such a course that course will be one of the prerequisites for his graduation. The Columbia corps will be an infantry unit of the Senior Division, Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

Before the unit was established Columbia had already planned to make military training a required course for all students in Columbia College next year. This earlier step had been decided on after appropriate action by the academic authorities.

The Senior Division of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps is composed of units at universities and colleges requiring four years' college study for a degree, and all units at those essentially military schools which do not confer academic degrees, but are, as a result of an inspection of the War Department, specially designated by the Secretary of War as qualified for units of the Senior Division.

A feature of the work at Columbia will be a requirement of two hours a week of gymnasium work, to supplement the four hours of military training.

ARE you just a Boo-Hoo Patriot? Does a lump swell your throat and a tear pearl your eye, as you read of our "boys over there" fearlessly facing the Black Blank of the Great Beyond? Man alive, that's not patriotism—it's only emotional auto-intoxication.

True-blue patriotism indulges neither in weak emotion, nor wasted motion. It works, it doesn't weep; it suffers, it doesn't snivel; it renounces, it doesn't repine; it fights, it doesn't falter. The proof of Patriotism is to buy Liberty Bonds to cast into bullets to hew a heroes' lane to Victory.

A Liberty Bond Puts The You In U. S. A.

Clemons
Civilian, Army And Navy Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
20 Years On This Corner

Professional Men

To whom personal appearance is an asset and time a vital consideration.

You will appreciate our way—of smoothing your way.

Expert tailors, exclusive patterns, personal attention to your individual ideas.

Your suits made to your measure.

Twenty-five to Fifty Dollars

You can pay more but not get more in service, style and satisfaction.

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
34 E. 46D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S.—*Buy Bonds for Liberty, or Bye-bye to Liberty!*

1178
Hart Schaffner & Marx
Spring Suits
$23.50

They are typical Varsity Fifty-Five Suits in many handsome light and medium colors so appropriate to Springtime. Most of them are partly silk lined.

It saves a lot of talk when you know they are Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes. For that fact is quality insurance, and assures their rightness of tailoring and style.

We acquired these Suits by a very special purchase in order to sell them to you at this extraordinary $23.50 price.

We think it's a mighty fine thing to be able to benefit our Customers in this time of high prices, with a chance like this.

We are glad we are in a position to do it. You will be gladder still if you take advantage of the opportunity—today.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th

246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d
Open Evenings

MOTOR CARRIAGES • MOTOR TRUCKS • AIRCRAFT MOTORS

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY
OF NEW YORK

AUTOMOTIVE TRANSPORTATION ENGINEERS

BROADWAY AT SIXTY-FIRST STREET, NEW YORK

BROOKLYN • LONG ISLAND CITY • WHITE PLAINS • POUGHKEEPSIE • NEWARK
PATERSON • PLAINFIELD • JERSEY CITY • NEW HAVEN • HARTFORD
NEW LONDON • SPRINGFIELD • PITTSFIELD

What's it worth in a forced sale

THERE is no other measure of value so significant as—What's it worth in a forced sale? A ready market for an article—argues an established reputation—real worth. Consider your truck investment from that angle.

Rarely can you find a Pierce-Arrow truck second hand. When one is offered it is instantly snapped up. It commands a good price invariably. And it is bound to give satisfaction, for no Pierce-Arrow has ever worn out. None is obsolete. Here is one of the rare occasions when one could be bought:

Old Grand-Dad owned by R. E. Wathen Company sold to the Schroer Transportation Company

Read what they say of it:

THE SELLER
"We would not have sold it at all had the Government not stopped the manufacture of whisky. We would gladly have given $3,000 for another Pierce-Arrow in the same condition."

THE BUYER
"The truck was in excellent condition and we were glad to give $9,800 for it. We consider it an extremely good purchase. It is doing as satisfactorily as the new trucks we have bought."

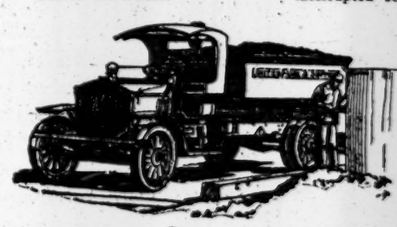
Grand-Dad had run 78,000 miles when sold. In 5 years it depreciated 7% a year. Compare that with other machine equipment!

PIERCE-ARROW
Motor Trucks—

There are two other tests of an investment—Safety and Earnings. Measure Pierce-Arrows by these tests from actual experience as well.

SAFETY
Depends on length of service and whether the makes continues in business and stands behind the trucks.

EARNINGS
Depend on fitness for the work, carrying capacity and speed, and ability to give uninterrupted service.



The United Fuel & Supply Co. selected four makes of trucks for competitive test in use. It bought 30 Pierce-Arrows on their record for general efficiency, low operating cost and minimum of idle time. These are the big factors in determining a truck's earnings.

The General Chemical Company operate 93 Pierce-Arrow trucks. The first one, bought 6 years ago is one of a dozen Pierce-Arrows which has covered over 100,000 miles. No one has ever worn out, but we figure depreciation on a basis of 150,000 miles. This is evidence of its worth.

These instances are typical of Pierce-Arrow service

HARROLDS MOTOR CAR CO.,
233-239 West 54th Street,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.,
416 Central Avenue,
NEWARK, N. J.

Dust Is Costly!

It ruins merchandise, machinery and health. Dust plus lint increases the fire hazard.

We Sell Every Kind

of apparatus to remove it—blowers, exhaust fans and suction machines—both portable and stationary plants—"stock" or special.

We sell all kinds and sizes for textile machinery, showrooms, factories; public buildings and private homes.

Without obligating you we will send an expert (within 50 miles) who will diagnose and prescribe the proper apparatus.

We handle the products of 21 manufacturers in this line, so can give you just what you need.

ASK FOR EITHER

Booklet C tells all about apparatus for industrial and business purposes. OR *Booklet D tells all about vacuum cleaners for home use.*

Phones 6810-6811-6812 Bryant.

We take the Dust from INDUSTRY

MUENZEN SPECIALTY CO
("VACUUM CLEANER SPECIALISTS")
131 West 42nd Street

We Can Repair Any Kind of a Vacuum Cleaner

USED CLEANER DEPARTMENT

We have in stock in our Used Cleaner Department about $7,000.00 worth of Vacuum Cleaners and stationary plants that have been traded in for more suitable apparatus. Prices very reasonable.

These "trade-ins" emphasize the importance of buying your cleaning apparatus from us. If you take our free advice, you won't have to trade in.